

Supplemental Information:

**Asteltoxin inhibits extracellular vesicle production through
AMPK/mTOR-mediated activation of lysosome function**

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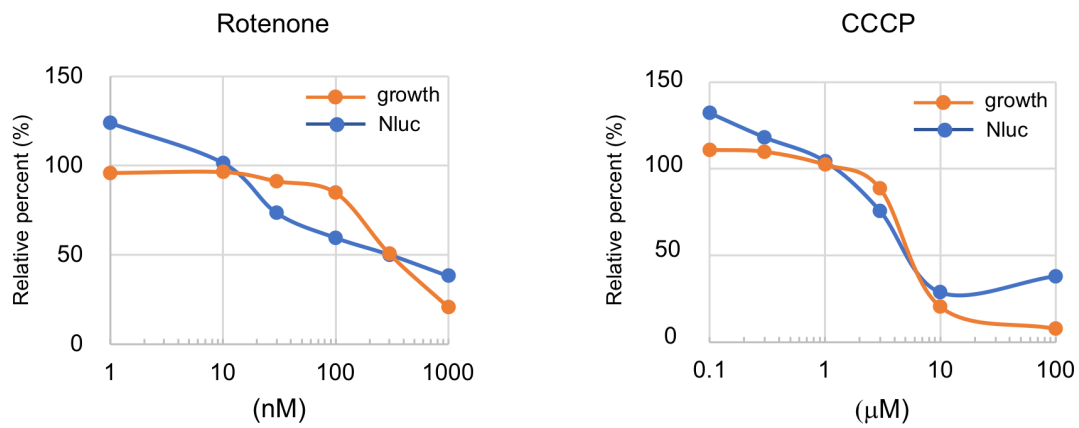


Figure S1. The effects of mitochondrial inhibitors on EV secretion and cell growth. HT29/CD63-Nluc cells were treated with different concentrations of Rotenone or CCCP for 24 h, and luminescence in the culture medium was analyzed (blue). Simultaneously, cell growth was analyzed using the WST-8 assay (orange). The relative percentages of luminescence were compared to the DMSO control (100%).

