Supplementary Information (SI) for Nanoscale.
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Maximizing liposome tumor delivery by hybridizing with tumor-derived extracellular vesicles

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Sample	Angle of Detection						Zeta Potential (mV)	Particle concentration (number/mL)
	17°		90°		173°			
	Size (d.nm)	PDI	Size (d.nm)	PDI	Size (d.nm)	PDI		
EVs	102±4	1	23±05	0.22	10-150	0.39	-15±0.3	1.588×10^{8}
LEVs	319±5	0.08	109±4	0.14	140±5	0.145	-36±0.6	2.73×10^{11}
Liposomes	134±6	0.26	123±8	0.13	106±1	0.105	-31±0.8	8.932×10^{10}

Figure S1. Physiochemical characterization of extracellular vesicles (EVs) derived from mouse breast cancer 4T1 cell using multi-angle dynamic light scattering at three different angles.

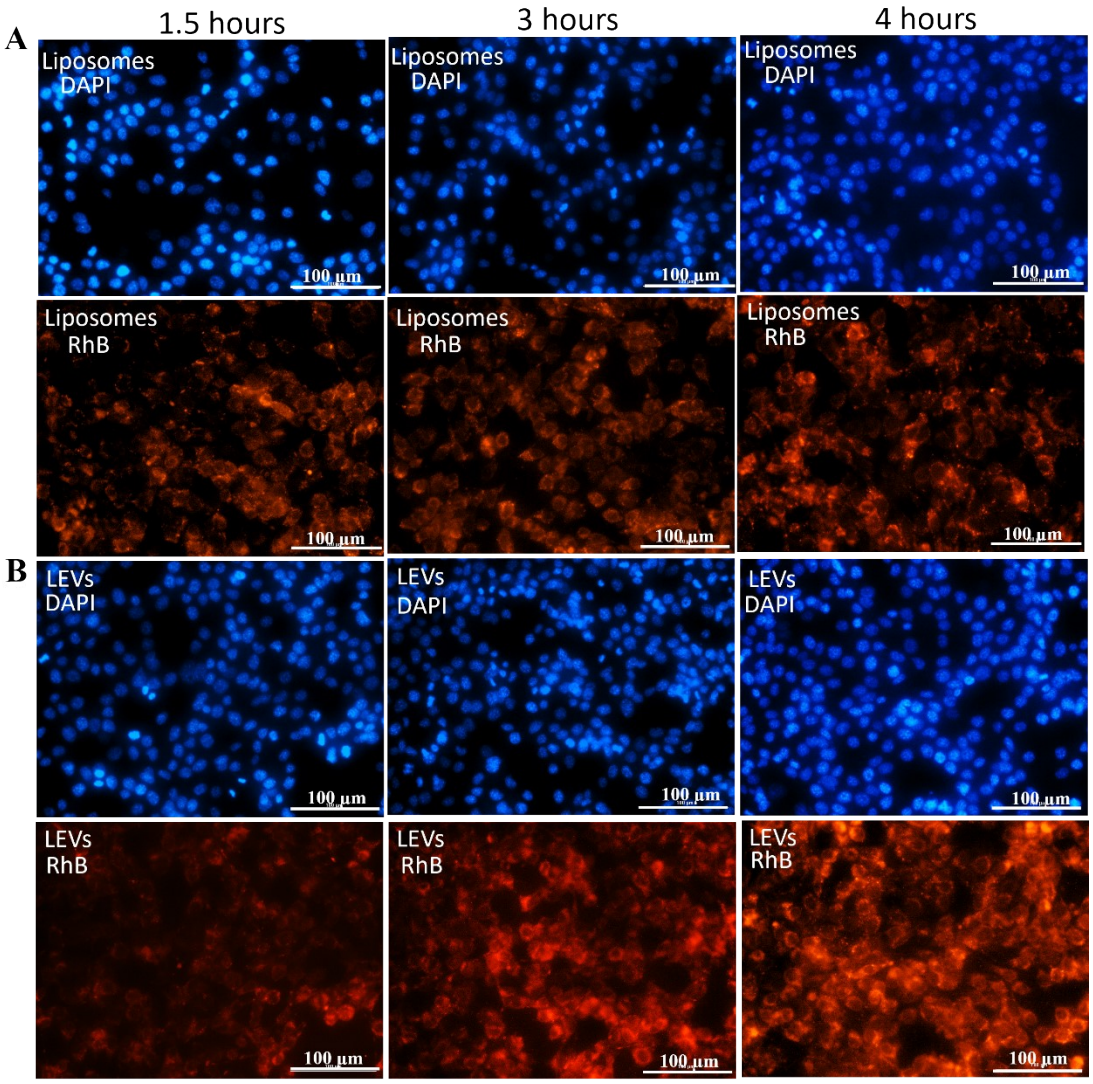

Figure S2. Cellular internalization studies: Fluorescence images showing cellular internalization of RhB labelled liposomes (A) and LEVs (B) after 1.5 h, 3 h, and 4 h incubation. Results showed minimal internalizations of control liposomes and maximum internalization of LEVs into 4T1 cells.

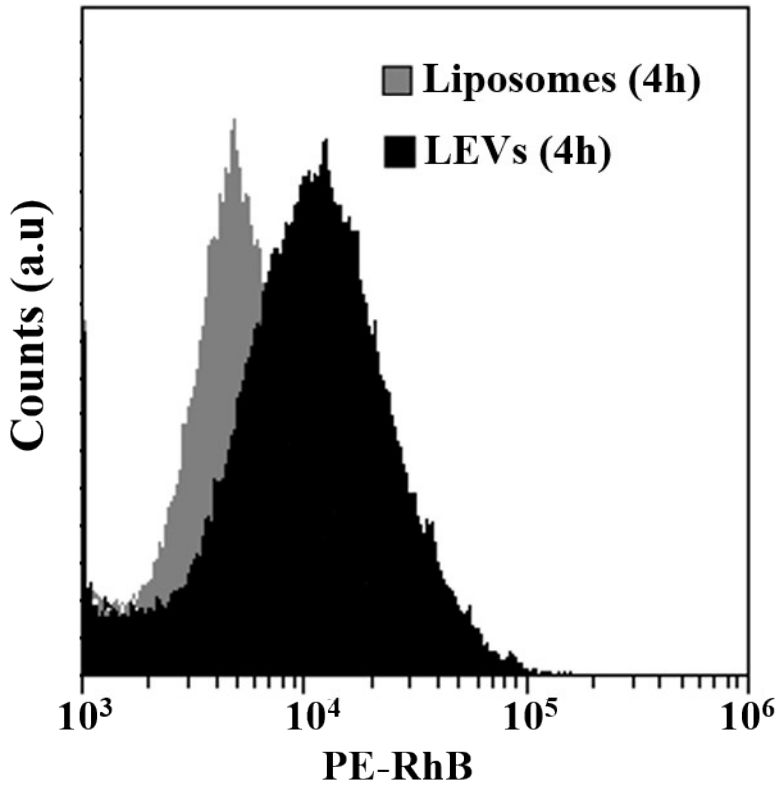

Figure S3. Flow cytometry graphs of cellular internalization by mouse breast cancer (4T1) cells after incubation with Rh-B labeled liposome and LEVs (100 ug/mL feed) for 4 h time. Data represent mean ± SD, n = 3.