

Supporting Information

Engineered high-affinity dual targeting cellular nanovesicles for optimized cancer immunotherapy

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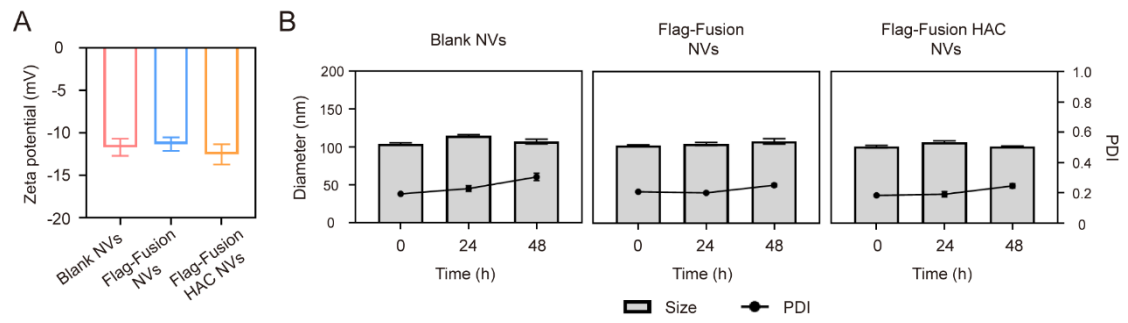


Figure S1. A) The surface ζ potential of Blank, Flag-Fusion, and Flag-Fusion HAC NVs. **B)** The size distribution and polydispersion index (PDI) changes of Blank, Flag-Fusion, and Flag-Fusion HAC NVs in physiological solution at 4°C within 48h.

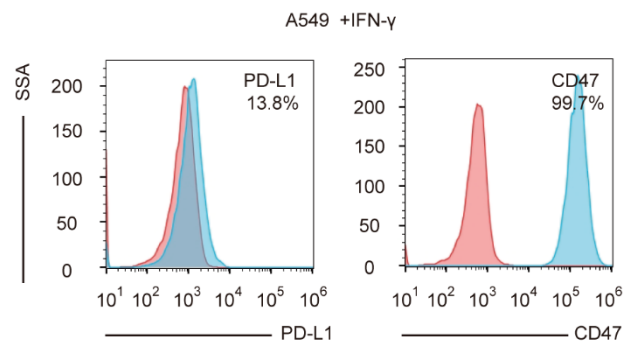


Figure S2. The expression level of PD-L1 and CD47 was measured by flow cytometry in A549 (Red: Isotype antibody; Blue: anti-PD-L1, or anti-CD47 antibody).