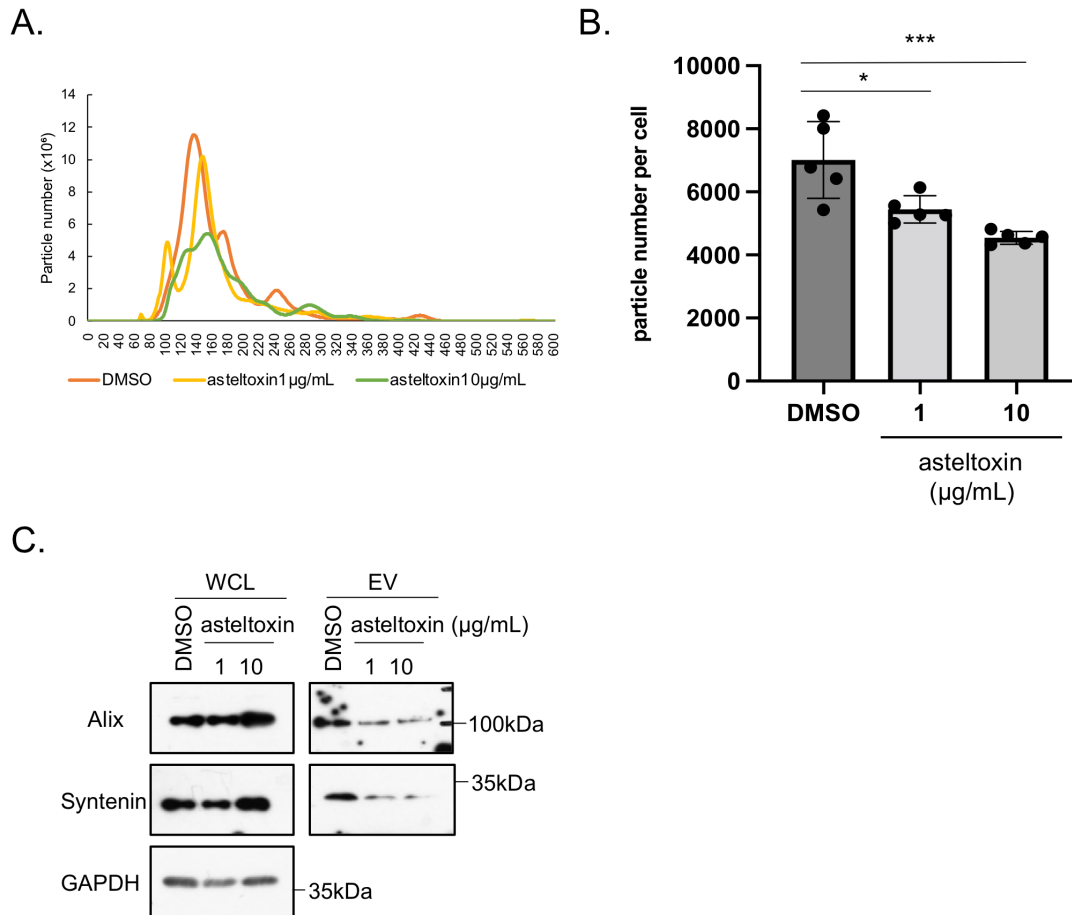


Figure S2. The effects of asteltoxin on EV secretion. (A) PC3 cells treated with asteltoxin at the indicated concentrations were examined by NTA for analysis of isolated EV particles. (B) Quantification of the EV particles in (A). (C) Total cell lysates and EVs of cells used in (A) were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. Data are presented as the means \pm standard deviation from three independent measurements. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$.

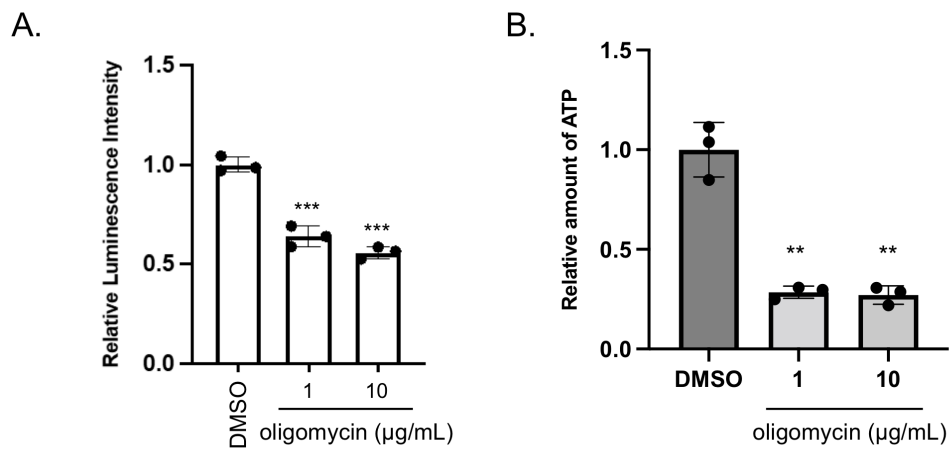


Figure S3. The effects of oligomycin on EV secretion. (A) PC3 expressing CD63-Antares2 cells (PC3/CD63-Antares2) were treated with DMSO or oligomycin at the indicated concentrations for 24 h, and luminescence in the culture medium was analyzed. (B) Cellular ATP levels in PC3 cells treated with DMSO or oligomycin (1 or 10 µg/mL) for 24 h were determined. Data are presented as the means±standard deviation for three independent measurements. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.

