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*Research article*

## **Comparative evaluation of five extracellular vesicle isolation methods using proteomic profiling**

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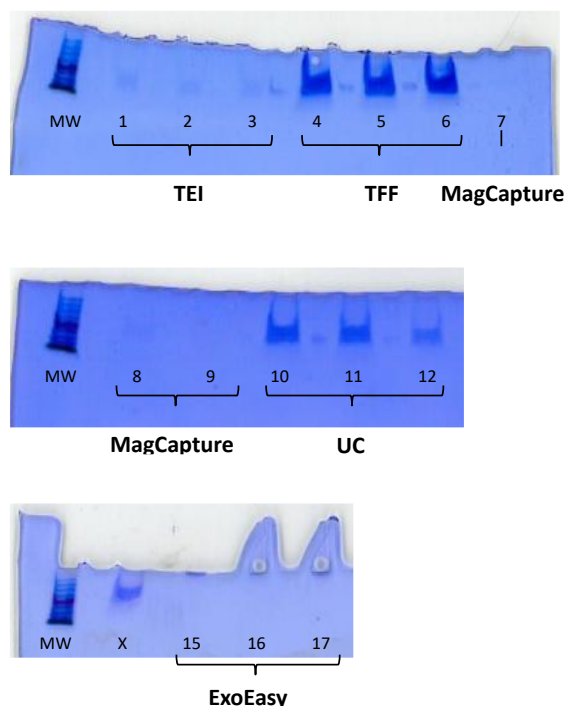
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**Abstract:** Extracellular vesicles (EVs) research has gained a significant amount of attention in recent years. EVs are a heterogeneous group of different vesicles that vary in their origin, size, and function. The very nature of EVs, from their biogenesis to the contents of their cargo, offers many options for exploration. Despite being studied for a few decades now, there has not been an established standardized approach to isolation. However, the future use of EVs in clinical practice is conditioned by the optimization and standardization of isolation methods. In this study, we systematically compared common EV isolation techniques such as ultracentrifugation, precipitation, tangential flow filtration, and affinity-based methods using conditioned cell culture media as the source. Isolated EVs were analyzed using mass spectrometry to characterize their proteomic profiles, and the shared protein content was evaluated across datasets. The gene ontology enrichment was further assessed using three bioinformatics platforms. Among the tested methods, ultracentrifugation emerged as the most effective isolation method in our analysis, thus underscoring its importance among commonly used techniques. Despite its analytical robustness, this method is unsuitable for routine clinical workflows due to its complexity and time demands. Our findings highlight the need for a standardized, less strenuous EV isolation method for clinical applications.

**Keywords:** extracellular vesicles, isolation methods, comparison, mass spectrometry, proteomic analysis

## Appendix



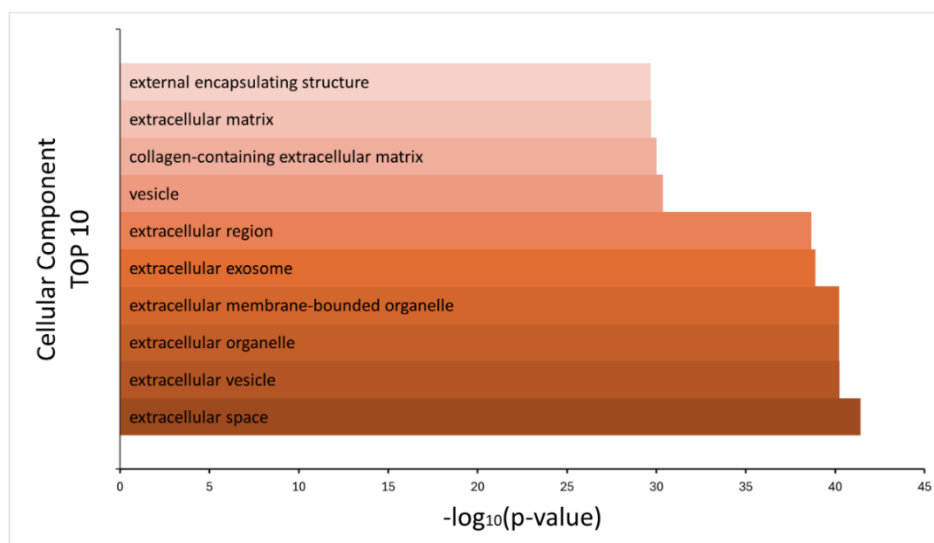
**Figure S1.** Visualization of EV proteins on gels. Since each isolation approach used different amounts of CCM, the amount of EVs and therefore proteins varied. (protein molecular weight standard (MW), ultracentrifugation (UC), tangential flow filtration (TFF), Total exosome isolation (TEI) (from cell culture media), exoEasy Maxi Kit (ExoEasy), MagCapture™ Exosome Isolation Kit PS Ver.2 (MagCapture), sample not relevant to this study (X))



