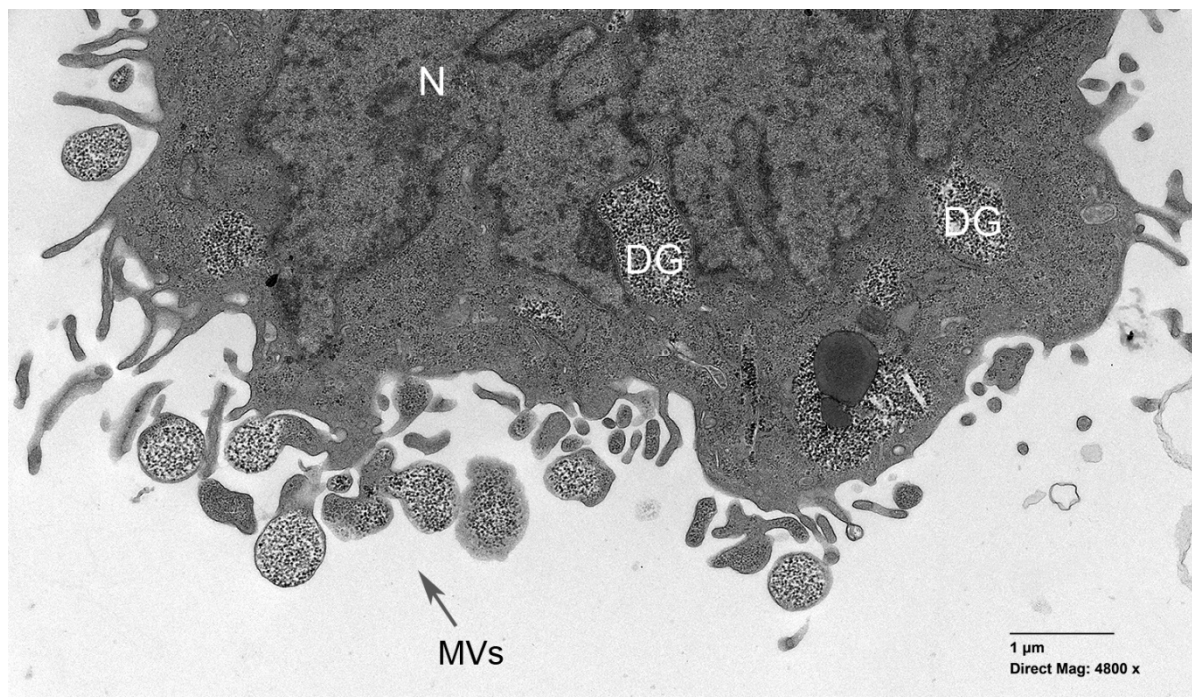


# Characterization of Urine Stem Cell-Derived Extracellular Vesicles Reveals B Cell Stimulating Cargo

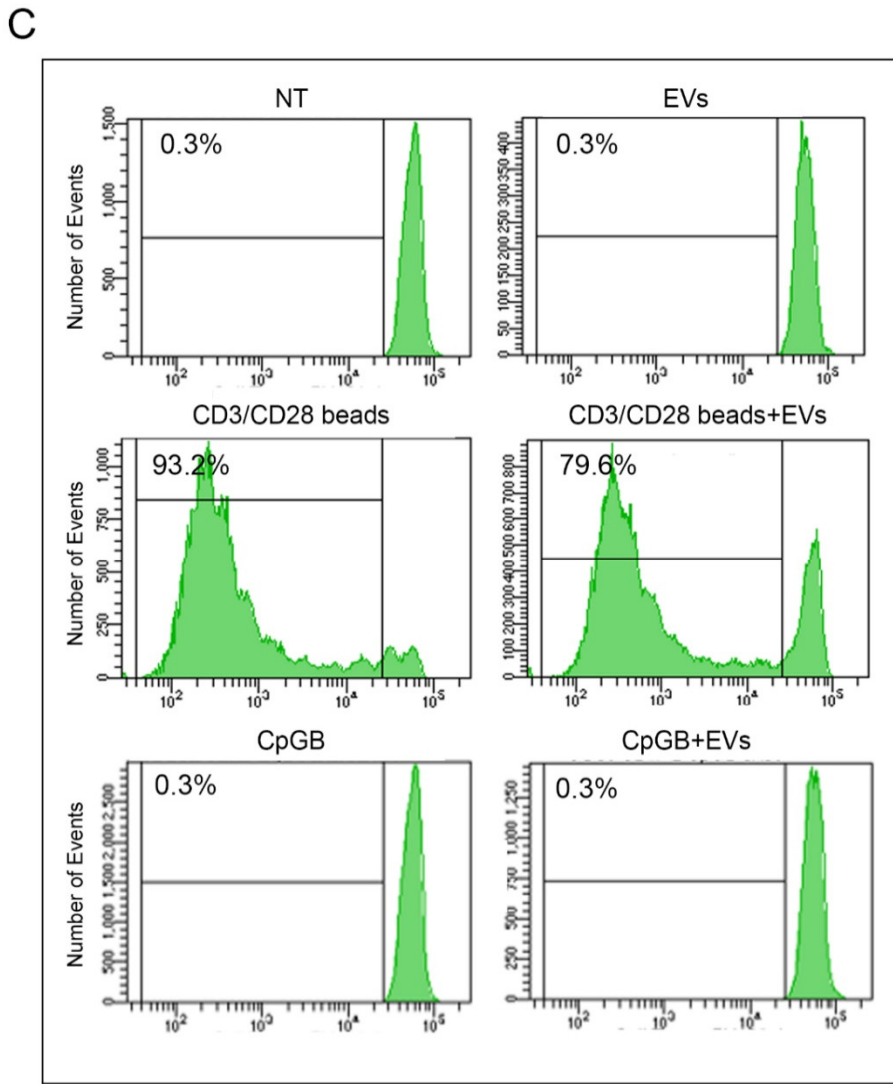
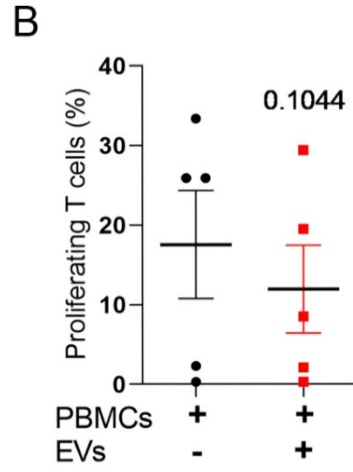
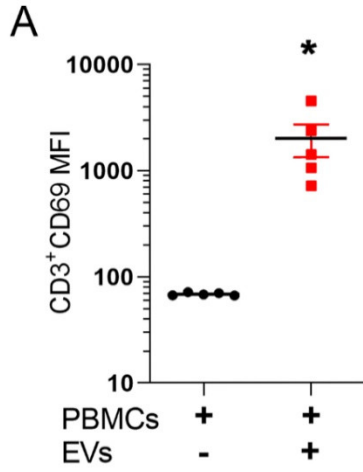
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## Supplementary Figures



### Supplementary Figure S1. USC Budding of Dense Granules Loaded-Micro-Vesicles

EM of USC showing large euchromatic nucleus (N), pools of dense granules (DG) and secretory surface with the budding of micro-vesicles (MVs) loaded with dense granular material of similar density to the cytoplasmic granules (DG), (Mic. Mag. ×4800, Scale bar = 1μm, Lead citrate / Uranyl acetate stain)



D

	CD3 <sup>+</sup> T cells (%)		CD19 <sup>+</sup> B cells (%)	
	Resting	CD3/28 stimulated	Resting	CpGB stimulated
Control	12.5 ± 6.7	72.6±7.3	5.2±3.4	52±10
EVs	11.97±5.504	49.8±4.7	26.9±5.4	79±6.4