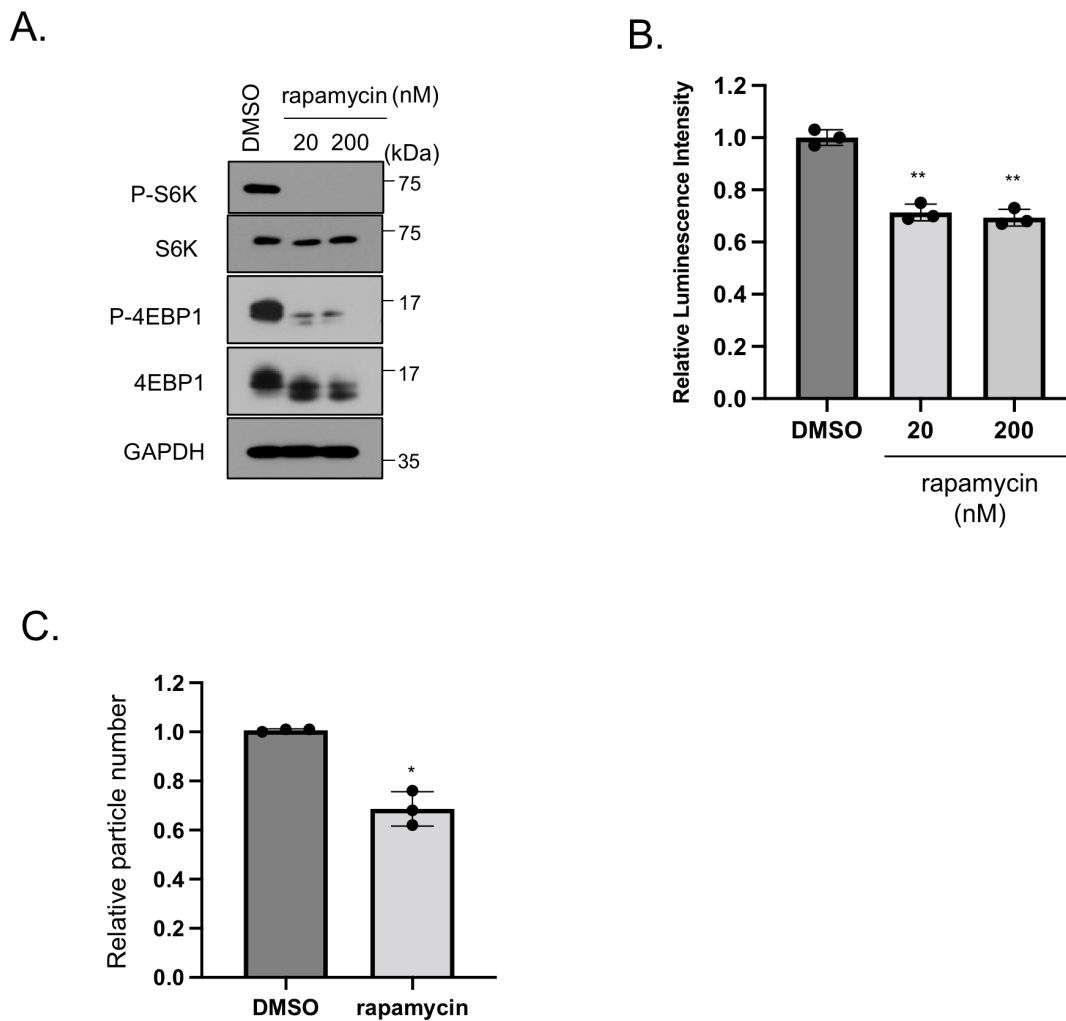


Figure S4. The effects of rapamycin on EV secretion. (A) Total cell lysates from PC3 cells treated with DMSO or rapamycin (20 or 200 nM) for 24 h were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. (B) PC3/CD63-Antares2 cells were treated with or without rapamycin (20 or 200 nM) for 24 h, and luminescence in the culture medium was analyzed. (C) PC3 cells used in (B) were used for EV preparation, followed by nanoparticle tracking analysis and quantification of isolated EV particles. Data are presented as the means±standard deviation from three independent measurements. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA. **P<0.01.