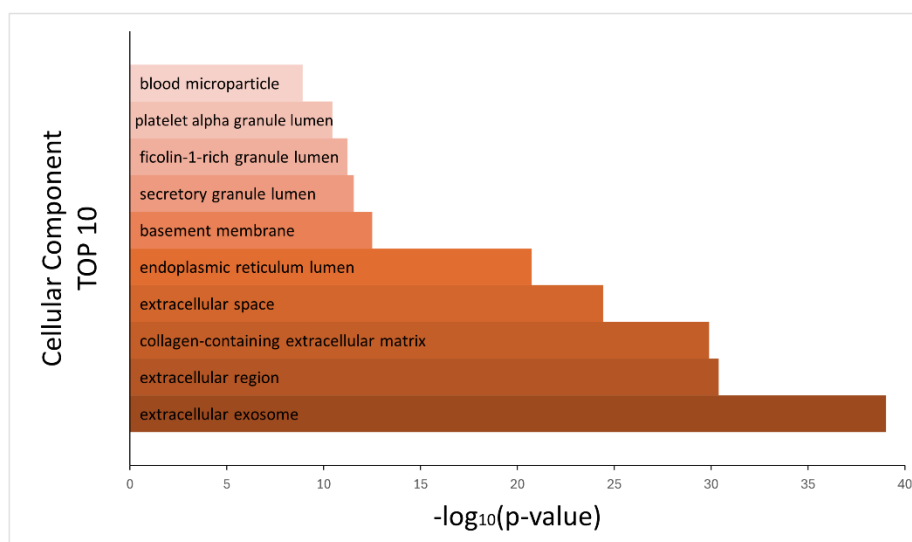
**Figure S2.** Comparison of ‘Common 61 proteins’ and ‘Vesiclepedia Top 100’ datasets. The ‘Common 61 proteins’ dataset includes Immunoglobulin kappa light chain, which lacks a gene symbol and was excluded from analysis, leaving 60 proteins (Venn diagram generated by FunRich tool ([10.1016/j.jmb.2020.166747](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmb.2020.166747))).

