

Engineered Macrophages-Derived Exosomes by Click Chemistry for Treatment of osteomyelitis

Yongfeng Chen,^{#a,b} Jintao Dong,^{#b} Jiahan Li,^{#a,c} Jun Li,^a Yizhao Lu,^a Wengang
Dong,^{*a} Dawei Zhang and ^{*b} Xingbo Dang ^{*a}

^aDepartment of emergency surgery, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an, 710068, China.

^bDepartment of Orthopedics, Xijing Hospital, The Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, 710032, China.

^cDepartment of clinical medicine, Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an, 710021, China.

Corresponding author. Email: dongwengang2024@yeah.net (W. D);

zhangdw@fmmu.edu.cn (D. Z); dangxb2006@126.com (X. D)

[#] These authors contributed equally to this work.

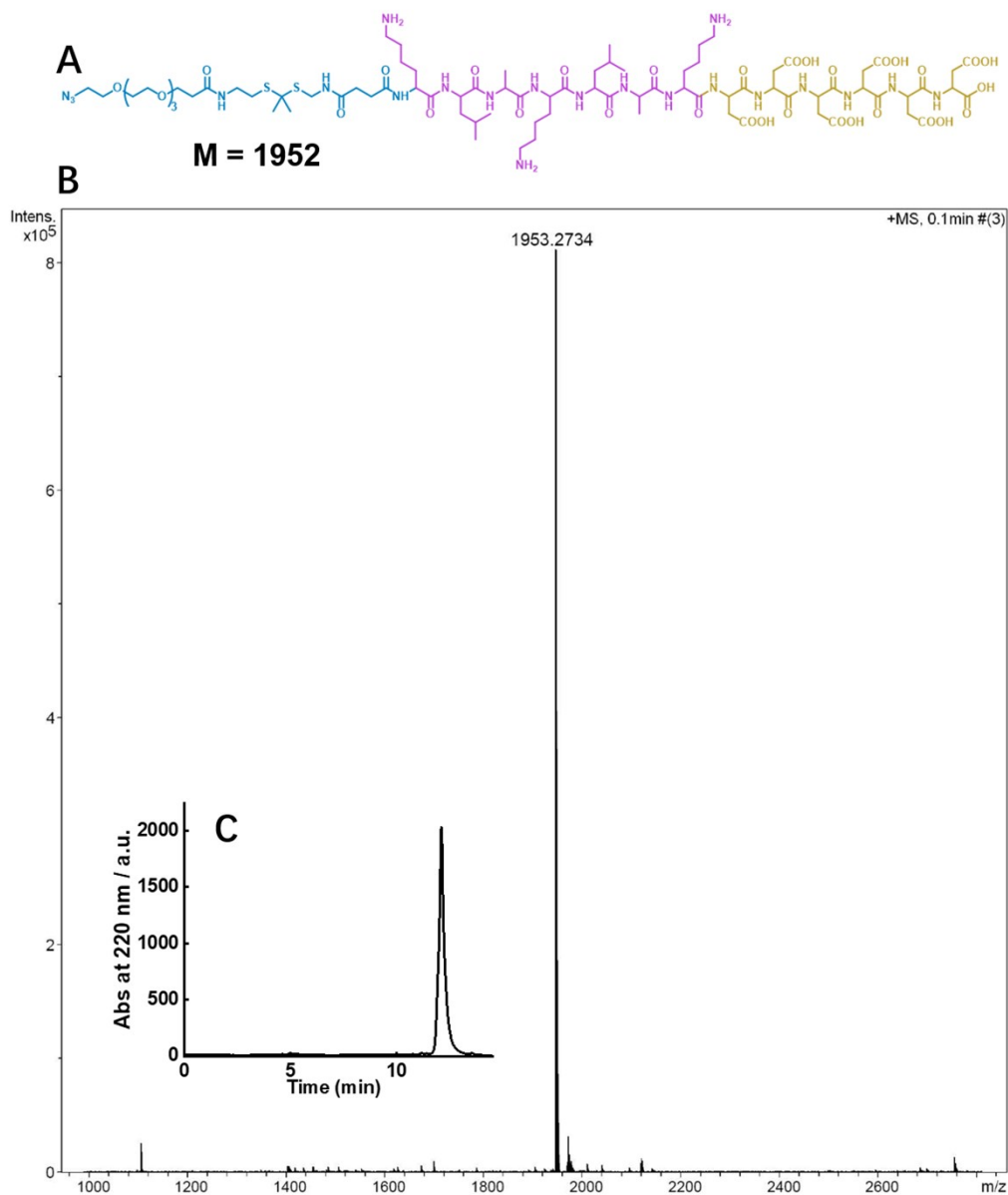


Figure S1. (A) The chemical structure of RAB peptide. (B) The ESI-MS spectrum of RAB peptide. (C) The HPLC spectrum of RAB peptide. (purity= 97.9%)