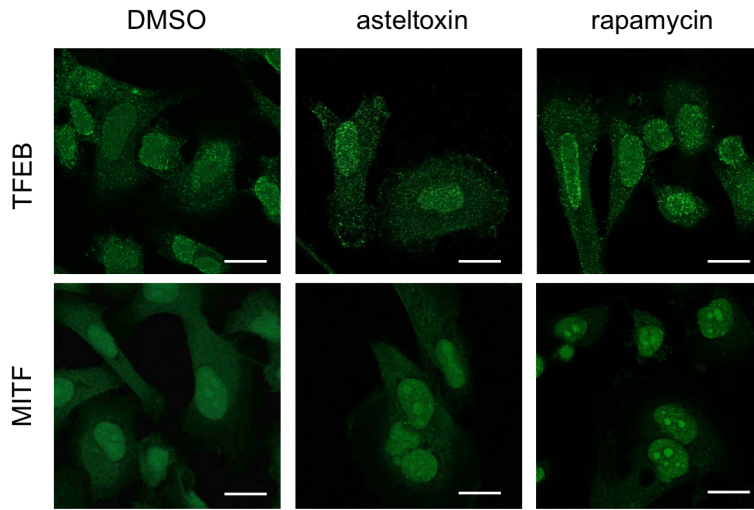
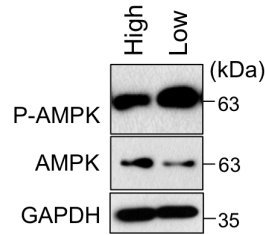
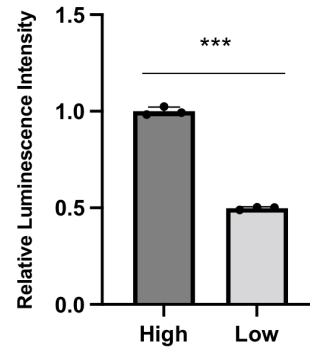


Figure S5. The effects of asteltoxin on the localization of MiT/TFE transcription factor family members. PC3 cells were treated with DMSO, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ asteltoxin, or 200 nM rapamycin for 24 h and were immunostained using anti-TFEB or -MITF. Scale bar=20 μm .

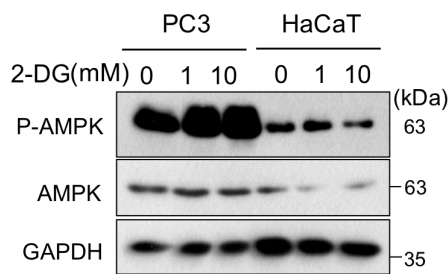
A.



B.