**a****Cellular Component**

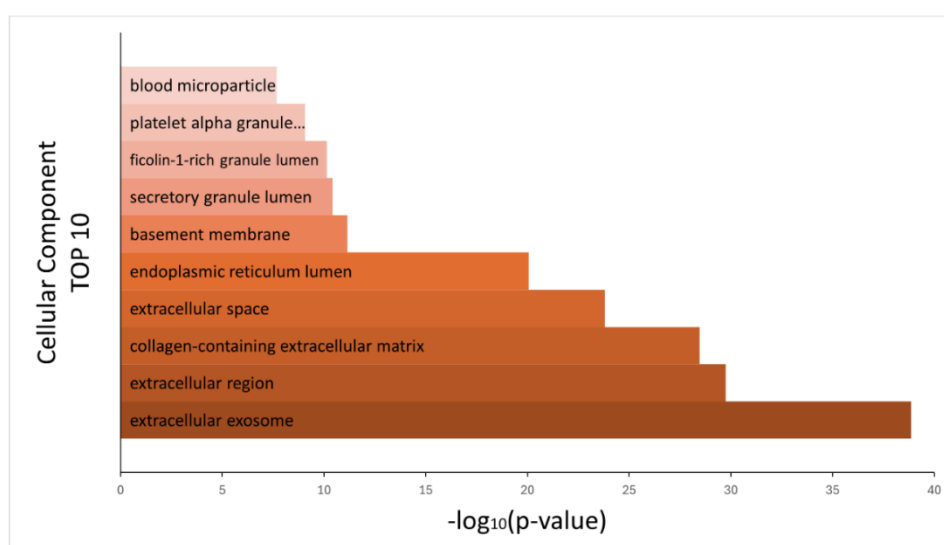
Gene Ontology



FunRich



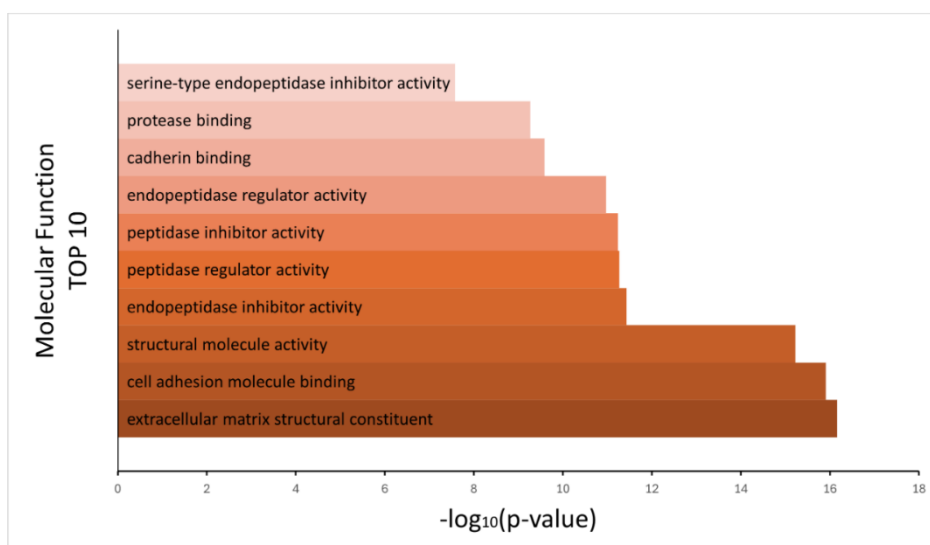
DAVID



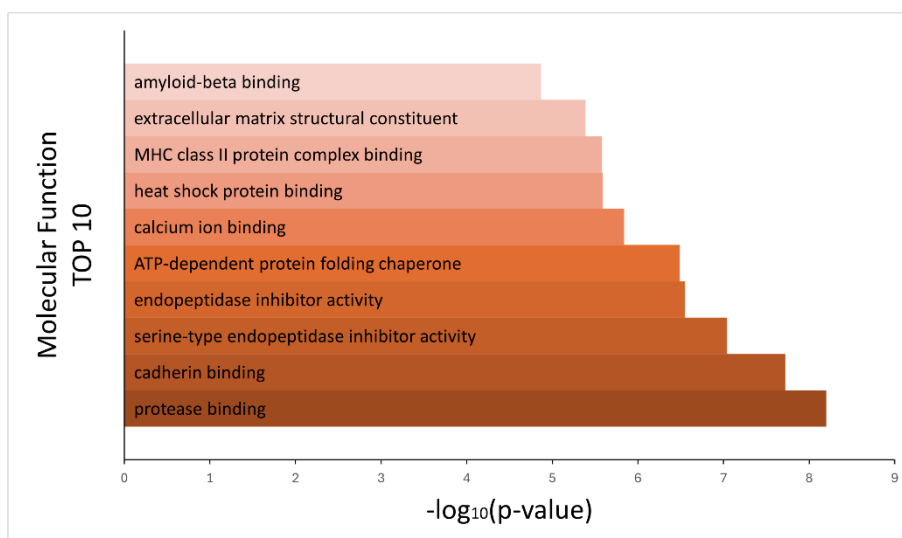
b

## Molecular Function

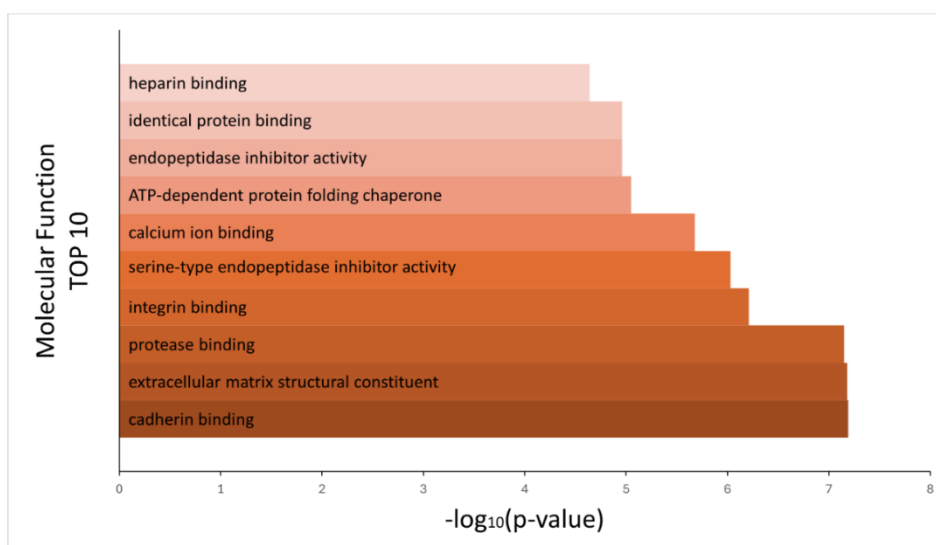
Gene Ontology

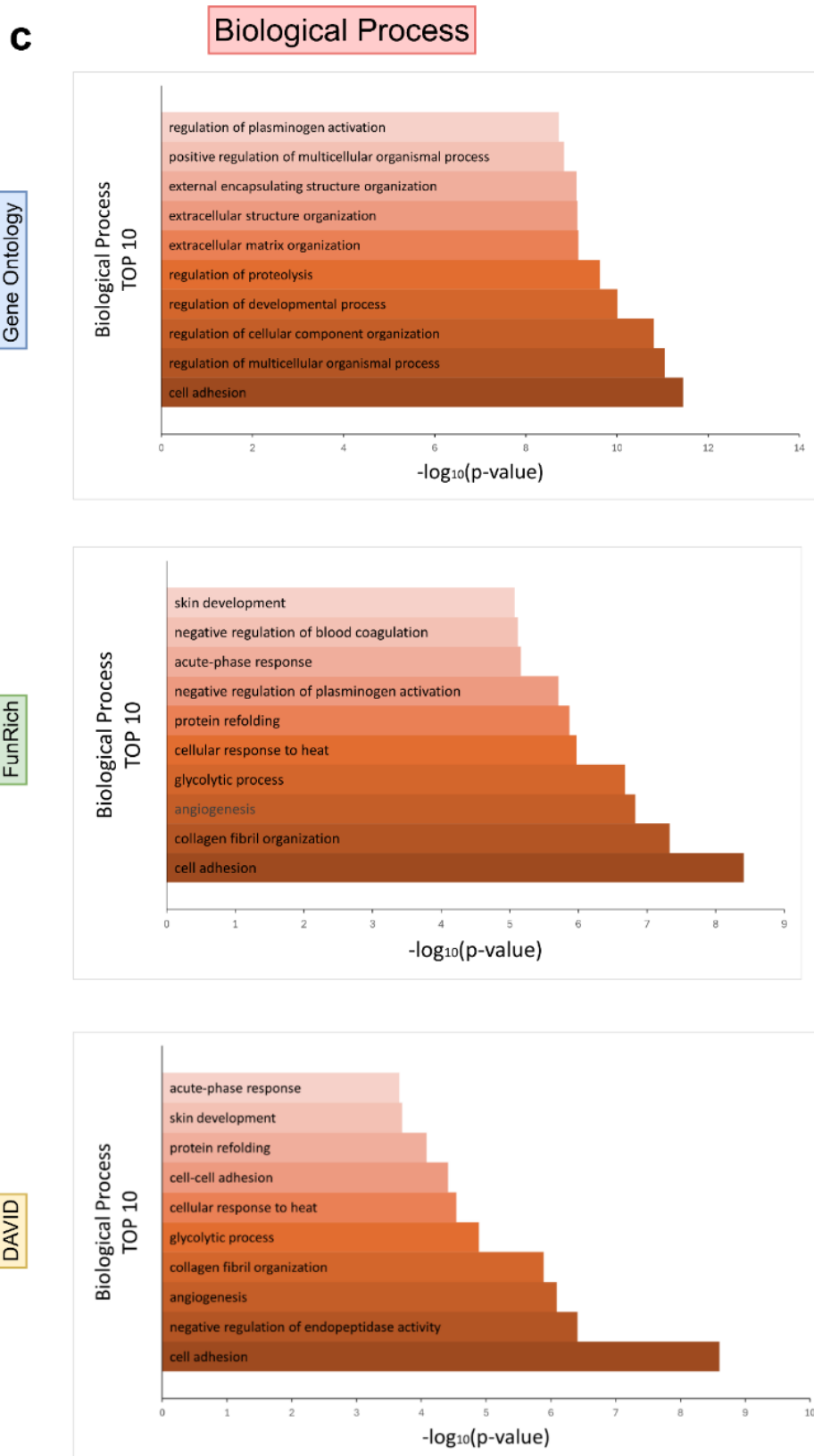


FunRich



DAVID





**Figure S3.** Top 10 entries given by each database. Results of the term analysis of gene ontology data. (a) cellular component, (b) molecular function, (c) biological