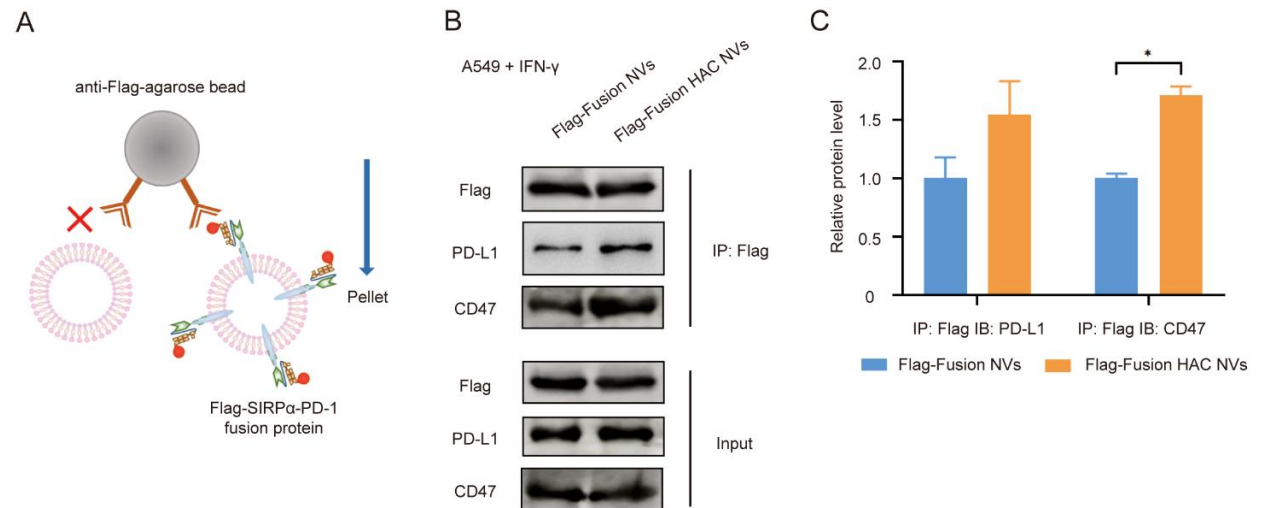


Figure S3. A) Schematic illustration for Flag antibody to pull down the Flag-SIRP α -PD-1 NVs. **B)** Representative western blot analysis of co-immunoprecipitation of Blank, Flag-Fusion, or Flag-Fusion HAC NVs interacting with PD-L1 and CD47 in A549. **C)** Statistics analysis of immunoprecipitation in (B) (n=3, * P <0.05).

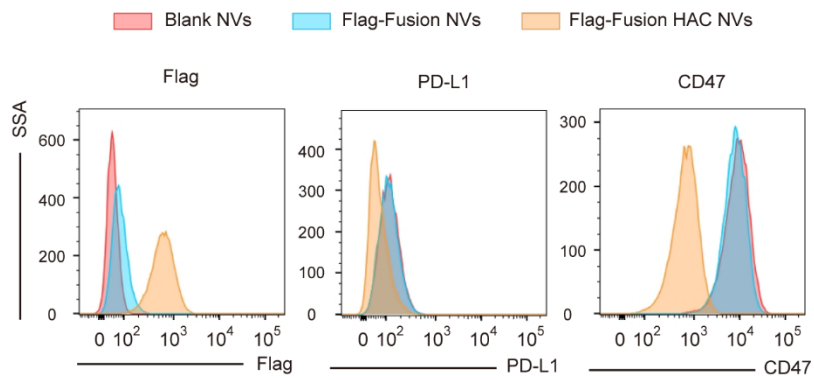
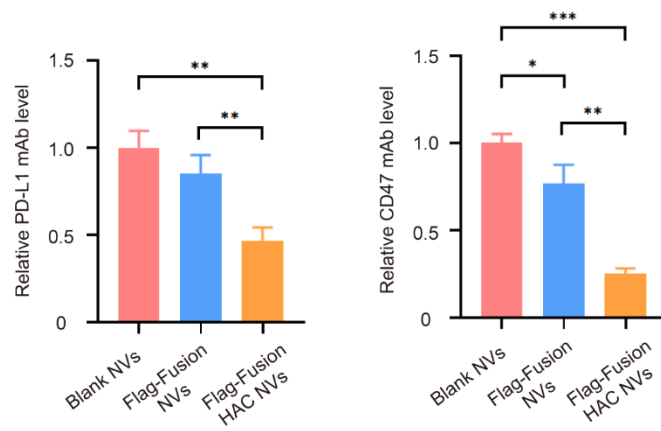
A**B**

Figure S4. A) Binding and blocking efficiency of Blank, Flag-Fusion, or Flag-Fusion HAC NVs to PD-L1 and CD47 was measured by flow cytometry in A549. **B)** Statistics analysis of PD-L1 or CD47 mAb binding efficiency in (A) (n=3, * P <0.05, ** P < 0.01, and *** P < 0.001).

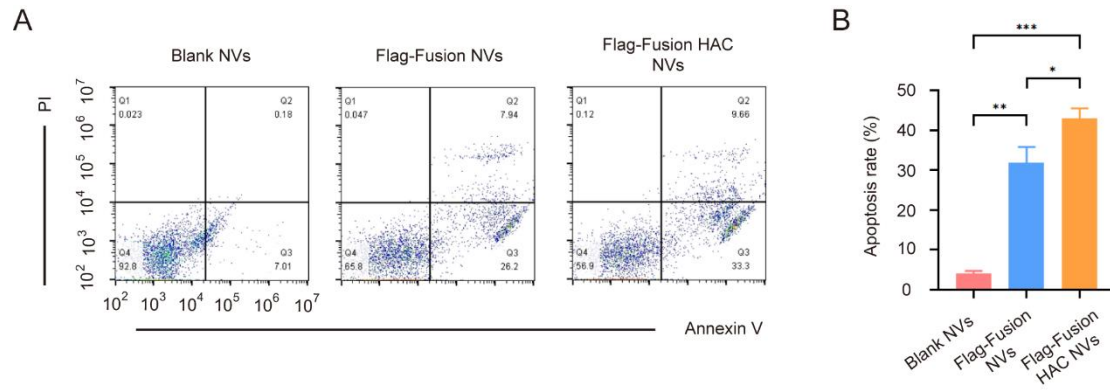


Figure S5. A) Apoptotic status of MDA-MB-231 cells treated with 100 μ g Blank, Flag-Fusion, or Flag-Fusion HAC NVs for 24h. **B)** Statistics analysis of cells apoptosis in (A) ($n=3$, $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$, and $***P<0.001$).