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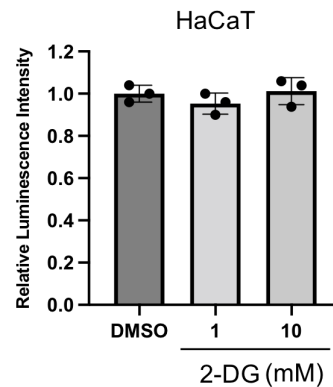
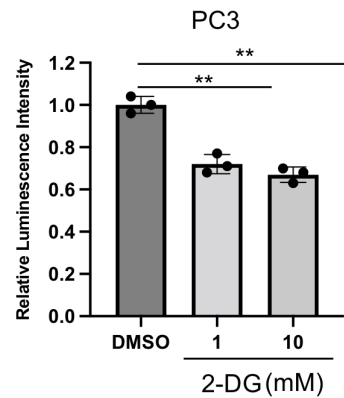
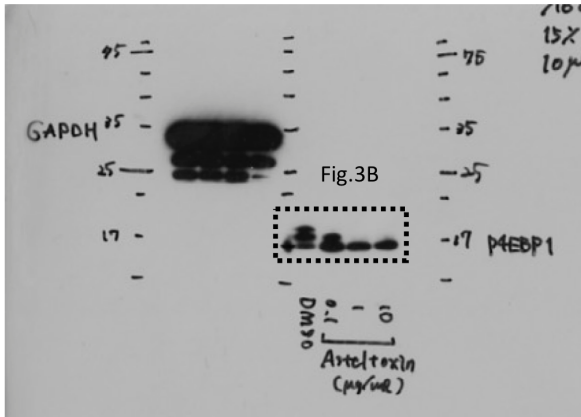
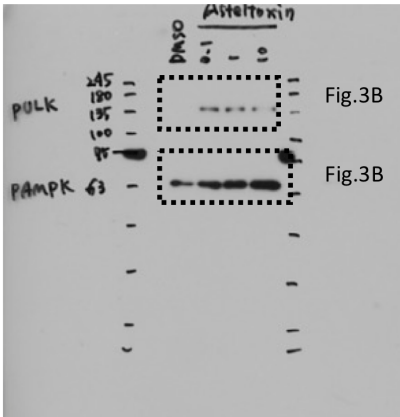
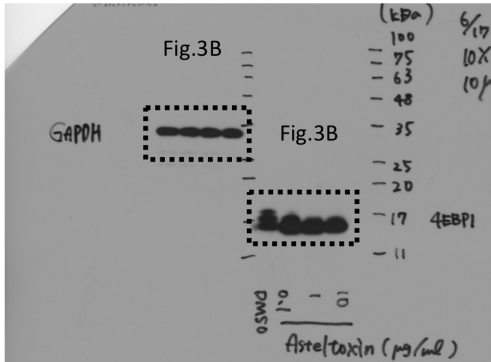
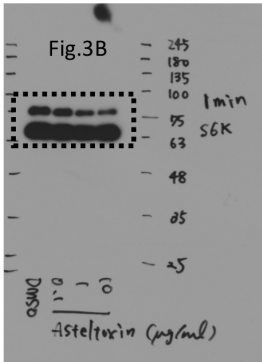
