

Supplementary Table 1. GO biological functions of transcripts modulated in EV- and MSC-CTRL in respect to -Dsh samples. Genes commonly modulated in EV-CTRL and MSC-CTRL in respect to -Dsh were analyzed. Genes with $\log_2(\text{FC}) \geq 1$ and $\log_2(\text{FC}) \leq -1$ were respectively considered as up- or down-regulated.

down -CTRL vs -Dsh

| Term | Count | % | PValue | Genes |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|---|
| ECM-receptor interaction | 10 | 9,52 | 2,66E-09 | TNC, COL3A1, COL1A2, ITGB4, COL1A1, THBS1, THBS2, COL5A2, COL5A1, FN1 |
| Focal adhesion | 11 | 10,48 | 5,06E-07 | TNC, COL3A1, COL1A2, ITGB4, COL1A1, THBS1, FLNC, THBS2, COL5A2, COL5A1, FN1 |
| Complement and coagulation cascades | 3 | 2,86 | 9,17E-02 | C3AR1, C5AR1, F13A1 |

up -CTRL vs -Dsh

| Term | Count | % | PValue | Genes |
|---|-------|------|----------|--|
| Butanoate metabolism | 6 | 0,35 | 1,19E-04 | ACSM2, ACSM1, OXCT1, ABAT, AAC5, ACSM5 |
| Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism | 5 | 0,29 | 8,11E-04 | ALAS2, DMGDH, AGXT2, GNMT, CBS |
| Tryptophan metabolism | 5 | 0,29 | 1,90E-03 | AADAT, HAAO, ACMSD, KMO, INMT |
| Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism | 4 | 0,23 | 7,27E-03 | ASS1, ACY3, ABAT, AGXT2 |
| Primary bile acid biosynthesis | 3 | 0,18 | 1,67E-02 | CYP7B1, AMACR, AKR1D1 |
| Drug metabolism | 5 | 0,29 | 1,78E-02 | FMO5, FMO2, CYP2A5, CYP2E1, CYP2A4 |
| Complement and coagulation cascades | 5 | 0,29 | 1,78E-02 | C8A, F13B, SERPINF2, SERPINA1D, SERPIN1C |
| Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation | 4 | 0,23 | 2,33E-02 | ALDH6A1, IVD, OXCT1, ABAT |
| Drug metabolism | 4 | 0,23 | 2,61E-02 | UPB1, CYP2A5, UPP2, CYP2A4 |
| Lysine biosynthesis | 2 | 0,12 | 2,67E-02 | AADAT, AASS |
| beta-Alanine metabolism | 3 | 0,18 | 3,45E-02 | CNDP1, UPB1, ABAT |
| Tyrosine metabolism | 4 | 1,28 | 5,22E-02 | HGD, GSTZ1, HPD, FAH |
| Steroid hormone biosynthesis | 4 | 1,28 | 7,39E-02 | HSD3B2, CYP7B1, AKR1C18, AKR1D1 |
| Selenoamino acid metabolism | 3 | 0,96 | 8,85E-02 | CTH, GGT1, CBS |

Supplementary Table 2. List of the miRNA couples expressed in EV-CTRL and showing a significant statistical correlation with the down-regulated RNA targets in EV-CTRL versus AKI samples. miRNAs expressed in EV-CTRL were clustered into families, according to their seed sequence, and scanned the 3'-UTR of AKI-expressed genes for perfect seed-match occurrences (6-8mers). Genes predicted to be a target of at least two miRNA family were considered ($p<0.05$, Hypergeometric distribution).