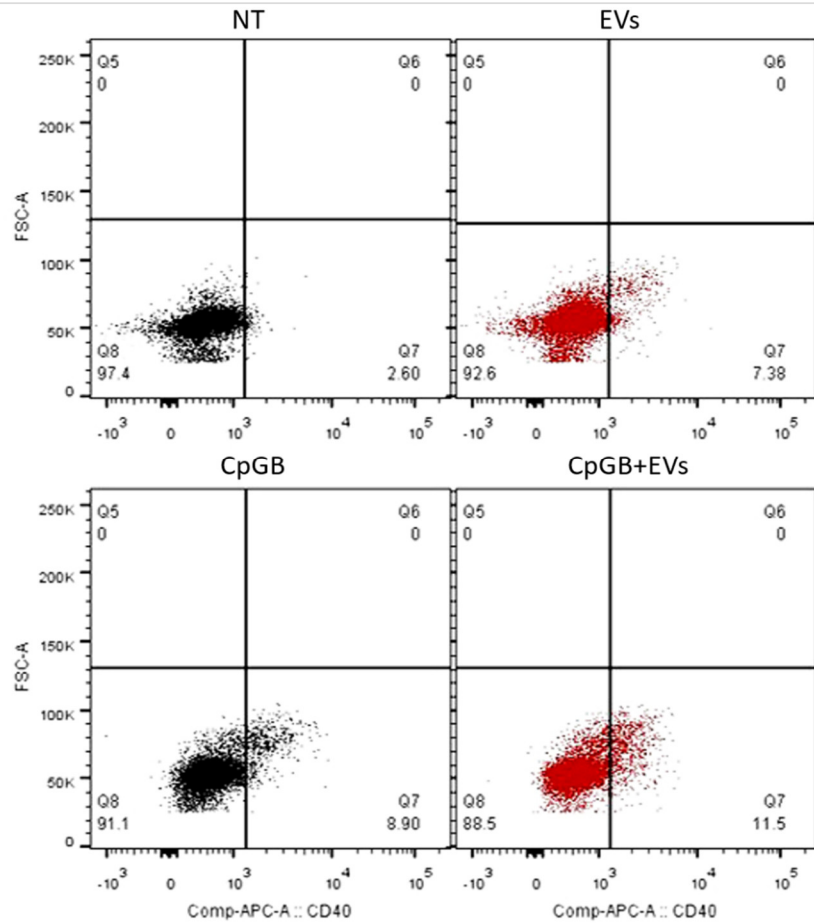
**Supplementary Figure S2. T Cell Activation and Proliferation Assay**

(A) The expression of CD69 (early activation marker) on the T cell population of PBMC shows increased expression in the presence of EVs ( $n = 5$ ). (B) Effect of the EVs on the proliferation of T cells showing nonsignificant enhancement of proliferation in response to EVs co-culture ( $n = 5$ ). P values were determined using a paired *t*-test.