process. Entries were aligned according to p-values from the most significant to the least.



Sample 2: SKOV3 EVs

Measurement: 1

#### System

Temperature (°C):	25.0	Duration Used (s):	60
Count Rate (kcps):	224.1	Measurement Position (mm):	4.65
Cell Description:	2µL quartz batch cell	Attenuator:	0

#### Results

	Size (d.nm):	% Intensity:	St Dev (d.n...)
<b>Z-Average (d.nm):</b> 188.3	<b>Peak 1:</b> 199.5	93.8	83.83
<b>PdI:</b> 0.305	<b>Peak 2:</b> 4770	6.2	737.7
<b>Intercept:</b> 0.898	<b>Peak 3:</b> 0.000	0.0	0.000
<b>Result quality :</b> Good			

Sample 2: SKOV3 EVs

Measurement: 2

#### System

Temperature (°C):	25.0	Duration Used (s):	60
Count Rate (kcps):	214.8	Measurement Position (mm):	4.65
Cell Description:	2µL quartz batch cell	Attenuator:	0

#### Results

	Size (d.nm):	% Intensity:	St Dev (d.n...)
<b>Z-Average (d.nm):</b> 172.6	<b>Peak 1:</b> 177.9	97.3	53.78
<b>PdI:</b> 0.231	<b>Peak 2:</b> 5150	2.7	503.9
<b>Intercept:</b> 0.891	<b>Peak 3:</b> 0.000	0.0	0.000
<b>Result quality :</b> Good			