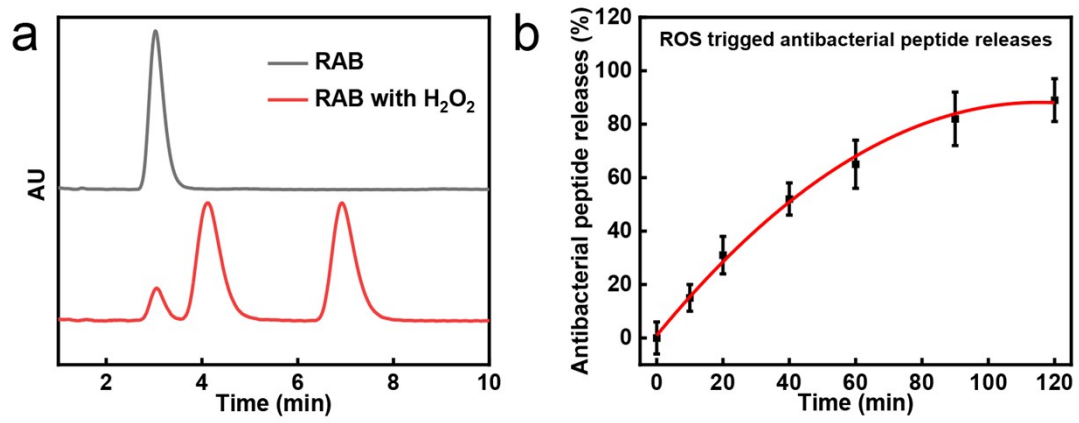


Figure S2. (a) The HPLC results of RAB and RAB with 90 min H₂O₂. (b) The release curve of antibacterial peptide after RAB with different time H₂O₂.

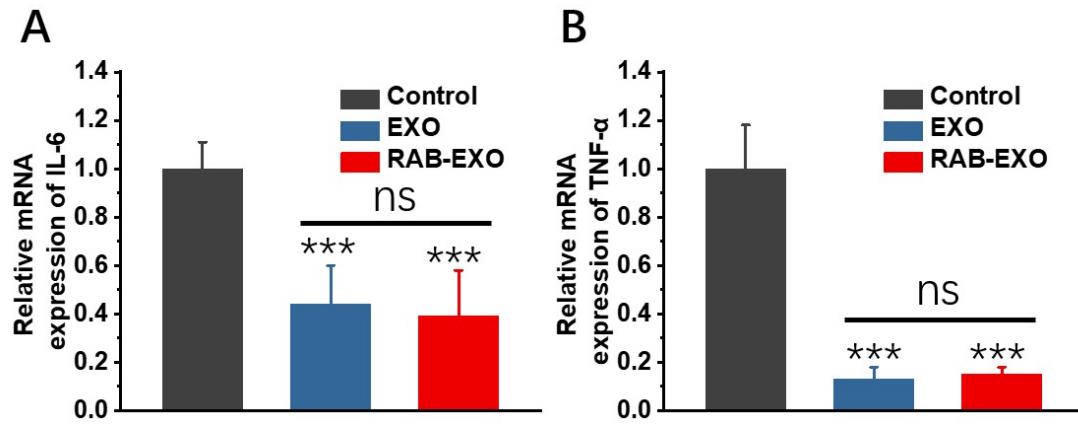


Figure S3. qRT-PCR analysis of M1-related genes A) IL-6 and B) TNF- α . ns: no significant difference. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, and *** $p < 0.001$.

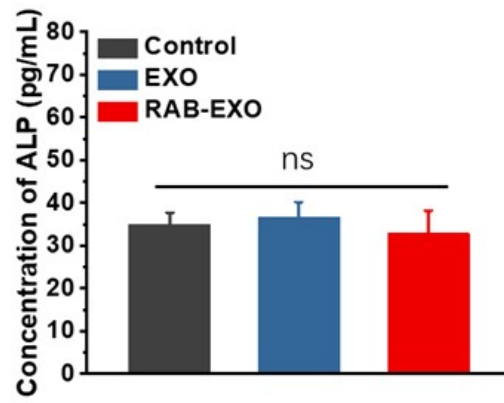


Figure S4. The concentration of ALP of MG-63 cells after being treated by EXO and RAB-EXO.

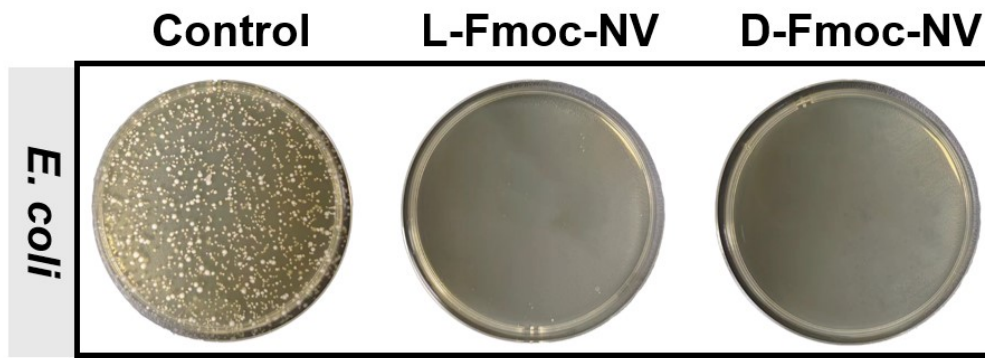


Figure S5. Antibacterial properties of RAB-EXO against to *S. aureus* via bacterial colony assay.