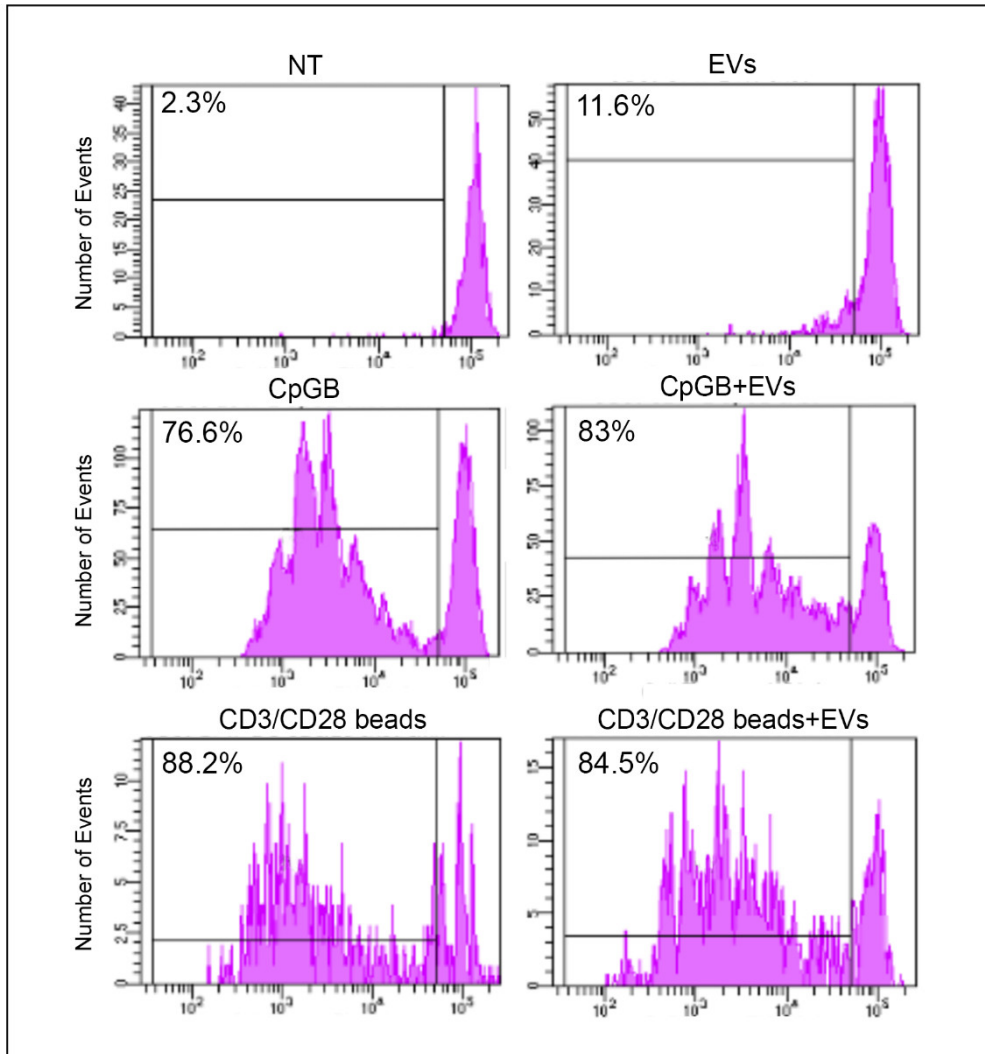
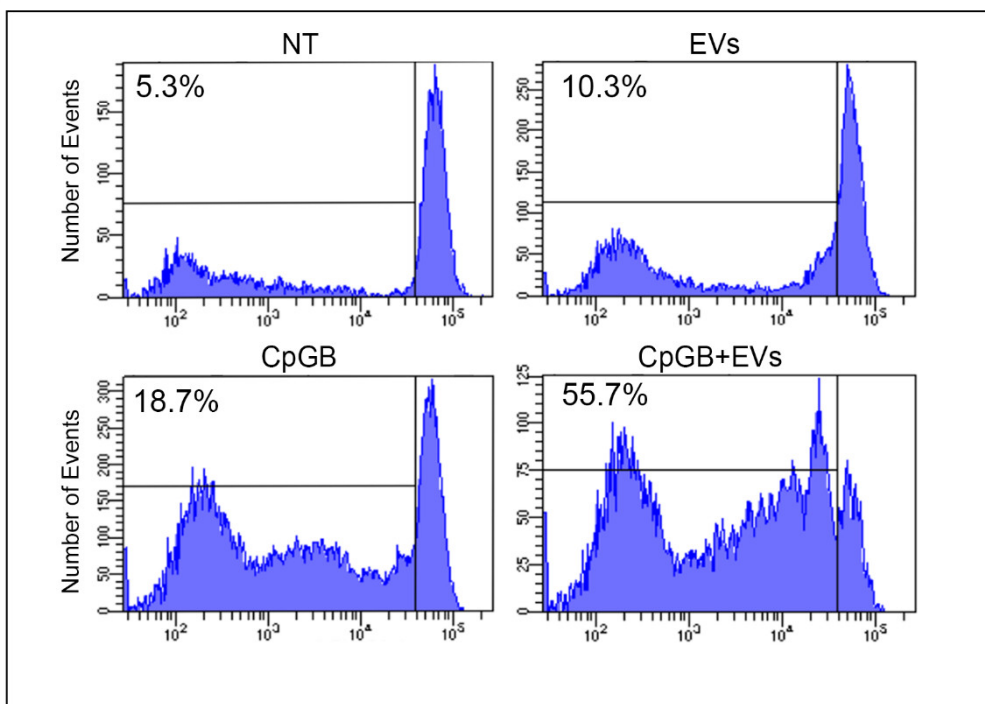
(C) **Representative sample of CFSE** proliferation analysis of CD3<sup>+</sup> T cells in response to 10 µg/mL EVs incubation with PBMC for five days was conducted using flow cytometry with calculating the percentage of divided T cells in a resting state (A, **Top panel left**) and in the presence of EVs (A, **Top panel right**), in the presence of anti-CD3/CD28 beads for T cells (A, **middle panel left**) and in the presence of CD3/CD28 beads and EVs (A, **Middle panel right**). Finally, in the presence of CpGB stimulation for B cells (Lower panel left) and CpGB and EVs (A, **the Lower panel right**). EVs did not seem to have an effect on T cell proliferation in resting and CpGB stimulated states; however, it decreased the % of divided in the presence of anti-CD3/CD28 beads.