Sample 2: SKOV3 EVs

Measurement: 3

#### System

Temperature (°C):	25.0	Duration Used (s):	60
Count Rate (kcps):	207.7	Measurement Position (mm):	4.65
Cell Description:	2µL quartz batch cell	Attenuator:	0

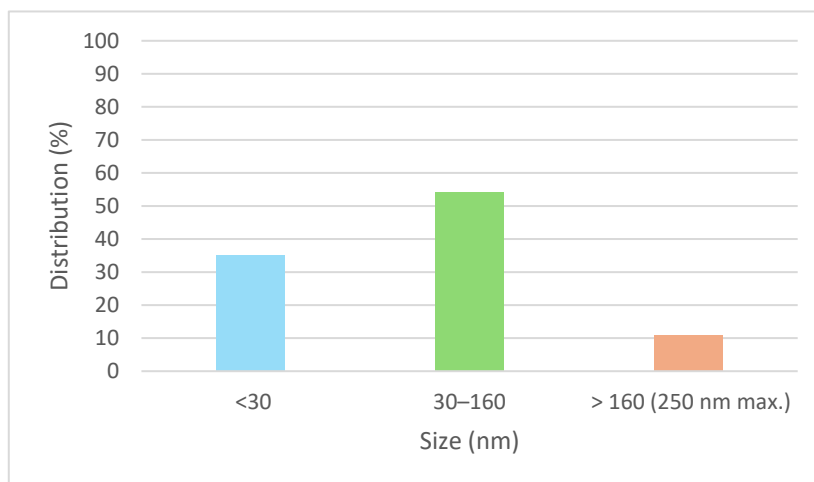
#### Results

	Size (d.nm):	% Intensity:	St Dev (d.n...)
<b>Z-Average (d.nm):</b> 168.3	<b>Peak 1:</b> 197.9	100.0	72.91
<b>PdI:</b> 0.151	<b>Peak 2:</b> 0.000	0.0	0.000
<b>Intercept:</b> 0.889	<b>Peak 3:</b> 0.000	0.0	0.000
<b>Result quality :</b> Good			



b.

EV <30nm	
minimum	15.0
maximum	26.2
mean	19.2
median	19.8
SD	3.2
Number	13
% distribution	35.14
EV 30–160 nm	
minimum	46.3
maximum	138.0
mean	81.3
median	74.4
SD	28.0
Number	20
% distribution	54.05
EV > 160nm (250 nm max.)	
minimum	177.7
maximum	238.8
mean	204,6
median	200.9
SD	22.0
Number	4
% distribution	10.81



**Figure S4.** Characterization of EVs isolated by the ultracentrifugation – additional information. (a) the specific system settings for each DLS measurement and results for each sample. Every biological sample was measured in triplicate. (b) The size distribution in % of EVs measured by TEM (n = 37).

**Table S1.** List of 61 common proteins identified by all methods.

<b>Gene symbol</b>	<b>Protein name</b>
<b>ANXA2</b>	Annexin A2
<b>DSP</b>	Desmoplakin
<b>VCAN</b>	Versican core protein
<b>ENO1</b>	Alpha-enolase
<b>HSPA8</b>	Heat shock cognate 71 kDa protein
<b>VIM</b>	Vimentin
<b>TF</b>	Serotransferrin
<b>GAPDH</b>	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
<b>LDHA</b>	L-lactate dehydrogenase A chain
<b>DSG1</b>	Desmoglein-1
<b>EEF1A1</b>	Elongation factor 1-alpha 1
<b>A2M</b>	Alpha-2-macroglobulin
<b>APOA1</b>	Apolipoprotein A-I
<b>AHSG</b>	Alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein
<b>KPRP</b>	Keratinocyte proline-rich protein
<b>DCD</b>	Dermcidin
<b>KRT18</b>	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 18
	Immunoglobulin kappa light chain
<b>AZGP1</b>	Zinc-alpha-2-glycoprotein
<b>CFL1</b>	Cofilin-1
<b>FABP5</b>	Fatty acid-binding protein 5
<b>APOD</b>	Apolipoprotein D
<b>PKM</b>	Pyruvate kinase PKM
<b>ALDOA</b>	Fructose-bisphosphate aldolase A
<b>JUP</b>	Junction plakoglobin
<b>TUBA1A</b>	Tubulin alpha-1A chain
<b>HSPA5</b>	Endoplasmic reticulum chaperone BiP
<b>DSC1</b>	Desmocollin-1
<b>APOE</b>	Apolipoprotein E
<b>SERPINA1</b>	Alpha-1-antitrypsin
<b>S100A8</b>	Protein S100-A8
<b>H4C1</b>	Histone H4
<b>AGRN</b>	Agrin
<b>SPTBN2</b>	Spectrin beta chain, non-erythrocytic 2
<b>FN1</b>	Fibronectin
<b>HSPG2</b>	Basement membrane-specific heparan sulfate proteoglycan core protein
<b>HSPA1B</b>	Heat shock 70 kDa protein 1B
<b>YWHAZ</b>	14-3-3 protein zeta/delta
<b>THBS1</b>	Thrombospondin-1
<b>COL1A1</b>	Collagen alpha-1(I) chain