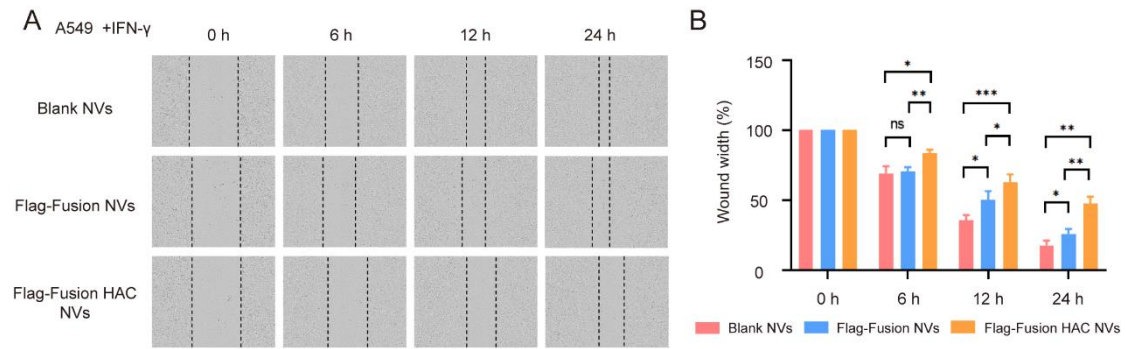


Figure S6. A) Wound healing assay of A549 cells treated with 100 μ g Blank, Flag-Fusion, or Flag-Fusion HAC NVs, respectively. Migration was evaluated at 0, 6, 12 and 24 h time points after wounding, respectively. **B)** Statistics analysis of wound closure in (A) ($n=3$, $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$, and $***P<0.001$).

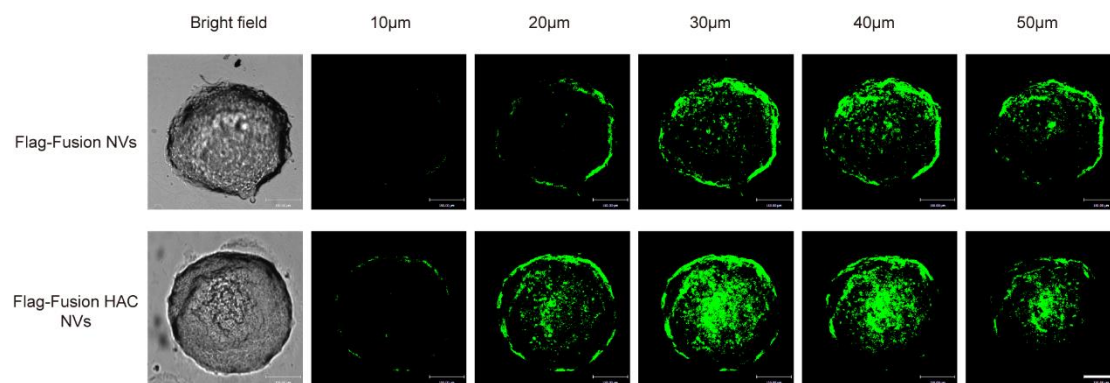


Figure S7. Penetration level of Flag-Fusion and Flag-Fusion HAC NVs in multicellular MDA-MB-231 tumor spheroids (Green: DiO-labeled NVs). Scale bar is 150 μm.