The experiments were repeated at least twice using different samples.

(D) The effect of EVs on the proliferation of B and T cells of PBMCs presented by Mean ± SEM ( $n=5$ ).



**Supplementary Figure S3. CD40 Expression on B cells in response to EVs (Representative sample)**  
 Flow cytometry analysis of the expression of the co-stimulatory molecule CD40 on the surface of B cells after 24 h of cultures either alone (**Upper panel left**) or in the presence of 10 µg/mL EVs (**Upper panel right**). The lower left quadrants of both panels show CD40<sup>+</sup> B cells, showing an increase of CD40 expression 2.6% to 7.38% (873.86 vs. 1403.4 MFI) in B cells. Lower panel show CD40 expression by B cells in the presence of CpGB (**Bottom panel left**) and in the presence of CpGB and EVs (**Bottom panel right**). CpGB induce a expression of CD40 in B cells, compared to the expression in their resting state (2.60% vs. 11.5%), but the presence of EVs further increase CD40 expression from 8.9% to 11.5 % (1709.17 vs. 1900 MFI). The experiment was repeated twice.

**A****B**

**Supplementary Figure S4. B cells Proliferation Assay (Representative sample)**

CFSE proliferation analysis of B cells in response to 10 µg/mL EVs incubation with either (A) PBMCs or (B) isolated B cell for five days was conducted using flow cytometry with calculating the percentage of divided B cells in each.

(A) CD19<sup>+</sup> B cells proliferation analysis of PBMC cultured either alone (A, **Top panel left**) or in the presence of EVs (A, **Top panel right**), Cultured in the presence of CpGB alone (A, **Middle panel left**) or in the presence of both, CpGB and EVs (A, **Middle panel right**) and finally, in the presence of anti-CD3/CD28 beads alone (A, **Bottom panel left**) or in the presence of anti-CD3/CD28 beads and EVs (A, **Bottom panel right**). EVs induced a B cells proliferative response (2.3 vs. 11.6%), compared to B cells in resting state, CpGB induced a strong proliferation of B cells (2.3 vs. 76.6%), which further increased in the presence of EVs (76.6 vs. 83%). Stimulation of T cells in the presence of anti-CD3/CD28 beads also induced strong B cell proliferation (2.3 vs. 88.2%); however, the presence of EVs discretely decrease this proliferation (88.2% vs. 84.5%).

(B) Experiment performed with purified B cells co-culture either alone (B, **Top panel left**) or with EVs (B, **Top panel right**) and in the presence of CpGB alone (B, **Bottom panel left**) or in the presence of CpGB and EVs (B, **Bottom panel right**). EVs had a proliferative effect on purified B cells (5.2 vs. 10.3%). CpGB also had a proliferative effect (5.2 vs. 18.7%), and EVs had a strong synergistic proliferative effect with CpGB (18.7 vs. 55.7%).

The experiments were repeated at least twice using different samples.

## Supplementary Tables

**Supplementary Table S1: Monoclonal Antibodies**

Antibody	Fluorochrome Label	Provider	Cat. No.
<i>USCs Characterization:</i>			
CD73	PE-Cy7*	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	561258
CD105	PE*	eBioscience, San Diego, CA, USA	12-1057-73
CD14	PE	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	347497
CD34	PE-Cy7	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	560710
CD45	PE	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	555483
HLA-DR	PE-Cy7	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	335795
CD154	..	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	552559
BAFFR(CD268)	..	Biologend, San Diego, CA USA	316902
<i>Lymphocytes Study:</i>			
CD3	APC-eFlour780	eBioscience, San Diego, CA, USA	47-0038-42
CD19	FITC*	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	555412
CD40	PE-Cy7	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	561215
CD69	PE	BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA	555531
<i>1ry Anti-bodies</i>			
CD63		SCBT, Dallas, TX, USA	MX-49.129.5
CD81		SCBT, Dallas, TX, USA	SC-9158
TSG101		Abcam, Cambridge, UK	AB30871
Alpha cytochrome C		CST, Danvers, MA, USA	D18C7
<i>2ry Anti-bodies</i>			
IRDye® 680 RD Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG		LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE, USA	926-68073
IRDye® 800CW Goat anti-Mouse IgG		LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, NE, USA	926-32210
Goat anti-mouse IgG-AlexaFlour 488		Invitrogen, Waltham, MA, USA	A32723
Antimouse IgG-AlexaFlour 647		Invitrogen, Waltham, MA, USA	A-21235
Aurion Goat anti-mouse IgG		ProSciTech, Queensland, Au	JA806-022

\* PE-Cy7=Phycoerythrin-Cyanine7, PE= Phycoerythrin, FITC= fluorescein isothiocyanate.

**Supplementary Table S2: Differentiation Induction Media:**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Concentration</b>	<b>Provider</b>
<i>Osteogenic Induction Media:</i>		
DMEM	High glucose	Lonza, Basel, Switzerland
FBS	10%	Gibco, Waltham, MA, USA
P/S	100 U/mL of Penicillin 100 µg/mL of Streptomycin	Gibco, Waltham, MA, USA
Sodium B-glycerophosphate	10 mM	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Dexamethasone	100 nM	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Ascorbic Acid	0.05 mM	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
<i>Osteoblast detection</i>		
Paraformaldehyde	4%	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Alizarin Red stain	2 gm/100 mL distilled water	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
<i>Adipogenic Induction Media:</i>		
DMEM		Lonza, Basel, Switzerland
FBS	10%	Gibco, Waltham, MA, USA
P/S	100 U/mL of Penicillin 100 µg/mL of Streptomycin	Gibco, Waltham, MA, USA
Dexamethasone	1 mM	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
isobutylmethylxanthine	0.5 mM	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
indomethacin	50 µM	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
<i>Adipocyte detection</i>		
Paraformaldehyde	4%	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Oil Red O	1.5mg/mL 60% isopropranolol	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
<i>Chondrogenic Induction Media:</i>		
DMEM	High glucose	Lonza, Basel, Switzerland
P/S	100 U/mL of Penicillin 100 µg/mL of Streptomycin	Gibco, Waltham, MA, USA
Dexamethasone	100 nM	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Insulin-transferrin-selenium (ITS supplement)	10%	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Ascorbic Acid	1 µg/mL	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Sodium Pyruvate	1%	Sigma-Aldrich
Human Transforming Growth Factor-β1	10 ng/mL	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
<i>Chondrocyte detection</i>		
Paraformaldehyde	4%	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA
Toluidine Blue	1%	Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA