

Supplementary Materials

hUMSC-Exosomes Suppress TREM1-p38 MAPK Signaling via HMGB1-Dependent Mechanisms to Reprogram Microglial Function and Promote Neuroprotection in Ischemic Stroke

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Fig.S1 Nanoparticle Tracking Analysis (NTA) of hUMSC-Exos showing size distribution, concentration, and median diameter, and original western blots for figure 1.

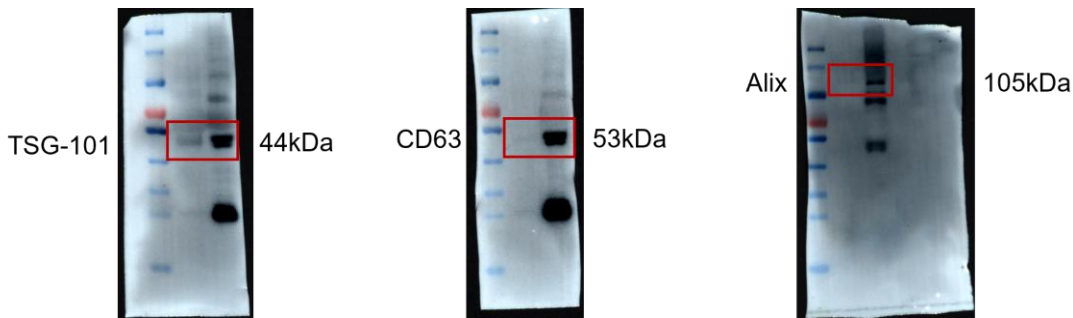
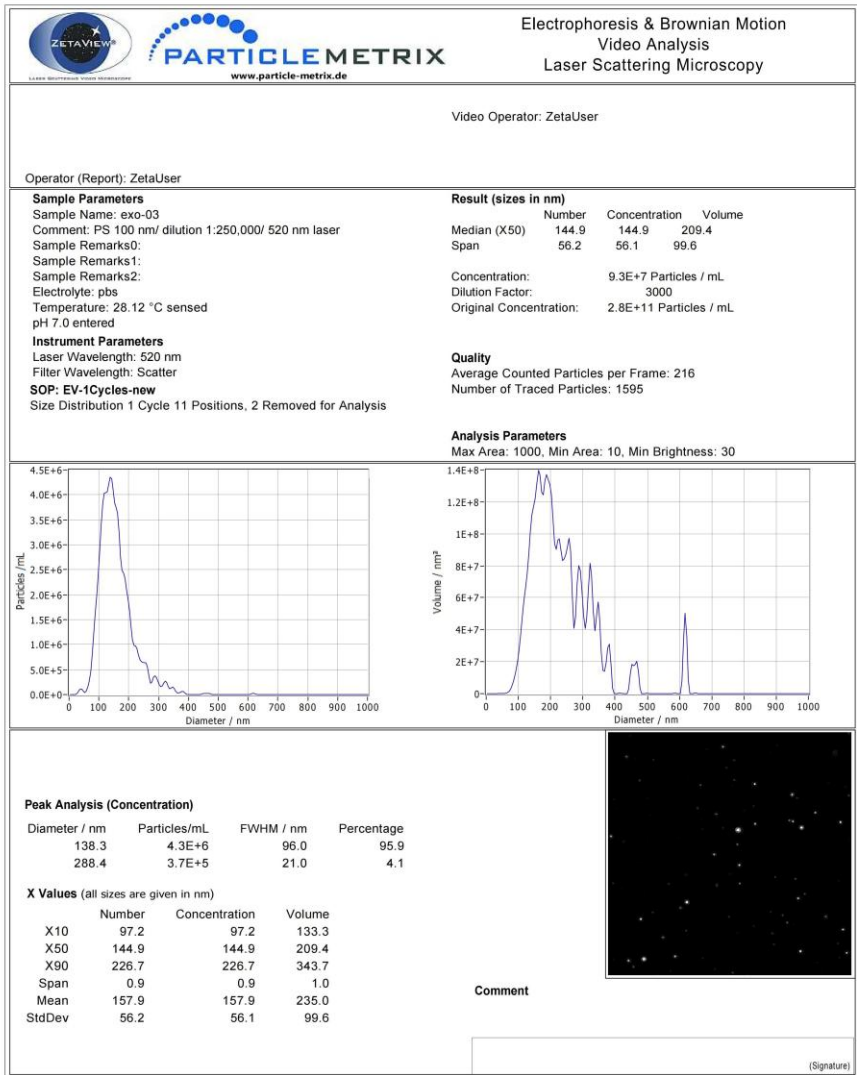


Fig.S2 Accumulation of PKH26-labeled hUMSC-Exo in mouse brain following intranasal administration after tMCAO. Representative fluorescence imaging shows the distribution of PKH26-labeled hUMSC-Exosomes in the brain 12 hours post-administration. Fluorescence signal was detected in both the ischemic and contralateral hemispheres, with a higher intensity observed in the ischemic region. No significant fluorescence was observed in the PBS-treated control group.