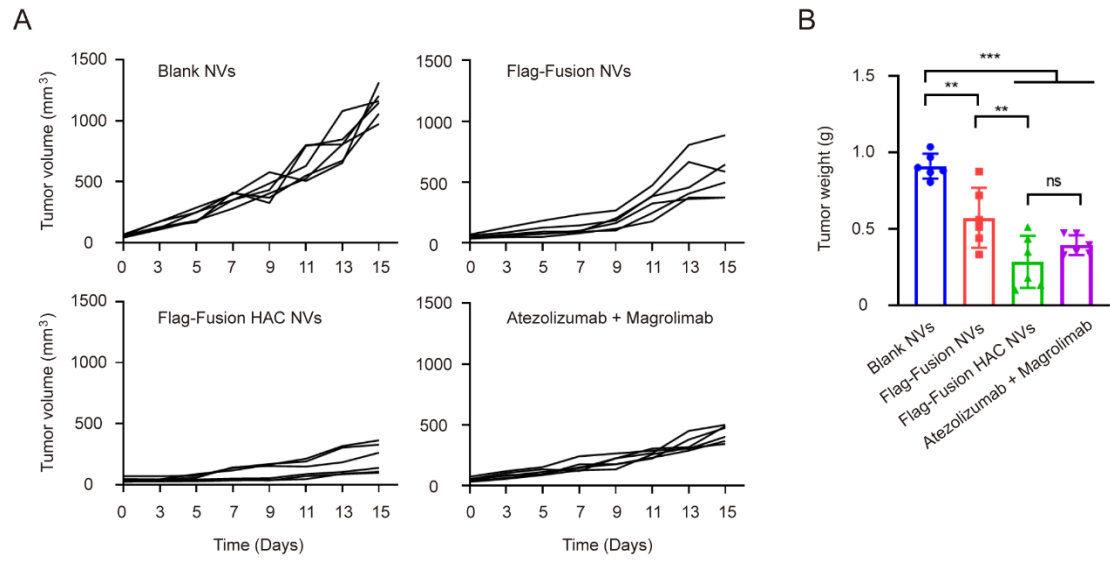


Figure S8. A) Change curve of individual tumor growth and **B)** Tumor weight treated with different treatments (n=6, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$).

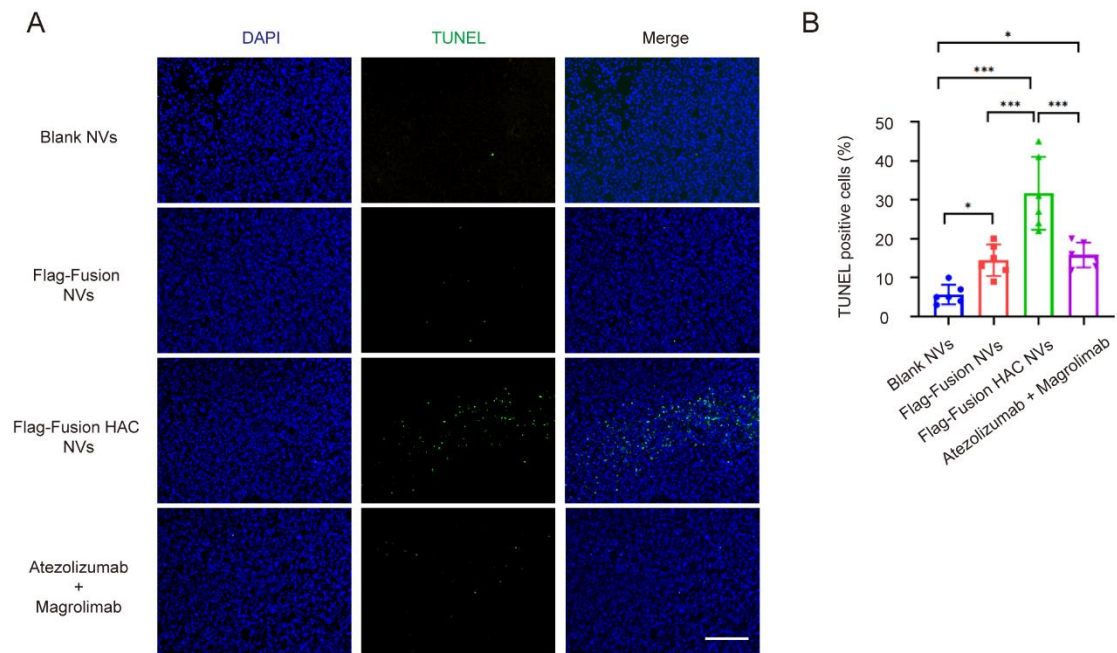


Figure S9. A) The fluorescent images of TUNEL staining of tumor tissues and **B)** Statistics analysis of TUNEL positive cells after different treatments (Blue: DAPI; Green: TUNEL staining; $n=6$, $*P<0.05$, $***P<0.001$). The bar scale is 100 μm .

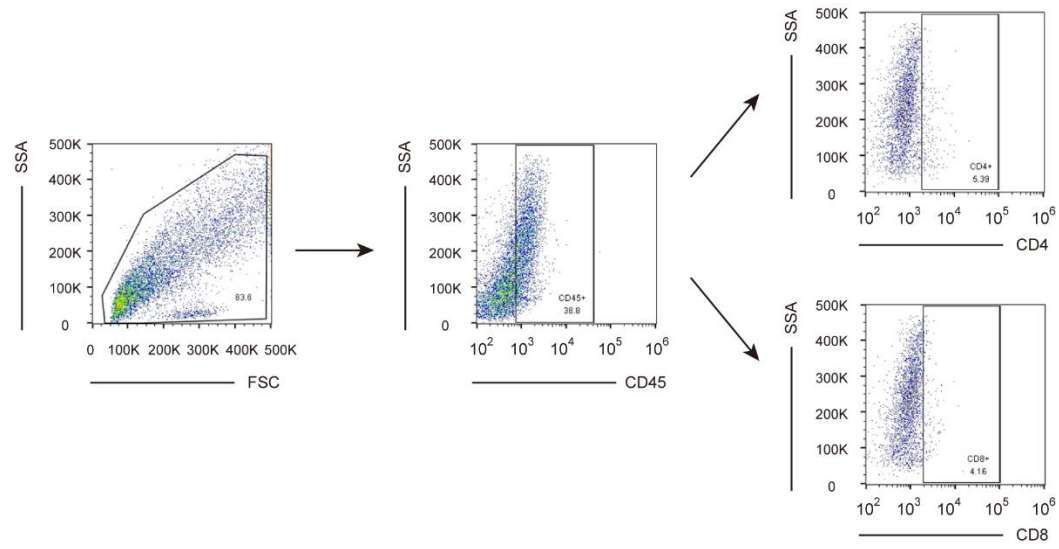


Figure S10. Flow cytometry gating strategy for analysis of the percentage of CD45⁺CD4⁺ and CD45⁺CD8⁺ T cells in tumor tissues.