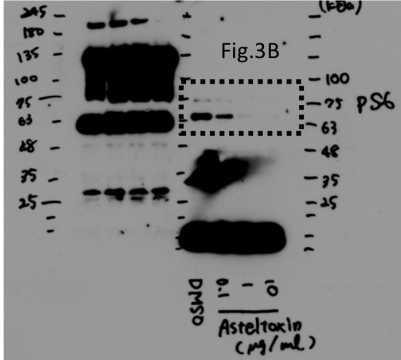
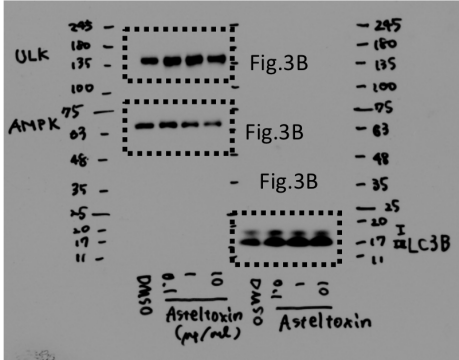
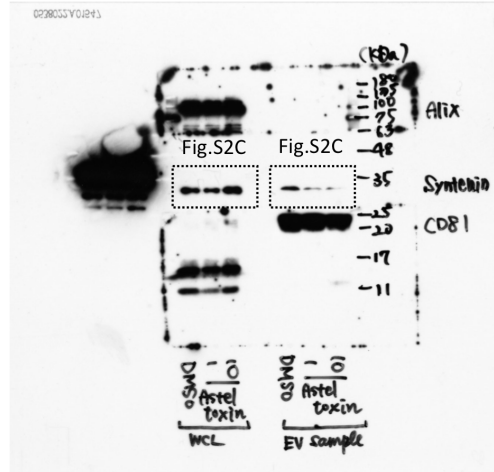
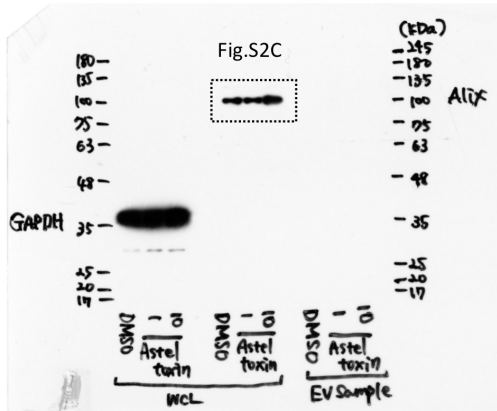
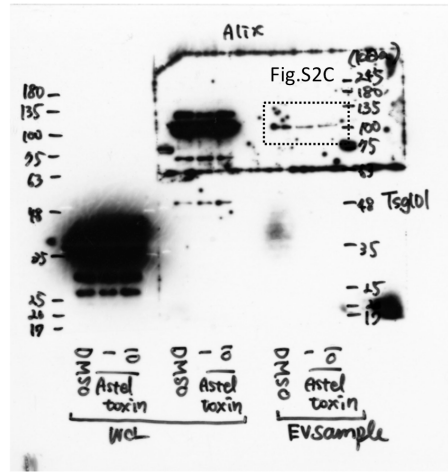
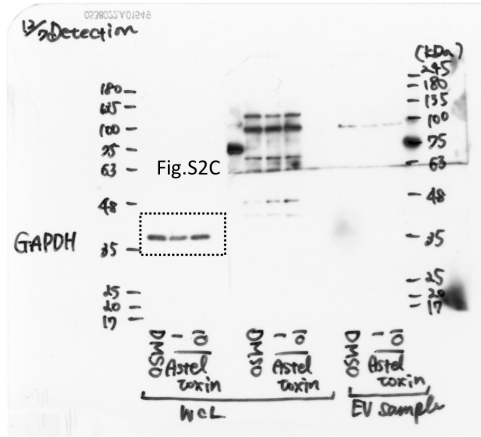
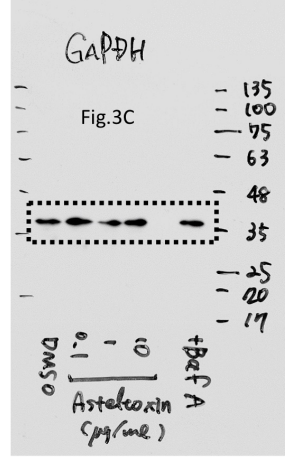
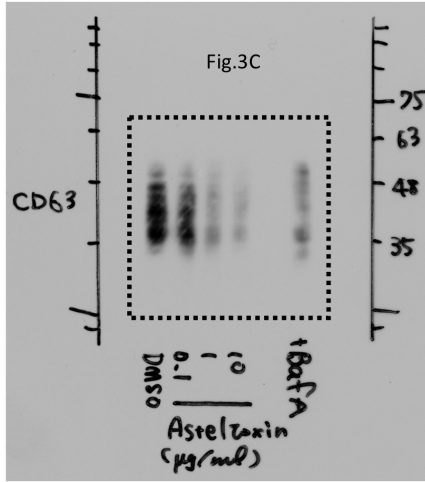


