**Supplementary Information**

**Supplemental Table 1. Proteins with increased levels in mutant KRAS cancer-derived EVs and their oncogenic properties.**

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| Proteins | Families | Oncogenic properties | References |
| KRAS  | Ras GTPase | Mutant KRAS promotes cancers by:1. Regulating various signalling axes such as:
	1. MAPK signalling.
	2. PI3K signalling.
2. Promoting proliferation.
3. Promoting survival.
4. Suppressing cell death.
 | [56] |
| NF1  | Ras GTPase | * Promotes cancer by inhibiting host anticancer immunity by impairing the antitumour activity of type 1 natural killer T-cells.
* Suppresses cancer by negatively regulating Ras signalling.
 | [56] |
| ARID1A  | Chromatin remodelling protein | Regulating PI3K and p53 signalling axes and suppresses tumour by:1. Regulating genomic stability.
2. Regulating cell cycle progression.
 | [56] |
| MSH2  | DNA mismatch repair related protein | * Regulating DNA damage-induced apoptosis.
* Suppresses tumour by enhancing DNA mismatch repair.
 | [56] |
| CTNNB1  | β1-catenin | * T-cell factor (TCF) / lymphoid enhancer factor (LEF) mediated target gene transcription.
* Promotes cancer by regulating multiple cancer related signalling e.g. Canonical Wnt signalling.
 | [56] |
| PI3KR1  | Regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) | Activating PI3K/mTOR/Akt signalling axis to promote cancer proliferation, survival and metastasis. | [56] |
| Ago2  | Essential component for RISC | Involved in post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression. Promotes cancer by:1. Assisting in KRAS signalling.
2. Regulating biogenesis of pro-tumour miRNAs.
 | [63] |
| Amphiregulin  | Ligand for EGFR | Promotes cancer by:1. Promoting autocrine proliferative signalling
2. Assisting in oestrogen signalling.
3. Triggering cancer metastasis
 | [69] |
| Rab13  | Ras related protein | Regulates cellular localization and trafficking of proteins. Promotes cancer by:1. Increasing surface expression and activation of GLUT4 glucose transporter.
2. Enhancing EGFR signalling axis.
3. Promoting angiogenesis.
4. Promoting cancer migration and invasion through:
	1. Disrupting tight junction formation.
	2. Regulating migration and scattering of cancer cells.
 | [44] |
| GLUT1  | Glucose transporters | Overexpressed in various cancers. Promotes cancer by:1. Increasing glucose influx and utilization.
2. Protecting against glucose deprivation-induced stress.
3. Enhancing proliferation.
 | [116] |