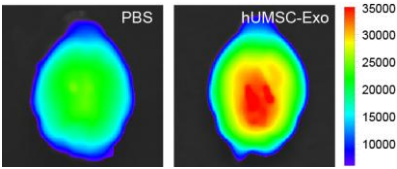


Fig.S3 RT-qPCR analysis of marker gene expression for different neuronal cell populations in the Cd11b (+) group compared to whole brain homogenate. The markers in the figure represent distinct neural cell populations: oligodendrocytes (Mbp), neurons (Grin2b, Rbfox3, Map2), astrocytes (S100 β , Gfap, Slc1a3), and microglia (Aif1, Itgam, Cx3cr1, Hexb, P2ry12). Each marker highlights the differential expression patterns in Cd11b (+) microglia versus brain homogenates, reflecting the cellular composition.

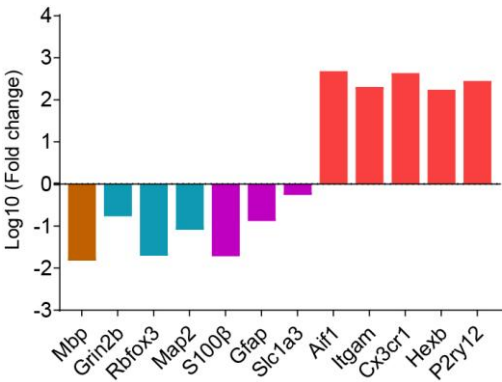


Fig.S5 hUMSC-Exos suppress pro-inflammatory gene expression in microglia in vitro and in vivo following ischemic injury. **A** Quantification of Trem1 fluorescence intensity in Iba1⁺ primary microglia stimulated with LPS and IFN- γ , with or without hUMSC-Exo treatment. Exosome treatment significantly reduced Trem1 expression. N = 23 cells per group. **B** RT-qPCR analysis of *Ccl6*, *Vegfa*, and *Mmp9* mRNA levels in isolated microglia from mice 3 days after tMCAO. **C** RT-qPCR analysis of additional inflammation-related genes (*Trem1*, *Cxcl2*, *Cxcl3*, *Ccl6*, and *Mmp9*) in brain tissue from mice at day 3 post-tMCAO. N = 5 per group. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, and *** p < 0.001.

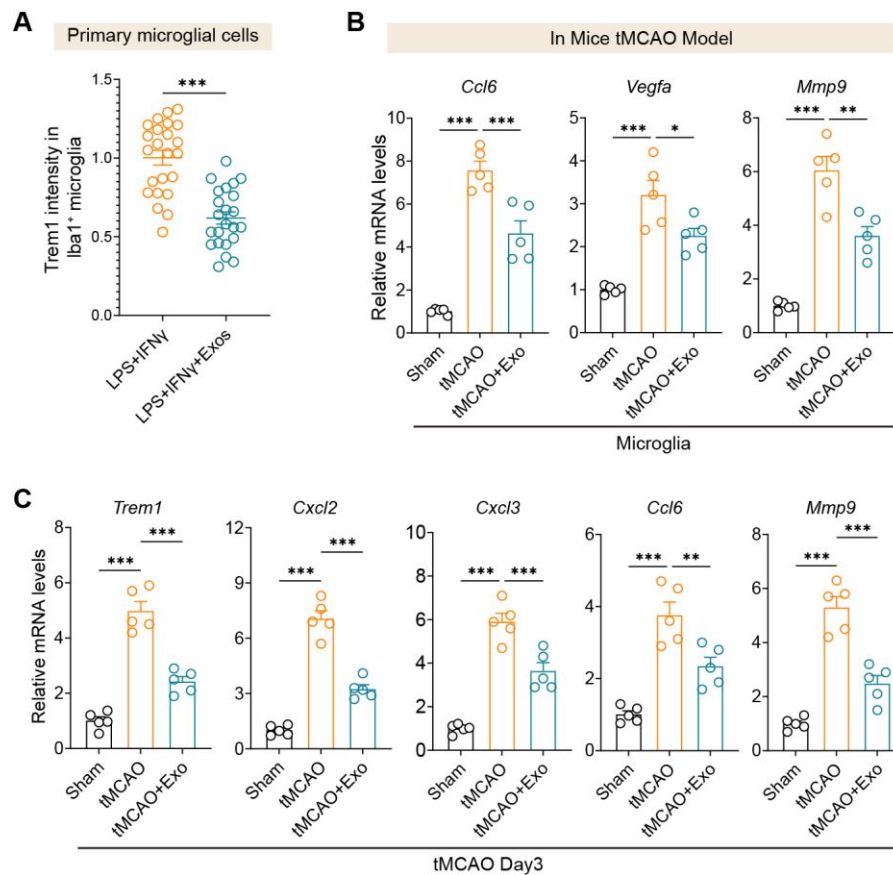


Fig.S6 The effects of LPS+IFN- γ , Exos, and BAY11-7082 on the expression of inflammatory and anti-inflammatory markers in treated BV2 cells. The bar graphs illustrate the relative mRNA levels of *Trem1*, *TNFA*, *IL1 β* , *Il6*, *Arg1*, and *Il10* across different treatment groups. Each group consists of n = 5 biological replicates. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, and *** p < 0.001. "ns" indicates no significant difference.

