Response to Editorial Comments:

1. **Please review Figure 1E. The boxes around parts of the figure look like image artifacts. If possible, can this Figure 1E be recreated?**

   Answer: Thank you for your suggestion. This has been revised as following.

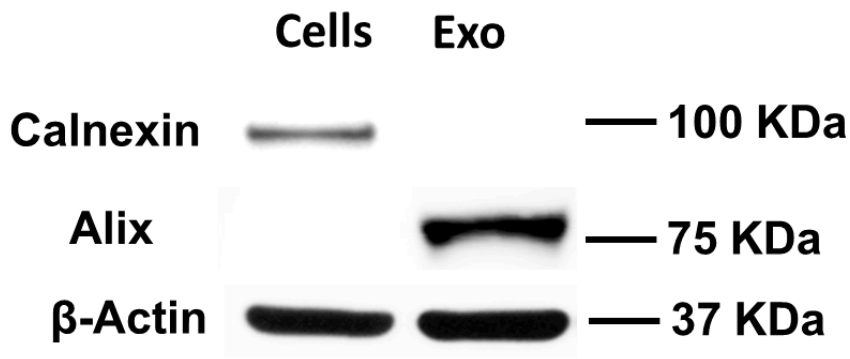

Figure 1: **(E)** Western Blot show that CB-SC-derived exosomes display the exosome-specific markers Alix, but negative for the endoplasmic reticulum(ER)-associated marker Calnexin.

Responses to Reviewer 4:

1. **I didn't receive the video about the process of this new method.**

   Answer: Many thanks for your comment. The video will be scheduled to produce after this manuscript is accepted for publication.

2. **In section of Result, there are no images demonstrating that exosomes released from CB-SC tagged with Dio into PBMC.**

   Answer: Many thanks. We performed this experiment according to your comments. PBMC were treated with 3, 3′-Dioctadecyloxacarbocyanine perchlorate (Dio)-labeled CB-SC-derived exosomes for 4 hours at 37°C in 5% CO_2 in the non-tissue culture-treated 24-well plate. The microscopy observation demonstrated the direct interaction of Dio-labeled exosomes with PBMC (**Figure 2A**). To better define which cell population interacted with the Dio-labeled exosomes, different cell compartments were gated with cell-specific markers such as CD3 for T cells, CD11c for myeloid dendritic cells (DC), CD14 for monocytes, CD19 for B cells, and CD56 for NK cells (**Figure 2B**). After an incubation for 4 hr, flow cytometry demonstrated that different blood cell compartments displayed at different median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of Dio-positive exosomes (**Figure 2C**). Notably, monocytes exhibited higher median fluorescence intensity of Dio-positive exosomes than those of other immune cells (**Figure 2C**), highlighting the monocytes were primarily targeted by the CB-SC-derived exosomes.

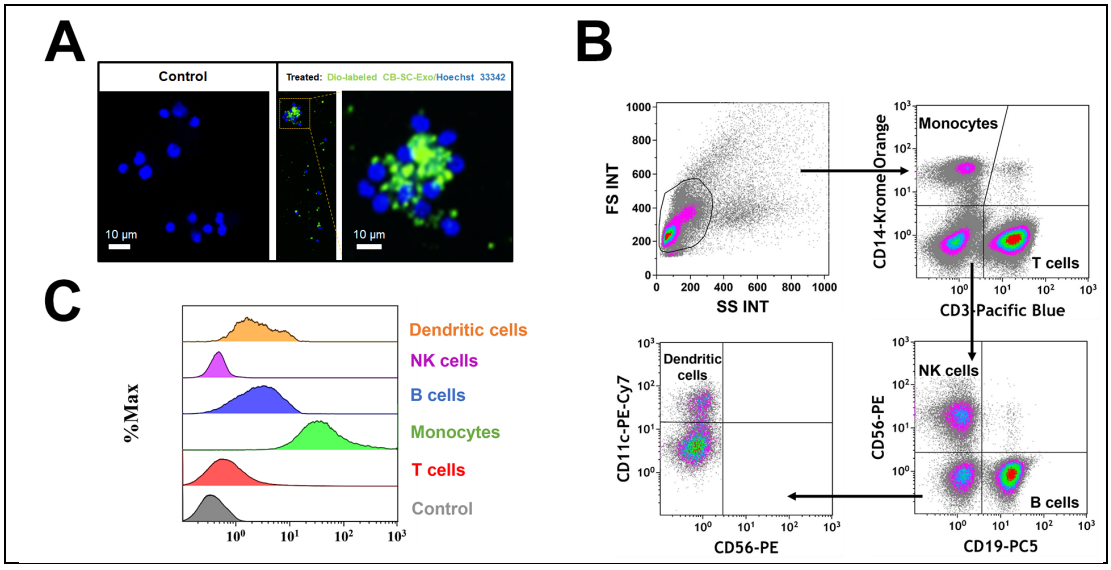

Figure 2: Interaction of CB-SC-derived exosomes with different population of PBMC. (A) The interaction of Dio-labeled CB-SC-derived exosomes (green) with PBMC (blue, nuclear staining with Hoechst 33342) was photographed with Nikon Eclipse Ti2 microscope with NIS-Elements software version 5.11.02, with a high magnification showing the distribution of Dio-labeled exosomes (green) in the PBMC cells after the co-incubation for 4 hours 5% CO_2 in the tissue culture-treated 24-well plate. $n = 2$. (**B**) Gating strategy for flow cytometry analysis with cell-specific surface markers for different subpopulation in PBMC, including CD3 for T cells, CD14 for monocytes, CD19 for B cells, CD56 for NK cells and CD11c for DCs. **(C)** Display different median fluorescence intensity (MFI) of Dio-labeled exosome among different PBMC subpopulations (e.g., T cells, Monocytes, B cells, NK cells, DCs).

3. **There are still many grammatical mistakes in this draft manuscript. It would greatly benefit from English language editing.**

Answer: Thanks for your comments. The manuscript has been revised by English editing.