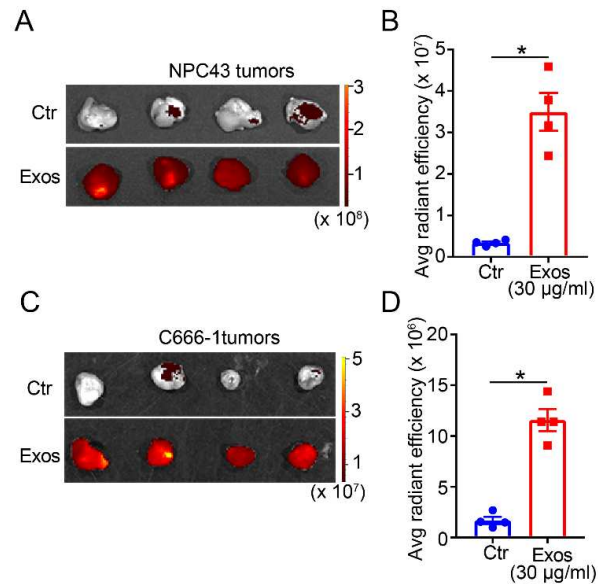
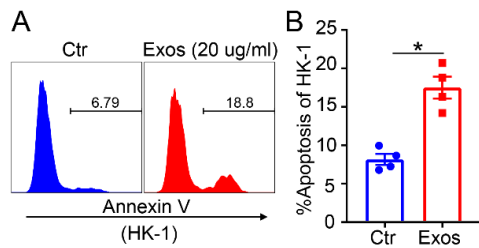


## Supplementary information



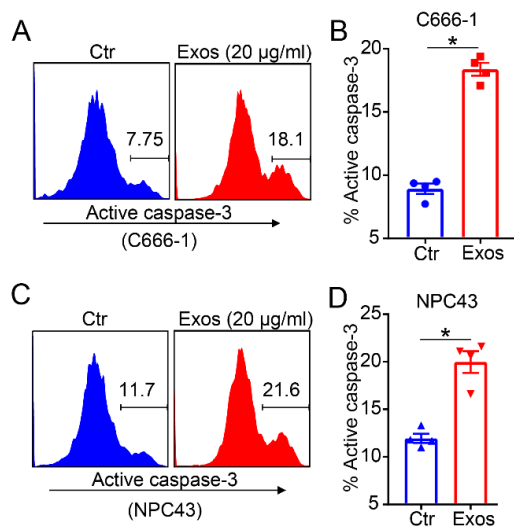
**Fig. S1  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos accumulate in NPC tumors in vivo.**

DiR-labelled  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos (30  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mouse}$ ) were intraperitoneally injected into NPC43 tumor or C666-1 tumor-bearing mice ( $n = 4$ ). Tumor tissues were harvested 24 hours later and the fluorescence density of DiR was determined ex vivo using an *In Vivo Imaging System*. Pellets isolated from non-conditioned FBS-exosome-free medium without  $\gamma\delta$ -T cell components were used as control (Ctr). Representative figures (A) and analysis (B) of DiR intensity in NPC43 tumors. Representative figures (C) and analysis (D) of DiR intensity in C666-1 tumors. Quantitative data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significances were determined by Mann-Whitney U test. \* $p < 0.05$ .



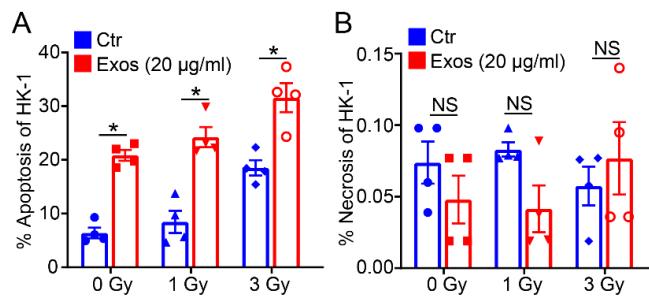
**Fig. s2  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos induce the apoptosis of EBV-negative NPC cells.**

EBV-negative NPC cells, HK-1, were treated with  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos (Exos; 20  $\mu$ g/ml) or control (Ctr) for 18 h, then the expression of Annexin V was determined by flow cytometry. Representative figures (A) and analysis (B) of Annexin V in HK-1 cells. Quantitative data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM from four biological replicates. Statistical analysis was determined by Mann-Whitney U test. \* $p < 0.05$ .



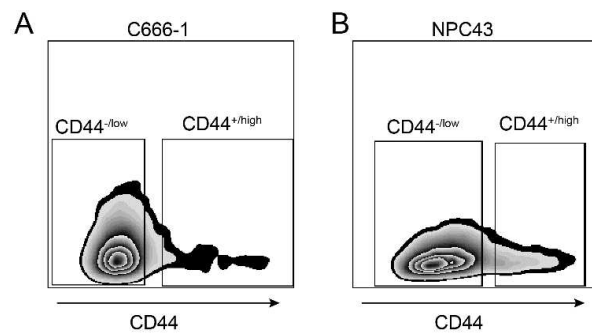
**Fig. s3  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos induce the expression of active caspase-3 in NPC cells.**

Active caspase-3 was measured in C666-1 or NPC43 cells after cultured with  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos (Exos; 20  $\mu$ g/ml) or control (Ctr) for 4 h. Representative figures (A) and analysis (B) of active caspase-3 in C666-1 cells. Representative figures (C) and analysis (D) of active caspase-3 in NPC43 cells. Quantitative data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM from four biological replicates. Statistical analysis was determined by Mann-Whitney U test. \*p < 0.05.



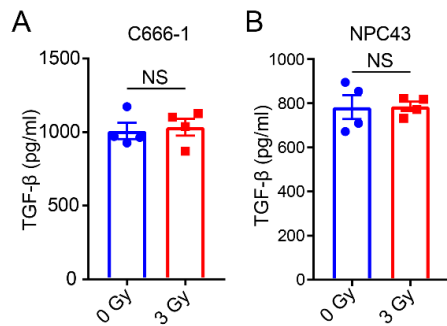
**Fig. s4 The effects of combination therapy using  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos and radiotherapy on the cell death of EBV-negative NPC cells.**

EBV-negative NPC cells, HK-1, were irradiated (IR) at 0, 1, or 3 Gy, then cultured in the presence of PBS (Ctr) or  $\gamma\delta$ -T-Exos (Exos; 20  $\mu$ g/ml). 24 h later, the cell apoptosis (Annexin V<sup>+</sup>) and necrosis (AnnexinV<sup>-</sup>PI<sup>+</sup>) were detected by flow cytometry. Apoptosis (**A**) and necrosis (**B**) in HK-1 cells. Quantitative data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM from four biological replicates. Statistical significances were determined by Mann-Whitney U test. \* $p < 0.05$ . NS, not significant.



**Fig. s5 Gating of CD44<sup>-low</sup> or CD44<sup>+high</sup> NPC cells.**

C666-1 (A) and NPC43 (B) cells were stained with anti-CD44 antibody and subjected to the detection of CD44 expression on NPC cells by flow cytometry. The representative figures of CD44 gating are shown (N=4).



**Fig. s6 Influence of irradiation on the secretion of TGF- $\beta$  from NPC cells.**

C666-1 (A) or NPC43 cells (B) were irradiated at 0 or 3 Gy and cultured for 24 hours. The culture supernatant was harvested for detection of TGF- $\beta$ . Quantitative data are shown as mean  $\pm$  SEM (N = 4). Statistical significances were determined by Mann-Whitney U test. NS, not significant.