



Figure. 1 Western blot, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and nanoparticle tracking analysis (NTA) were used to identify the exosomes. Western blot showing that exosomal positive markers TSG101 and HSP70 were highly expressed in immunoprecipitated exosomes, and calnexin, a negative marker of exosomes was absent in cell lysate, but not detected in immunoprecipitated exosomes (A). TEM showing that NDEs were successfully collected (B). NTA results suggested that NDEs enriched were about 60 - 200nm in diameter (C).

Table 1. Comparison of drug use by participants with diabetes mellitus

	CN (n = 41)	sMCI (n = 68)	pMCI (n = 29)	AD (n = 36)
The use of insulin (%)	19(46.3%)	35(51.5%)	15(55.2%)	20(55.5%)
Sulfonylureas (%)	9(22.0)	12(17.6)	6(20.7)	8(22.2)
Nateglinide or repaglinide(%)	7(17.1)	10(14.7)	4(13.8)	7(19.4)
Biguanides (%)	23(56.1)	35(51.5)	17(58.6)	21(58.3)
α -Glucosidase inhibitor (%)	21(51.2%)	37(54.4%)	13(44.8%)	15(41.6%)
Antihypertensive drug use (%)	10(24.4)	12(17.6)	6(20.7)	6(16.7)
Lipid-lowering medications (%)	22(52.7%)	39(57.7)	15(51.7%)	21(58.3%)
Antiplatelet medications (%)	18(43.9)	31(45.5)	14(48.3)	15(41.6)

Abbreviations: CN cognitively normal, sMCI stable mild cognitive impairment, pMCI progressive mild cognitive impairment, AD Alzheimer's disease.