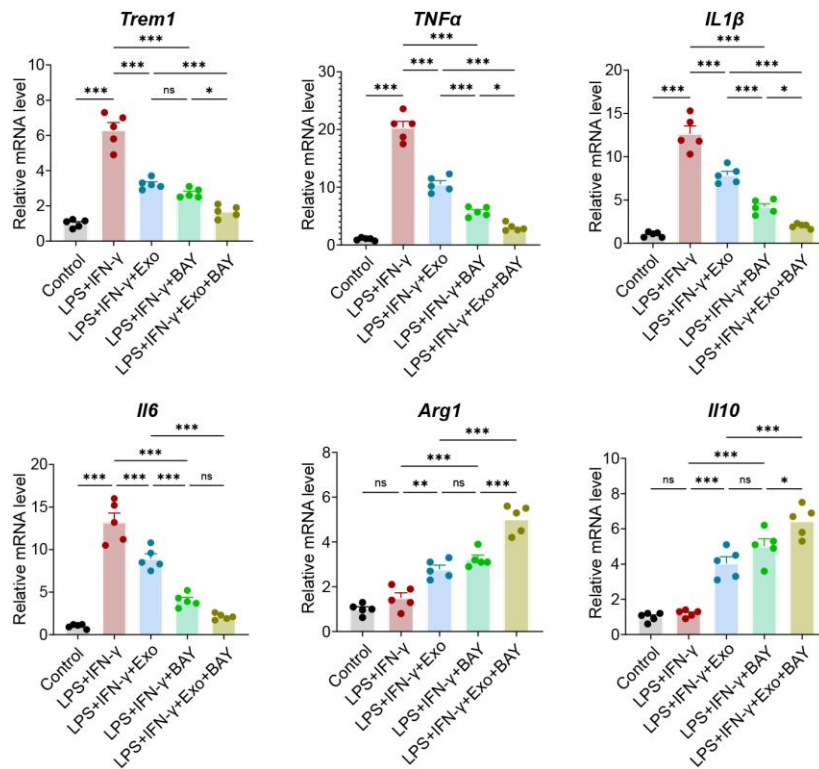


Fig.S7 hUMSC-Exos inhibit microglial migration via TREM1-p38 MAPK signaling. **A** Representative images of Transwell migration assays in BV2 microglia under various conditions. Scale bar, 100 μ m. **B** Quantification of migrated cells per field. hUMSC-Exos significantly decreased microglial migration compared to LPS + IFN- γ alone. This inhibitory effect was enhanced by LP17 and SB203580, indicating that hUMSC-Exos act via the TREM1-p38 MAPK axis. N = 9 per group. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM. One-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test. * p < 0.05 and *** p < 0.001. "ns" indicates no significant difference.

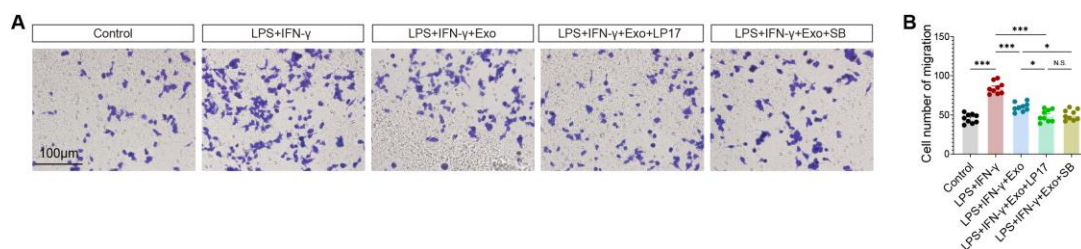


Fig. S8 Validation of Trem1 overexpression and knockdown in BV2 microglial cells. **A** Representative Western blot and densitometric analysis of Trem1 protein expression in BV2 cells transfected with an OE-Trem1 plasmid. Trem1 levels were significantly increased compared to control cells. **B** Representative Western blot and quantification of Trem1 protein levels in BV2 cells transfected with siRNA targeting Trem1 (si-Trem1), showing effective knockdown relative to controls. N = 3 per group. Data are presented as mean $\pm$ SEM. *** $p < 0.001$, unpaired two-tailed t -test.