| SEED1 | SEED2 | Observed | Expected | P value | mirna_seed1 | mirna_seed2 |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|---------|----------------|------------------------------|
| AGACGG | GGGUCU | 32 | 796 | 0,015 | hsa-miR-483-5p | hsa-miR-193a-5p |
| AACGGA | GGCUCA | 31 | 776 | 0,018 | hsa-miR-191 | hsa-miR-24 |
| AGACGG | CAGUGC | 37 | 972 | 0,021 | hsa-miR-483-5p | hsa-miR-148b hsa-miR-148a |
| AGGAGC | GAGGGG | 100 | 3076 | 0,021 | hsa-miR-28 | hsa-miR-423-5p |
| GAGGGG | GAGUUG | 65 | 1900 | 0,024 | hsa-miR-423-5p | hsa-miR-571 |
| AGACGG | GGUAGA | 27 | 684 | 0,030 | hsa-miR-483-5p | mmu-miR-379 |
| GAGGGG | GGGUCU | 81 | 2470 | 0,031 | hsa-miR-423-5p | hsa-miR-193a-5p |
| GCGGGG | GGUAGA | 26 | 665 | 0,036 | hsa-miR-744 | mmu-miR-379 |
| AGACGG | UCCUUG | 33 | 889 | 0,037 | hsa-miR-483-5p | hsa-miR-502 |
| GAGUUG | GGGUCU | 55 | 1614 | 0,039 | hsa-miR-571 | hsa-miR-193a-5p |
| AGACGG | AGGUAG | 29 | 766 | 0,040 | hsa-miR-483-5p | hsa-miR-196b |
| AACGGA | GGGUCU | 25 | 647 | 0,044 | hsa-miR-191 | hsa-miR-193a-5p |
| ACCCGU | UGUGCG | 9 | 175 | 0,047 | hsa-miR-99a | hsa-miR-210 |
| AGCCCU | GAGGGG | 93 | 2942 | 0,048 | mmu-miR-129-3p | hsa-miR-423-5p |
| GAGGGG | GCGGGG | 44 | 1273 | 0,05 | hsa-miR-423-5p | hsa-miR-744 |

Supplementary Table 3. GO biological functions of predicted targets of miRNA-EVs. Genes down-regulated in EV-CTRL ($\log_2 (\text{FC}) \leq -1$, EV-CTRL vs AKI), but not in EV-Dsh treatment in respect to AKI were analyzed. The list of predicted targets was established using as background all genes on the whole Refseq annotation and predicted to be a target of at least two miRNAs.

| Term | Count | % | PValue | Genes |
|---|-------|--------------|--------|--|
| ECM-receptor interaction | 8 | 4,84848 5 | 0,000 | SDC1, ITGA5, ITGB4, COL6A1, THBS1, THBS2, COL5A1, FN1 |
| Dilated cardiomyopathy | 6 | 3,63636 4 | 0,003 | DES, ADCY7, ITGA5, TGFB3, ITGB4, TPM2 |
| Focal adhesion | 8 | 4,84848 5 | 0,004 | RAC2, ITGA5, ITGB4, COL6A1, THBS1, THBS2, COL5A1, FN1 |
| Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) | 5 | 3,03030 3 | 0,011 | DES, ITGA5, TGFB3, ITGB4, TPM2 |
| Wnt signaling pathway | 6 | 3,63636 4 | 0,019 | WNT4, NKD1, NKD2, RAC2, NFATC4, FZD2 |
| p53 signaling pathway | 4 | 2,42424 2 | 0,035 | SERPINE1, RPRM, SFN, THBS1 |
| Chemokine signaling pathway | 6 | 3,63636 4 | 0,041 | CCR5, CXCL14, RAC2, ADCY7, CCL9, CCL4 |
| Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction | 7 | 4,24242 4 | 0,041 | CCR5, CXCL14, CSF2RB2, TGFB3, CCL9, CCL4, TNFSF8 |
| Complement and coagulation cascades | 4 | 2,42424 2 | 0,043 | C1QA, C5AR1, SERPINE1, F7 |
| Pathways in cancer | 8 | 4,84848 5 | 0,050 | WNT4, RAC2, TGFB3, FGF11, BIRC5, FZD2, RUNX1, FN1 |