



## 1 Supplementary Materials

## 2 Extracellular Vesicles Released by 3 Enterovirus-Infected EndoC-βH1 Cells Mediate Non Latia Viral Same d

4 Non-Lytic Viral Spread

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**Figure S1 (related to Figure 1).** Images of EVs preparations under an electron microscope showing the varying sizes and morphologies of EVs. The images were taken after negative staining by using different magnifications.







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Figure S2. (related to Figure 3A). Flow cytometry detection of EVs captured onto anti-CD63 coated
 beads. The EVs-bead complexes immunostained against EVs-associated proteins CD9, CD63, and
 CD81 and compared with the appropriate isotype control.





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Figure S3. (related to Figure 3B). Median fluorescence intensities values of selected markers detected
 in EVs isolated from mock and E16-infected EndoC-βH1 cells. Complete surface profiles data set of
 the results shown in Figure 3B.

Endpoint	No. of wells on test plate		Accumulated Value			Neutralization
Neutralization titer	+ for NT (w/o CPE)	– for NT (w/o CPE)	+ for NTª (w/o CPE)	– for NT <sup>ь</sup> (w/o CPE)	Ratio	%
1:8	3	0	20	0	20/20	100
1:32	3	0	17	0	17/17	100
1:128	3	0	14	0	14/14	100
1:512	3	0	11	0	11/11	100
1:2048	3	0	8	0	8/8	100
1:8192	3	0	5	0	5/5	100 <sup>c</sup>
1:32768	2	1	2	1	2/3	66.6 <sup>d</sup>
1:131072	0	3	0	4	0/4	0

 Table S1. Calculation of the endpoint neutralization titer by the Reed and Muench method.

<sup>a</sup> Sum from the bottom. <sup>b</sup> Sum from the top. <sup>c</sup> Neutralizing antibody titer that will prevent infection of

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100% of virus-inoculated cells. <sup>d</sup> Endpoint neutralization titer (50% virus neutralization titer) was

calculated to be 1:45232.

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