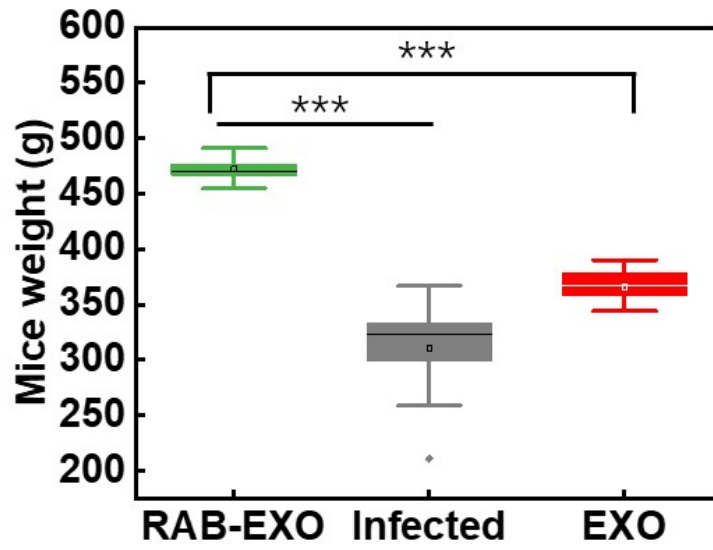


Figure S6. The weight of mice after different treatment on day 14.

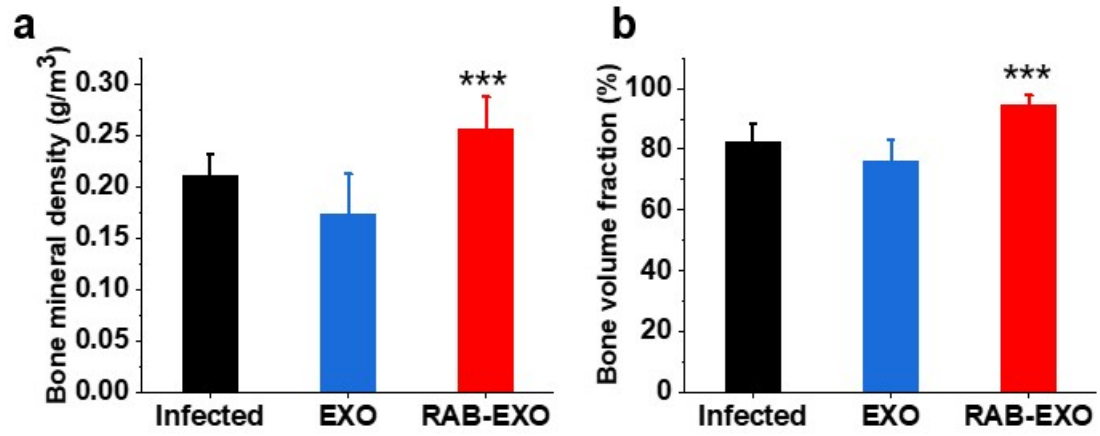


Figure S7. (a) The bone mineral density of Infected, EXO and RAB-EXO group. (b) The bone volume fraction of Infected, EXO and RAB-EXO group.

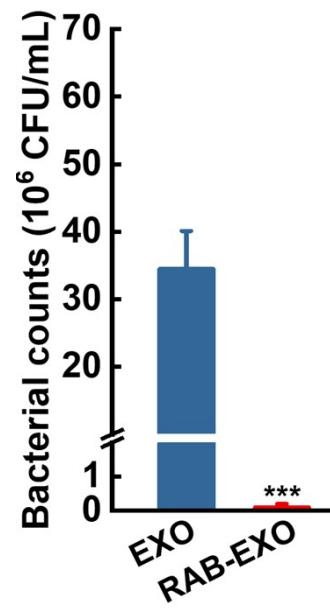


Figure S8. *In vivo* antibacterial properties of RAB-EXO via bacterial colony assay.

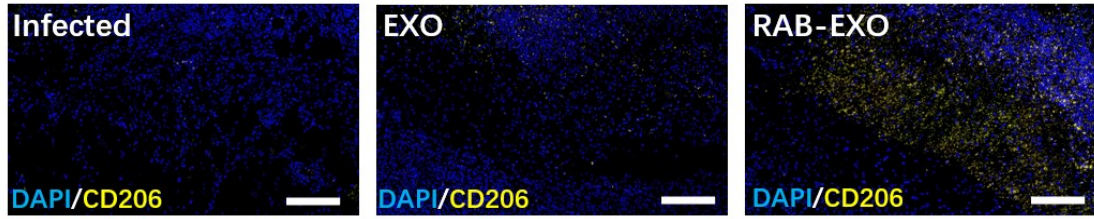


Figure S9. The Immunofluorescence staining (blue: DAPI; yellow: CD206) of bone tissue of Infected, EXO, and RAB-EXO group. Scale bar = 100 μ m.