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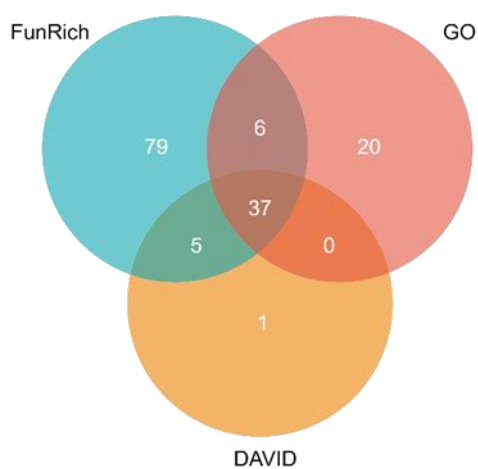
<b>Gene symbol</b>	<b>Protein name</b>
<b>LAMC1</b>	Laminin subunit gamma-1
<b>FSTL1</b>	Follistatin-related protein 1
<b>COL18A1</b>	Collagen alpha-1(XVIII) chain
<b>COL5A1</b>	Collagen alpha-1(V) chain
<b>PLOD1</b>	Procollagen-lysine,2-oxoglutarate 5-dioxygenase 1
<b>ITIH2</b>	Inter-alpha-trypsin inhibitor heavy chain H2
<b>SPP1</b>	Osteopontin
<b>SERPINA4</b>	Kallistatin
<b>COL12A1</b>	Collagen alpha-1(XII) chain
<b>TGFBI</b>	Transforming growth factor-beta-induced protein ig-h3
<b>HSP90AB1</b>	Heat shock protein HSP 90-beta
<b>HSP90AA1</b>	Heat shock protein HSP 90-alpha
<b>MMP1</b>	Interstitial collagenase
<b>CLSTN1</b>	Calsyntenin-1
<b>MFGE8</b>	Lactadherin
<b>LOXL2</b>	Lysyl oxidase homolog 2
<b>QSOX1</b>	Sulfhydryl oxidase 1
<b>SERPINE1</b>	Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1
<b>SERPINE2</b>	Glia-derived nexin
<b>CST3</b>	Cystatin-C
<b>NID2</b>	Nidogen-2

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**Table S2.** Mutual terms identified by all databases. Separate analysis of gene ontology data: (a) cellular component, (b) molecular function, (c) biological process.