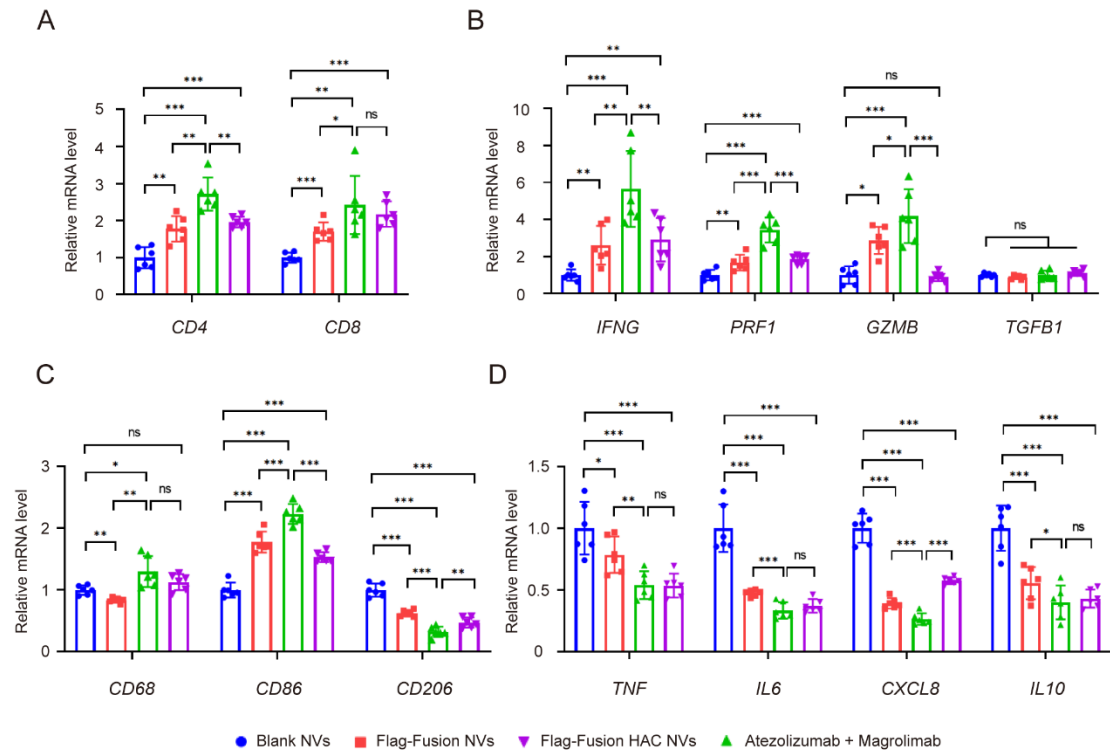


Figure S11. Statistics analysis of the mRNA expression of **A)** activated T lymphocyte markers, **B)** cytokines and chemokines produced by activated T lymphocyte, **C)** tumor-associated macrophage (TAM) markers and **D)** cytokines and chemokines produced by TAM were examined by RT-qPCR (n=6, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, and *** $P < 0.001$).

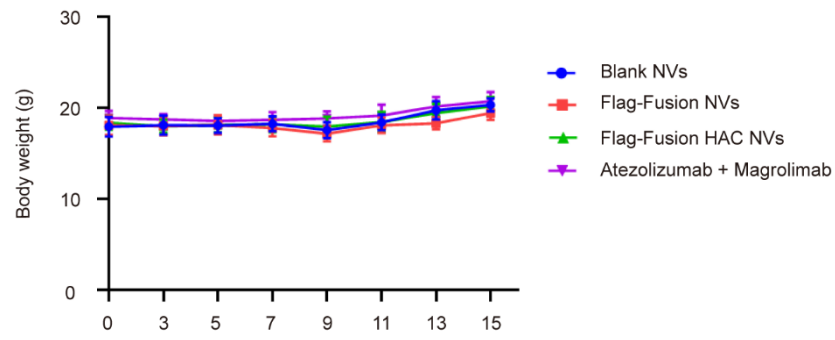


Figure S12. Body weight change of mice treated with different treatments (n=6).

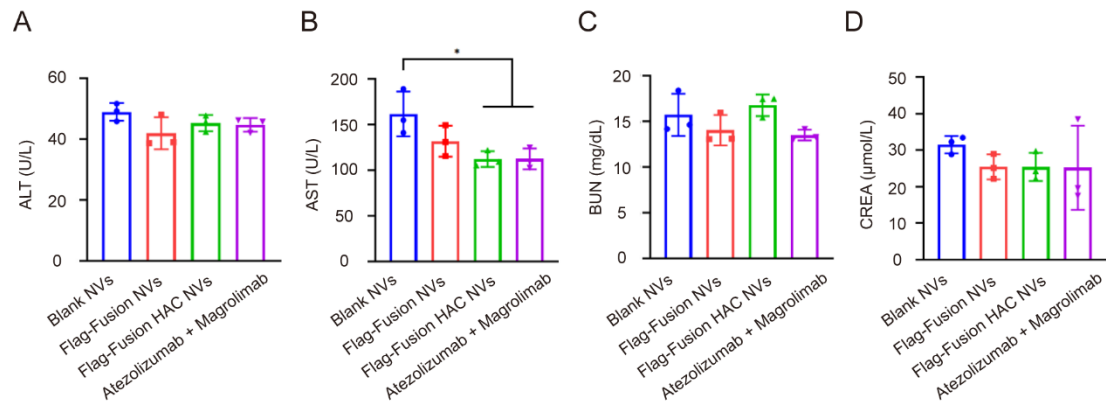


Figure S13. The biochemistry level of liver and renal function after different treatments. **A)** alanine transaminase (ALT), **B)** aspartate transaminase (AST), **C)** blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and **D)** creatinine (CRE) (n=3, * $P<0.05$).

