Supporting information

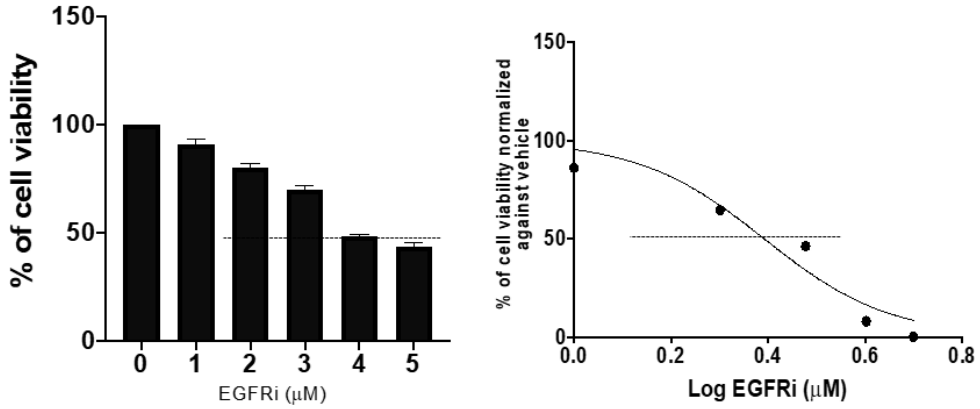


Fig. S1. Viability reduction of FE25 cells after treatment with different concentrations of EGFRi (EKB-569) (left) and IC_{50} of EGFRi for FE25 cells was shown as 4 μM (right).

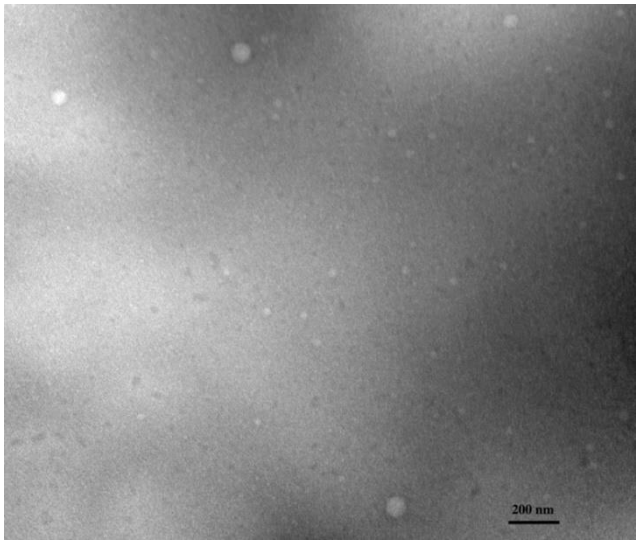
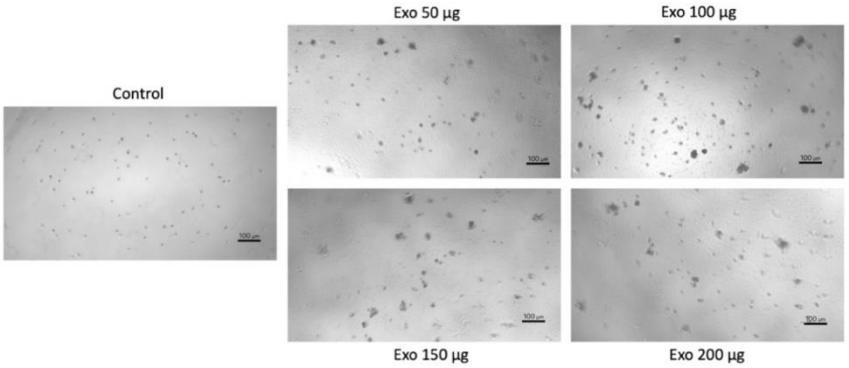
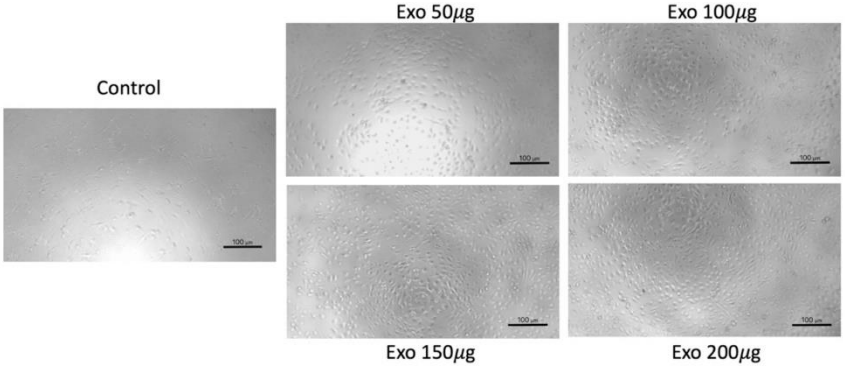