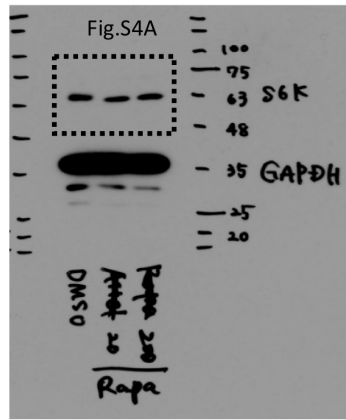
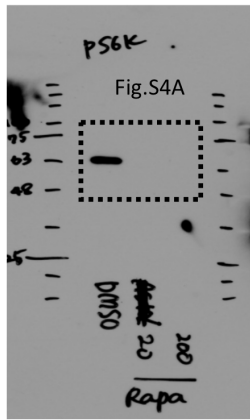
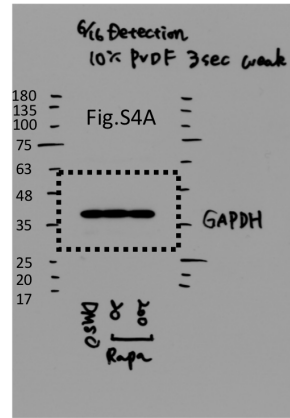
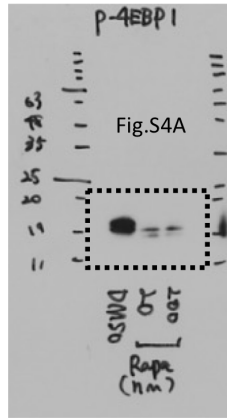
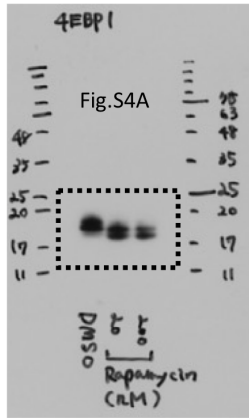
Figure S7. The effects of AMPK activation on EV secretion by measuring glucose depletion. (A) PC3 expressing CD63-Antares2 cells (PC3/CD63-Antares2) were incubated with medium containing high glucose (4000 mg/mL) or low glucose (1000 mg/mL) for 24 h. Total cell lysates were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. (B) Luminescence in the culture medium used in (A). (C) PC3/CD63-Antares2 cells or HaCaT-expressing CD63-Nluc (HaCaT/CD63-Nluc) cells were