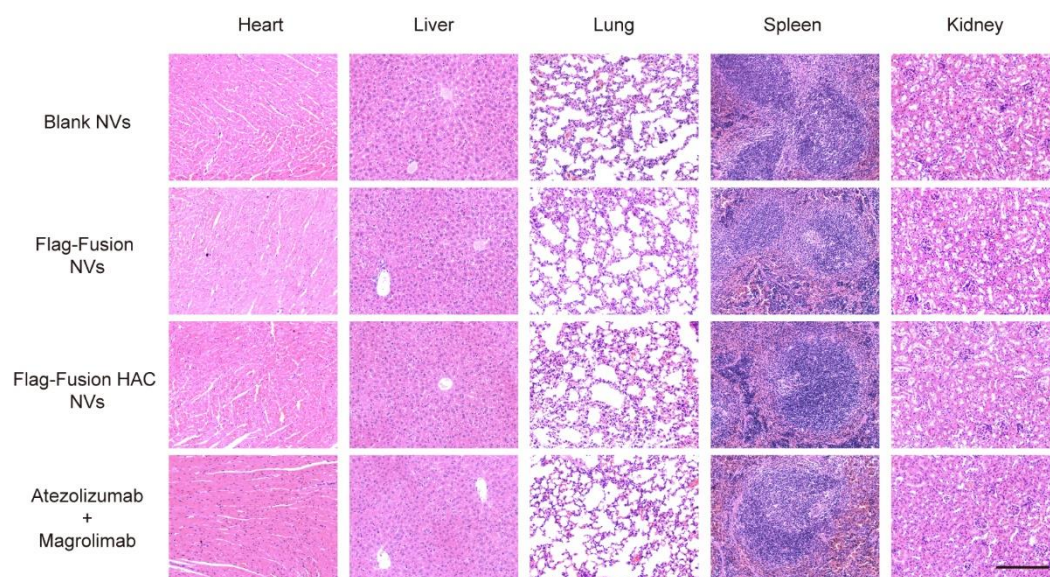


Figure S14. H&E staining of the main organs (heart, liver, lung, spleen and kidney) after different treatments. The bar scale is 100 μm .

A

Residue#	39	40	41	43	45	49	53	97	100	107
hPD-1	V	L	N	Y	M	N	K	L	A	A
hPD-1 HAC	H	V	I	H	E	G	T	V	V	I

B

Residue#	6	27	31	47	53	54	56	66	92
hSIRP α	V	V	I	E	K	E	H	S	V
hSIRP α HAC	I	I	F	V	R	Q	P	T	I

Table S1. The position of the mutated residues is denoted at the top of the table, and the high-affinity consensus (HAC) sequence (Red text) their corresponding sequence in wild-type (WT) allele (Black text) of PD-1 **A**) and SIRP α **B**) are showed in the table.

	Control	Blank NVs	Flag-Fusion NVs	Flag-Fusion HAC NVs	Atezolizumab + Magrolimab
RBC(M/ μ L)	10.08 $\pm$ 0.68	8.63 $\pm$ 0.3	8.95 $\pm$ 8.2	8.81 $\pm$ 0.33	9.3 $\pm$ 0.37
HGB(g/dL)	14.0 $\pm$ 1.29	12.3 $\pm$ 0.45	12.6 $\pm$ 1.21	12.4 $\pm$ 0.42	13.1 $\pm$ 0.45
PLT(K/ μ L)	817.2 $\pm$ 148.34	1141.2 $\pm$ 269.99	830.8 $\pm$ 282.81	906.3 $\pm$ 260.47	709 $\pm$ 64.97
WBC(K/ μ L)	6.55 $\pm$ 1.06	6.1 $\pm$ 0.67	5.9 $\pm$ 0.68	4.5 $\pm$ 0.88	4.4 $\pm$ 0.94
HCT (%)	46.8 $\pm$ 4.97	40.5 $\pm$ 1.64	42.6 $\pm$ 4.26	40.1 $\pm$ 1.13	42.6 $\pm$ 1.4
MCV (fL)	46.4 $\pm$ 2.37	46.7 $\pm$ 1.15	46.3 $\pm$ 1.37	45.5 $\pm$ 0.98	45.8 $\pm$ 0.63
MCH (pg)	13.9 $\pm$ 0.55	14.4 $\pm$ 0.39	14.0 $\pm$ 0.38	14.1 $\pm$ 0.22	14.1 $\pm$ 0.11
MCHC (g/L)	300.0 $\pm$ 5.0	307.8 $\pm$ 10.8	303.3 $\pm$ 6	308.5 $\pm$ 2.7	308 $\pm$ 3.9
MPV (fL)	9.43 $\pm$ 0.97	8.95 $\pm$ 0.33	8.95 $\pm$ 0.12	9.0 $\pm$ 0.24	9.5 $\pm$ 0.5

Table S2. Blood routine examination of mice treated with different treatments (n=6).