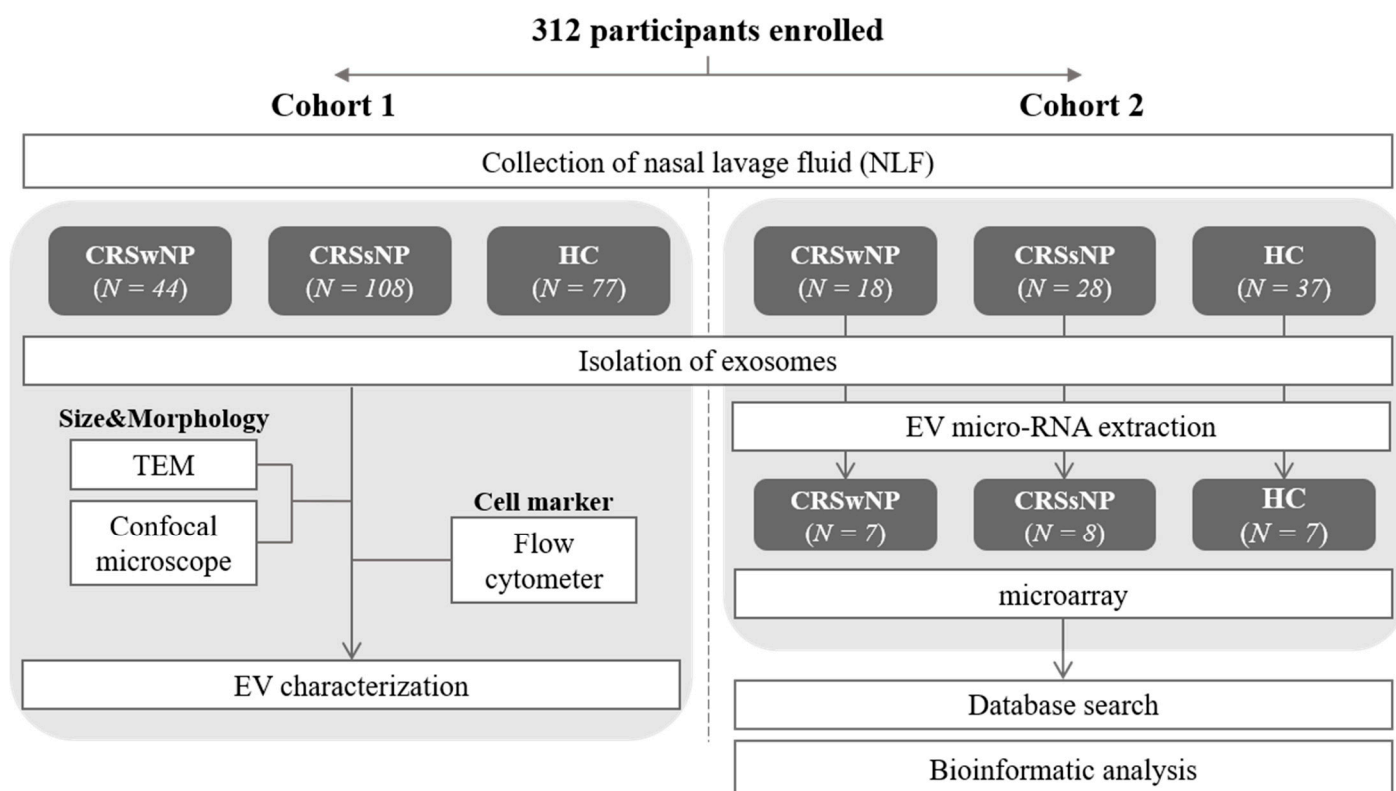


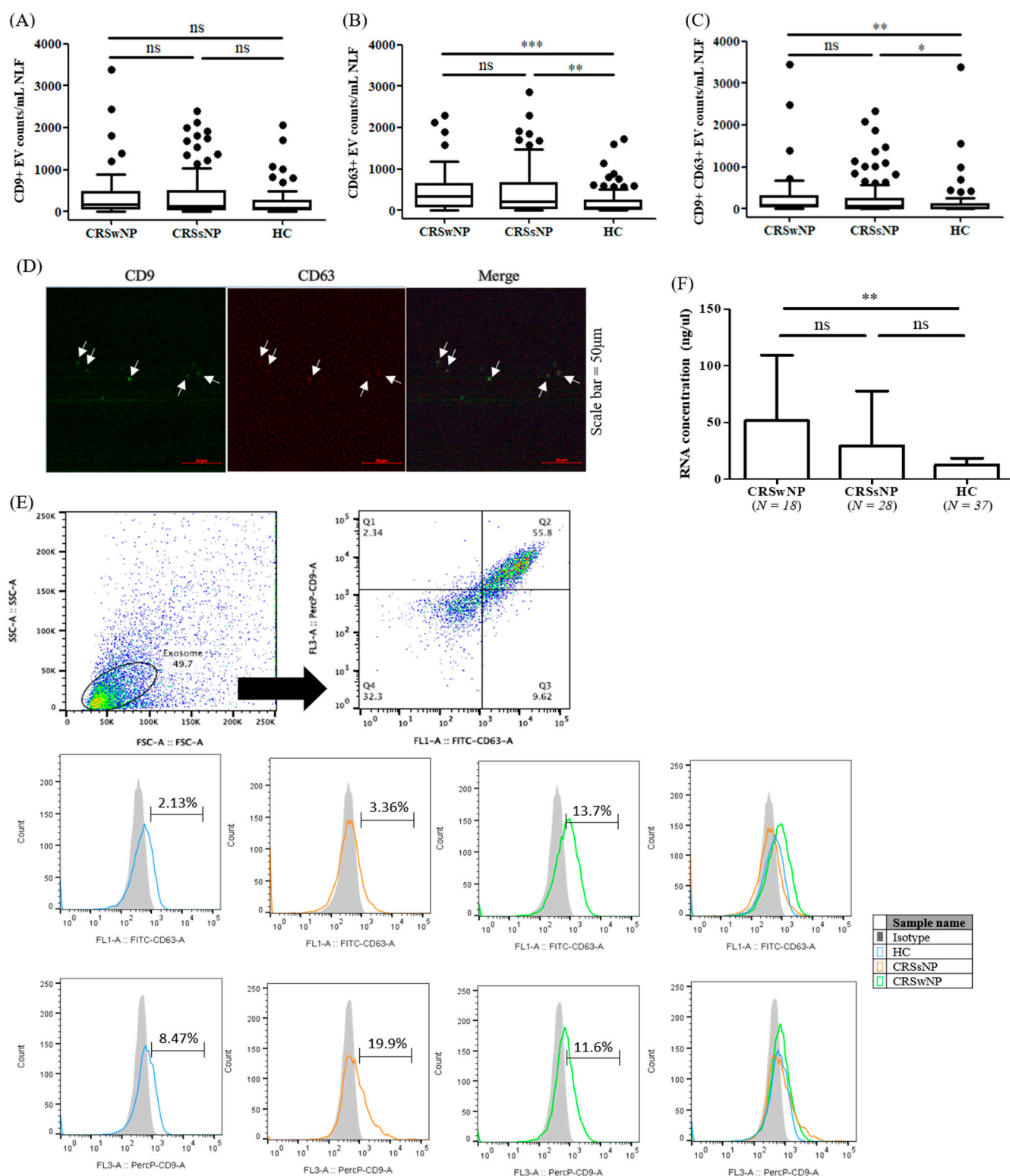
## Supplementary

**Table S1.** Demographics of CRS patients and healthy subjects.

	<b>CRSwNP</b> ( <i>N</i> = 44)	<b>CRSsNP</b> ( <i>N</i> = 108)	<b>HC</b> ( <i>N</i> = 77)
Sex, male (%)	27 (61.36%)	75 (69.44%)	47 (61.04%)
Age, year	45 (2.6)	44 (1.8)	37 (2.4)
JESREC score	10 (0.7)	6 (0.4)	1 (0.7)
<b>Eosinophil</b>			
non-ECRS	25 (55.56%)	86 (86.00%)	11 (100.00%)
mild ECRS	12 (26.67%)	10 (10.00%)	0 (.00%)
moderate ECRS	4 (8.89%)	1 (1.00%)	0 (.00%)
severe ECRS	4 (8.89%)	3 (3.00%)	0 (.00%)
<b>Allergy</b>			
(+)	11 (25.58%)	44 (41.90%)	6 (7.79%)
(-)	32 (74.42%)	61 (58.10%)	71 (92.21%)
<b>Asthma</b>			
(+)	5 (11.11%)	4 (3.74%)	2 (2.60%)
(-)	40 (88.89%)	103 (96.26%)	75 (97.40%)



**Figure S1.** Study cohorts and participation: scheme of approach to include and analyze the study population.



**Figure S2.** Phenotypic characterization of NLF EVs and concentration of total RNA in EVs. Phenotypic markers were analyzed by FCM, and distributions of **(A)** CD9+ EVs, **(B)** CD63+ EVs and **(C)** CD9+/CD63+ EVs were shown by patient group. **(D)** EVs were visualized using FITC-CD9 and PercP-CD63 markers by confocal microscopy and **(E)** FCM analysis of EVs displayed expression of FITC-CD9 and PercP-CD63 markers. **(F)** Total RNA concentration (ng/μL) in NLF-EVs by groups. 1-way ANOVA was used to evaluate statistical differences between groups. Levels of statistical significance are expressed as \*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.005$  and ns  $> 0.05$ .