

A

nanobody-MFG-E8-hIFN- β amino acid sequence

B

nanobody-MFG-E8-mIFN- β amino acid sequence

C

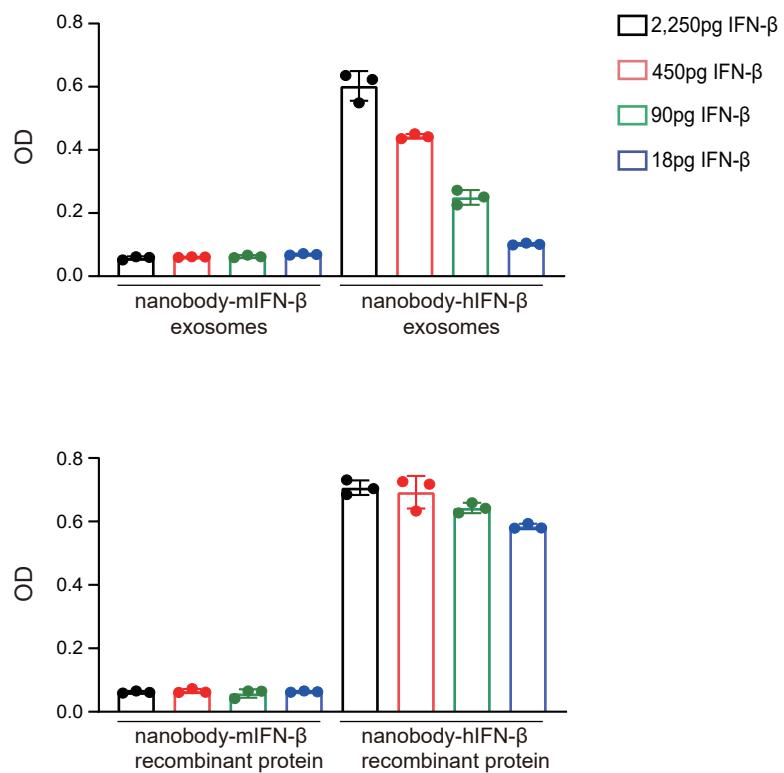
nanobody-hIFN- β amino acid sequence

D

nanobody-mIFN- β amino acid sequence

Supplemental Figure1. Amino acid sequences of the nanobody-MFG-E8-IFN- β and the soluble nanobody-IFN- β recombinant proteins

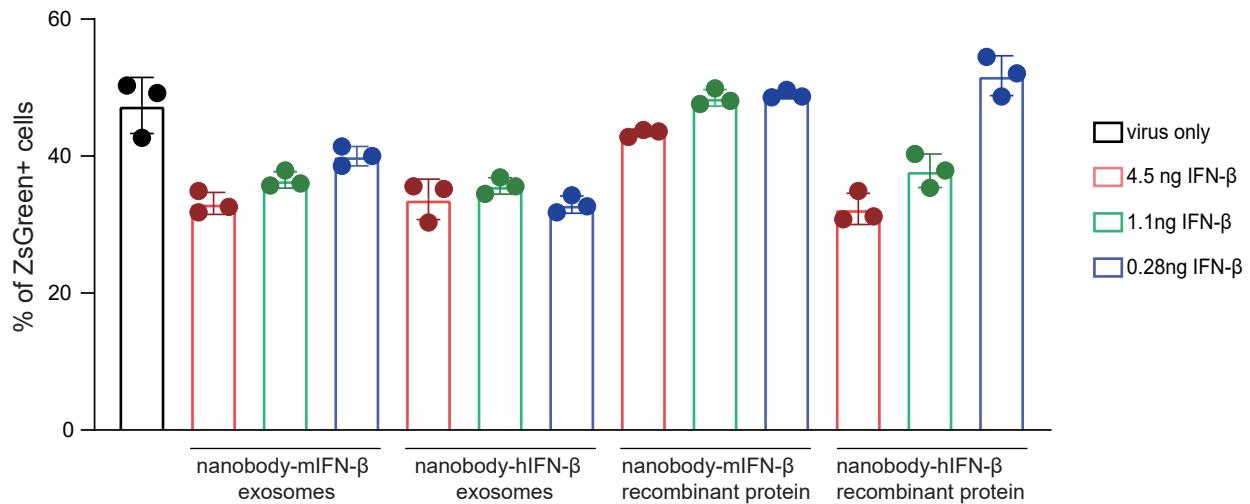
- (A) The amino acid sequence of anti-spoke nanobody-MFG-E8-hIFN- β .
- (B) The amino acid sequence of anti-spoke nanobody-MFG-E8-mIFN- β .
- (C) The amino acid sequence of soluble anti-spoke nanobody-hIFN- β recombinant protein.
- (D) The amino acid sequence of soluble anti-spoke nanobody-mIFN- β recombinant protein.



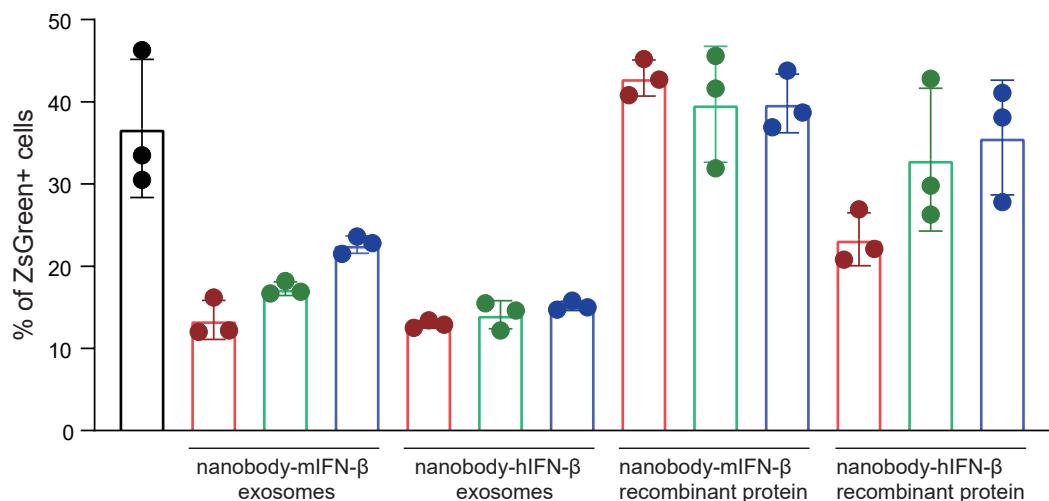
Supplemental Figure2. Bioactivity of the engineered exosomes and the soluble nanobody-IFN- β recombinant proteins

The serial dilutions of the engineered exosomes or soluble nanobody-IFN- β recombinant proteins were applied to the HEK-blue IFN α/β cells. After 24 h, the IFN-induced secreted embryonic alkaline phosphatase (SEAP) level was determined using a spectrophotometer at 650 nm.

ACE2-A549



ACE2-HEK-blue IFN α/β



Supplemental Figure3. Anti-viral efficiency of the engineered exosomes

The anti-viral effect of high dose (containing 4.5ng IFN-β), middle dose (containing 1.1ng IFN-β), and low dose (containing 0.28ng IFN-β) of nanobody-IFN-β conjugated exosomes or soluble nanobody-IFN-β recombinant proteins were applied in the infection assay. The percentage of ZsGreen positive cells was analyzed by flow cytometry.