treated with DMSO or 2-deoxy glucose (2-DG: 1 or 10 mM) for 24 h and were immunoblotted with the indicated antibodies. (D) PC3/CD63-Antares2 cells or HaCaT/CD63-Nluc cells were treated with DMSO or 2-DG (1 or 10 mM) for 24 h, and luminescence in the culture medium from each cell was measured and normalized to the total amount of cellular protein. Data are presented as ratios relative to the DMSO control. The results are presented as the means±standard deviation from three wells. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA. **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001.

Figure S8. Full scan gel images.







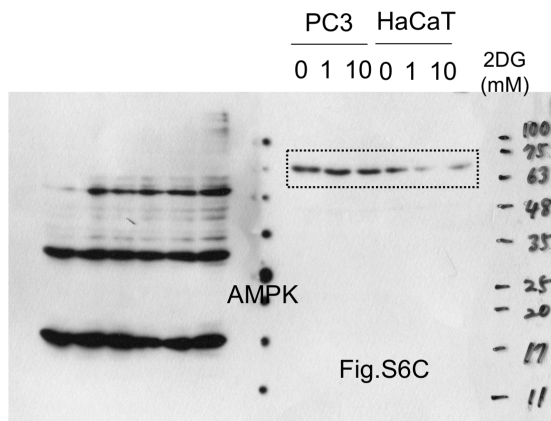
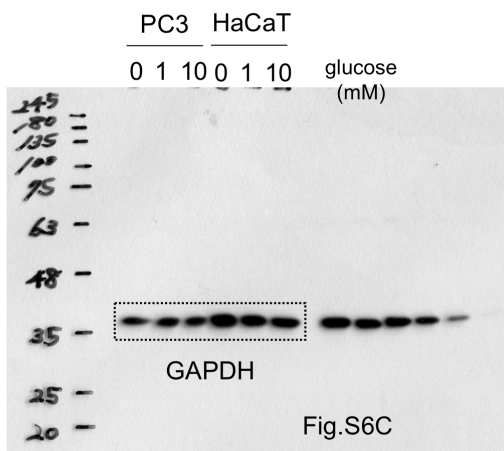
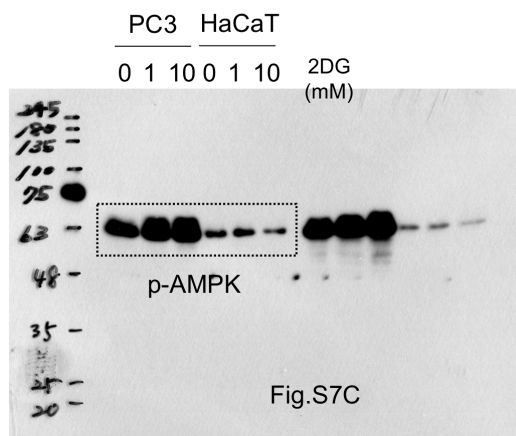
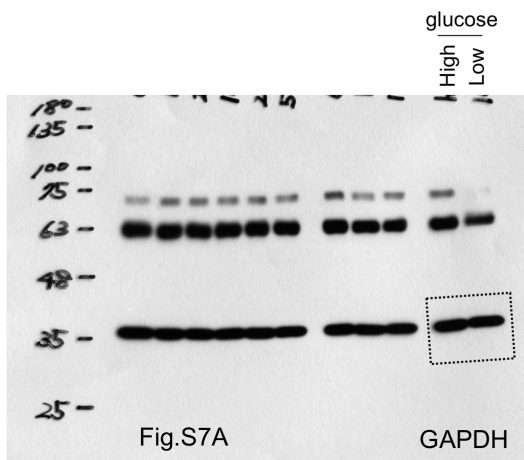
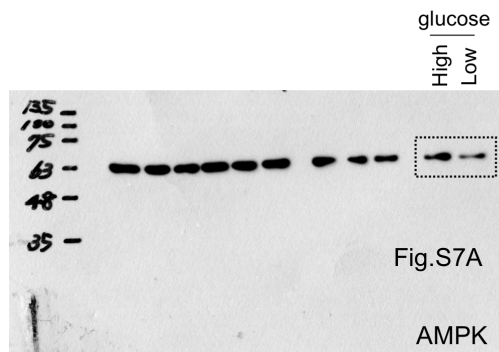
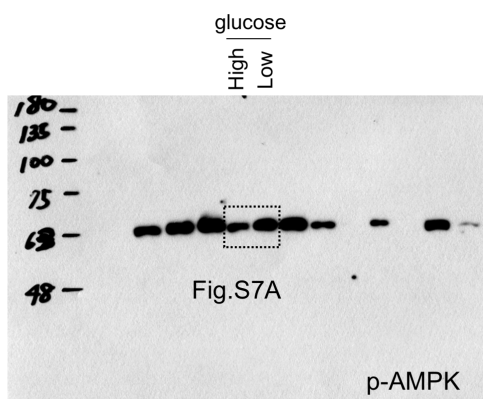


Table S1. Primers used in this study.

Target gene		Sequence
<i>LAMP1</i>	F	TTTGGCTCTGTGGAGGAGTGT
	R	GTAGGCGATGAGGACGATGAG
<i>CTSB</i>	F	CGTACTCCATCCCTCCCTGT
	R	TTGTATCCGTAGTGCTTGTCTGT
<i>CTSD</i>	F	CCACACACACCCACACACTC
	R	GGGGAAAACCACAGAACAAAAC
<i>ATP6V0D1</i>	F	CGCCAAGATCGACAACACTACATC
	R	CTTCACCACAGCACACAGACAC
<i>ATP6V0D2</i>	F	CAACCTTCGGCAAACCTCTATCC
	R	CGTAATGATCCGCTACGTTCTTC
<i>ATP6V1A</i>	F	CTGCTGCTATCCCTGGAGCCTTT
	R	ATCTCATTTCTCTTTACCACATC
<i>ATP6V1H</i>	F	CAAAGTCAACTGGCAATCCTATCTT
	R	GCTTCTTTCAGGGCTTCGTT
<i>GAPDH</i>	F	GCAAGAGCACAAAGAGGAAGAGAG
	R	GAGGGGAGATTCAGTGTGGTG

LAMP1: lysosomal-associated membrane protein 1, CTSB: cathepsin B, CTSD: cathepsin D, ATP6V0D1: ATPase H⁺ transporting V0 subunit D1, ATP6V0D2: ATPase H⁺ transporting V0 subunit D2, ATP6V1A: ATPase H⁺ transporting V1 subunit A, ATP6V1H: ATPase H⁺ transporting V1 subunit H, GAPDH: glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase