Supporting information

Exosomes from adipose mesenchymal stem cells overexpressing Stanniocalcin-1 promote reendothelialization after carotid endarterium mechanical injury

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Supporting Figures



**Fig. S1** Mechanical injury to carotid endarterium. Insert with an 0.014" guide-wire into the left common carotid artery and push forward-back for 3 times.



**Fig. S2** The characterization of ADSCs and Exosomes. **a** Representative image of ADSCs in passage 3. **b** Flow cytometry analysis of ADSCs showing strongly positive expression of CD29 and CD44, while negative expression of CD31 and CD34. **c** Electron microscopic image of exosomes. **d** Western blots showing expressions of CD9, CD63, and CD81 in exosomes. GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; ADSC-Exo, exosomes derived from ADSCs; S-ADSC-Exo, exosomes derived from ADSCs transfected with STC-1. Scale bar = 200 mm



**Fig. S3** ROS content *in vitro* and *in vivo*. **a** ROS content in MAECs. **b** ROS content in carotid artery tissue. \* *P*< .05, vs control. # *P*< .05, S-ADSC-Exo vs ADSC-Exo. ROS, reactive oxygen species; ADSC-Exo, exosomes derived from ADSCS; S-ADSC-Exo, exosomes derived from ADSCs transfected with STC-1.