Fig. S2. Transmission electron microscopic image of FF exosomes. Scare bar: 200 nm.

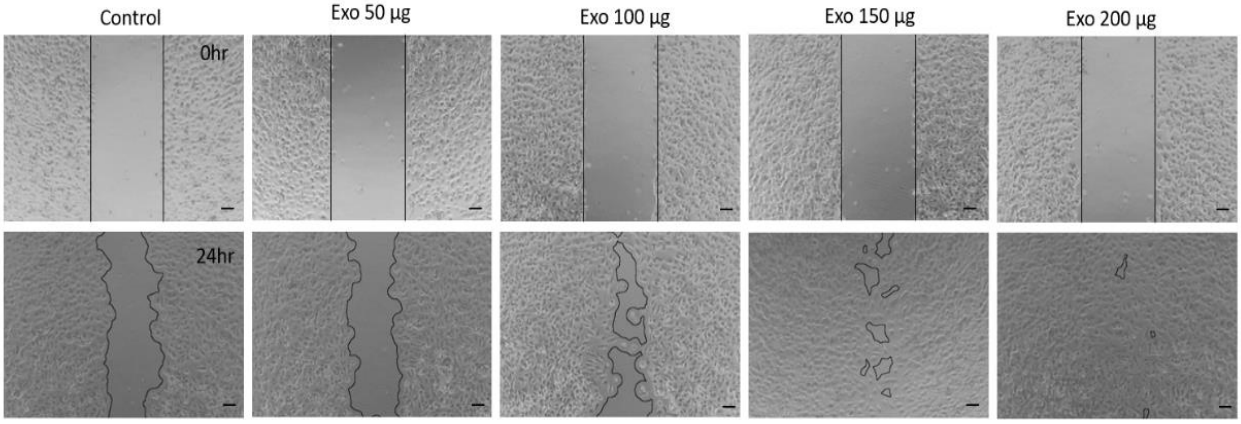
(A)


Control
Exo 50 µg
Exo 100 µg
Exo 150 µg
Exo 200 µg

(B)


Control
Exo 50µg
Exo 100µg
Exo 150µg
Exo 200µg

(C)


Control
Exo 50 µg
Exo 100 µg
Exo 150 µg
Exo 200 µg
0hr
24hr

(D)

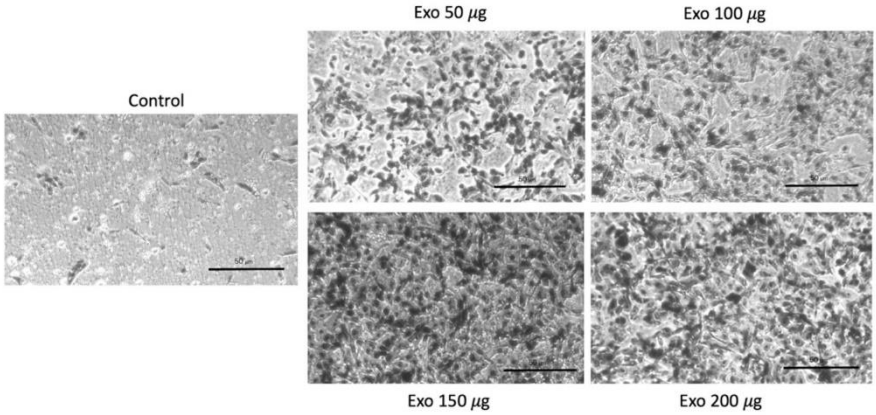

Control
Exo 50 µg
Exo 100 µg
Exo 150 µg
Exo 200 µg

Fig. S3. (A-D) Images showing the colonies of AIG (A), proliferation (B), migration (C), and invasion (D) of FE25 cells after treatment with different concentrations of FF exosomes (50, 100, 150, and 200 μg/mL protein). Scale bar: 50 and 100 μm.

