Supplementary materials



Figure S1. PEP batches have consistent features. (A): Representative transmission electron microscopic image of PEP exosomes from each batch. Scale bar, 200 nm. (B): Protein Concentration from different batches. (C): Stability test data from different batches.



Figure S2. PEP promoted HUVECs angiogenesis in vitro. Quantification of branch points was performed every 6 hours over a 6 day period. ****p < 0.0001.



Figure S3. PEP promoted fibroblast and keratinocyte proliferation in vitro though exosomal TGF- β . Quantification of cell confluence was performed. ****p < 0.0001.



Figure S4. Growth factor evaluation of PEP and fibroblast-derived exosomes.



Figure S5. Exosomal TGF- β inhibition suppressed PEP induced cellular events, including cell migration(A), collagen synthesis (B,C), and vascular tube formation (D).





Figure S6. TISSEEL-PEP biogel drives in vivo wound healing (A): Schematic of TISSEEL-PEP preparation and representative scanning electron microscopic image of PEP incorporated biogel. Yellow arrow: PEP. (B): Gross picture of each individual animal group up to a 28-day follow-up. Of note, in animals with PEP exposure, contralateral ears were noted to heal better versus those without any PEP exposure (Untreated/TISSEEL grp)



Figure S7. TISSEEL-PEP(20%) release assessment. The PEP release profile of TISSEEL-PEP biogel was tested on day 1, 3, 7 and 14 with exosome release normalized to 5%, 10% and 20% PEP standards (y-axis and dotted lines). PEP concentration in TISSEEL was adjusted to achieve release concentrations equivalent to 5% of PEP in solution.



Figure S8. Quantification of the healing area up to 28 days of follow-up. 2-tailed unpaired Student's t test for each group compared with untreated control group. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.



Figure S9. Histology assessment of each individual animal. (A): H&E staining of wound bed from each individual animal. Red arrow: new blood vessel. (B): Angiogenesis of wound bed from each individual animal. Red arrow: new blood vessel. (C): Masson trichrome staining of each individual animal. Scale bar in Figure A&C: 100 μ m. Scale bar in Figure B: 50 μ m.



Figure S10. Additional in vivo studies. (A): Quantification of the healing area up to 28 days of follow-up. (B&C): CD31 and SMA immunofluorescent staining of wounds from different groups. Scale bar in Figure C: 20 μ m. *p < 0.05, ***p < 0.001, ****p < 0.0001, n.s.= non-significant.









Figure S11. Whole blots of western blot analysis.

Table 1. PCR primer sequences		
	Forward	Reverse
GAPDH	GAGTCAACGGATTTGGTCGT	TTGATTTTGGAGGGATCTCG
H-Ras	ACGACGATGACAAGA CGGAA	ATGGCGCTGTACTCCTCCT
Smad2	ACTAACTTCCCAGCAGGAAT	GTTGGTCACTTGTTTCTCCA
Erk1	CCTGCGACCTTAAGATTTGTGATT	CAGGGAAGATGGGCCGGTTAGAGA
TIMP-1	TGACATCCGGTTCGTCTACA	TGCAGTTTTCCAGCAATGAG
Periostin	ATGATTCCCTTTTTACCCATGTTTTCTCTA	GAAGGAATAATCATGCCATTTTTTAAGT
MKK3	CTTGGTGACCATCTCAGAACTGG	CTTCTGCTCCTGTGAGTTCACG
P38	CCAATGCCTACGACAAGACAGC	TGGGAAGTGACCTCGTTTGCCA
Nf-kb	GCAGCACTACTTCTTGACCACC	TCTGCTCCTGAGCATTGACGTC
hRHOA	CGCTTTTGGGTACATGGAGT	TTGCAGCAAGGTTTCACAAG
Akt	TGGACTACCTGCACTCGGAGAA	GTGCCGCAAAAGGTCTTCATGG
TAK1	CAGAGCAACTCTGCCACCAGTA	CATTTGTGGCAGGAACTTGCTCC
NOS2	GTG GCA GGA CAT GAA GAA GAA	CAT CAG CAC AGA GGC AAA GA
TNF-a	CTC ATC TAC TCC CAG GTT CTC T	GTT GAC CTT GTT CGG GTA GG
IL-6	GTC AAC TGC ATG AAC AGA AAG G	AGC AGG CAG GTC TCA TTA TTC
IL-1 b	CGA ACC CAA GCT ACA GGA ATA G	TGG AAA GTG TGT GTC CAA TCA
IL-10	CCT GTG GGA TTT GAG TGT CTT A	GCT CGG CTT AGG AGT TAG AAA G
CD206	GGT GAC ATC CAC GAC TAC TTT AG	CCA GGC ATA GCT GTT GTA CTT

Table 2. Full gene list of transcriptome change (Attached)