<b>a</b>	<b>Cellular Component</b>
<p>FunRich: 76 GO: 30 DAVID: 0 FunRich &amp; GO: 2 FunRich &amp; DAVID: 11 GO &amp; DAVID: 1 All three: 32</p>	<p>extracellular exosome extracellular region collagen-containing extracellular matrix extracellular space endoplasmic reticulum lumen basement membrane secretory granule lumen ficolin-1-rich granule lumen platelet alpha granule lumen blood microparticle vesicle melanosome extracellular vesicle cornified envelope desmosome extracellular matrix lysosomal lumen endocytic vesicle lumen focal adhesion cell surface fibrinogen complex dendritic growth cone tertiary granule lumen nuclear matrix chylomicron low-density lipoprotein particle ficolin-1-rich granule membrane platelet alpha granule plasma membrane endoplasmic reticulum membrane cytoplasm</p>

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**b**

## Molecular function

protease binding  
 cadherin binding  
 serine-type endopeptidase inhibitor activity  
 endopeptidase inhibitor activity  
 ATP-dependent protein folding chaperone  
 calcium ion binding  
 heat shock protein binding  
 MHC class II protein complex binding  
 extracellular matrix structural constituent  
 amyloid-beta binding  
 proteoglycan binding  
 identical protein binding  
 extracellular matrix structural constituent conferring tensile strength  
 integrin binding  
 collagen V binding  
 structural constituent of cytoskeleton  
 heparin binding  
 unfolded protein binding  
 scaffold protein binding  
 nitric-oxide synthase regulator activity  
 cell adhesive protein binding involved in bundle of His cell-Purkinje myocyte communication  
 phosphatidylcholine-sterol O-acyltransferase activator activity  
 ATP-dependent protein disaggregase activity  
 C3HC4-type RING finger domain binding  
 disordered domain specific binding  
 TPR domain binding  
 signaling receptor binding  
 RNA binding  
 tau protein binding  
 structural molecule activity  
 platelet-derived growth factor binding  
 protein folding chaperone  
 ubiquitin protein ligase binding  
 collagen binding  
 enzyme binding  
 lipid binding  
 cell adhesion molecule binding

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C	Biological Process
<p>FunRich: 307 GO: 217 DAVID: 2 FunRich &amp; GO: 25 FunRich &amp; DAVID: 28 GO &amp; DAVID: 0 All three: 46</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cell adhesion</li> <li>collagen fibril organization</li> <li>angiogenesis</li> <li>glycolytic process</li> <li>cellular response to heat</li> <li>protein refolding</li> <li>negative regulation of plasminogen activation</li> <li>acute-phase response</li> <li>negative regulation of blood coagulation</li> <li>negative regulation of smooth muscle cell-matrix adhesion</li> <li>positive regulation of tau-protein kinase activity</li> <li>supramolecular fiber organization</li> <li>response to unfolded protein</li> <li>negative regulation of blood vessel endothelial cell migration</li> <li>regulation of protein-containing complex assembly</li> <li>peptide cross-linking</li> <li>positive regulation of phospholipid efflux</li> <li>telomerase holoenzyme complex assembly</li> <li>protein stabilization</li> <li>positive regulation of cholesterol metabolic process</li> <li>chaperone-mediated autophagy</li> <li>bundle of His cell-Purkinje myocyte adhesion involved in cell communication</li> <li>negative regulation of apoptotic process</li> <li>chaperone cofactor-dependent protein refolding</li> <li>defense response to fungus</li> <li>high-density lipoprotein particle clearance</li> <li>regulation of Cdc42 protein signal transduction</li> <li>positive regulation of CoA-transferase activity</li> <li>positive regulation of plasminogen activation</li> <li>negative regulation of protein metabolic process</li> <li>chronic inflammatory response</li> <li>high-density lipoprotein particle assembly</li> <li>collagen biosynthetic process</li> <li>regulation of ventricular cardiac muscle cell action potential</li> <li>positive regulation by host of viral process</li> <li>response to mechanical stimulus</li> <li>negative regulation of fibrinolysis</li> <li>phospholipid efflux</li> <li>glucose metabolic process</li> </ul>

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**C****Biological Process**

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negative regulation of endopeptidase activity

protein folding

positive regulation of blood coagulation

cell-cell adhesion

regulation of protein stability

cell migration

extracellular matrix organization

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