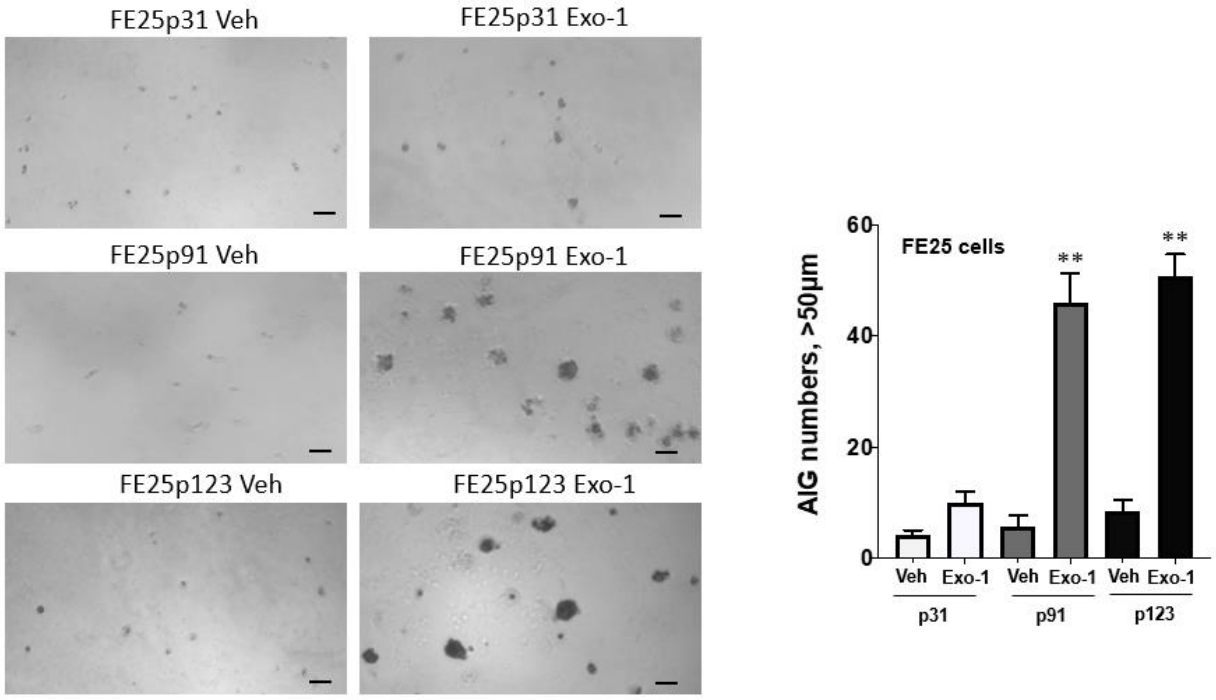


Figure S4. Higher-passage FE25 cells demonstrate increased sensitivity to FF exosome-promoted AIG activity. Anchorage-independent growth (AIG) assays were performed on FE25 cells at different passages (p31, p91, and p123) with cells treated either with vehicle medium or 10% follicular fluid exosomes (Exo-1) of well volume. Scale bar: 100 µm. **$p < 0.01$ versus vehicle control.

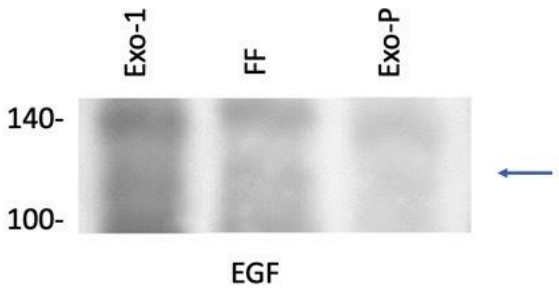


Fig. S5. Western blot analysis of EGF, which is barely detected in FF exosomes, FF, and Exo-P.