Supplementary Information

Red Blood Cell-Derived Nanovesicles for Safe and Efficient Macrophage-Targeted Drug Delivery *in vivo*

Xue Wan,[a, b, d] Shi Zhang,[a] Feng Wang,[a, b, d] Wei Fan,[a, b, d] Chenxi Wu,[a] Kuirong Mao,[a, b, d] Hongda Wang,[g] Yong-Guang Yang*[a, b, c, d, e] and Tianmeng Sun*[a, b, c, d, f]

a. The First Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin, China.

b. Institute of Immunology, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin, China.

c. International Center of Future Science, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin, China.

d. National-local Joint Engineering Laboratory of Animal Models for Human Diseases, Changchun, Jilin, China.

e. Columbia Center for Translational Immunology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, USA.

f. State Key Laboratory of Supramolecular Structure and Materials, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin, China.

g. State Key Laboratory of Electroanalytical Chemistry, Changchun Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changchun, Jilin, China.

***Email: tsun41@jlu.edu.cn (T. Sun); yongg@jlu.edu.cn (Y.G. Yang)**

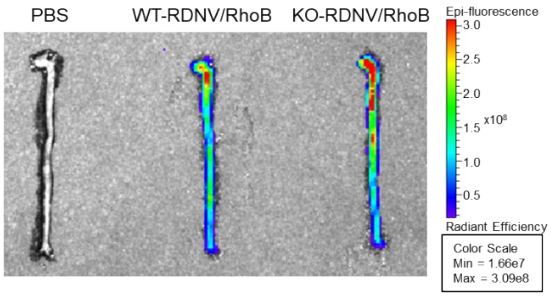

Figure S1. C57BL/6 mice were administrated WT-RDNV/RhoB, KO-RDNV/RhoB or PBS control by *i.v.* injection. The fluorescence images of ~~arteries~~aorta harvested at 24 h using IVIS xenogen imaging system.

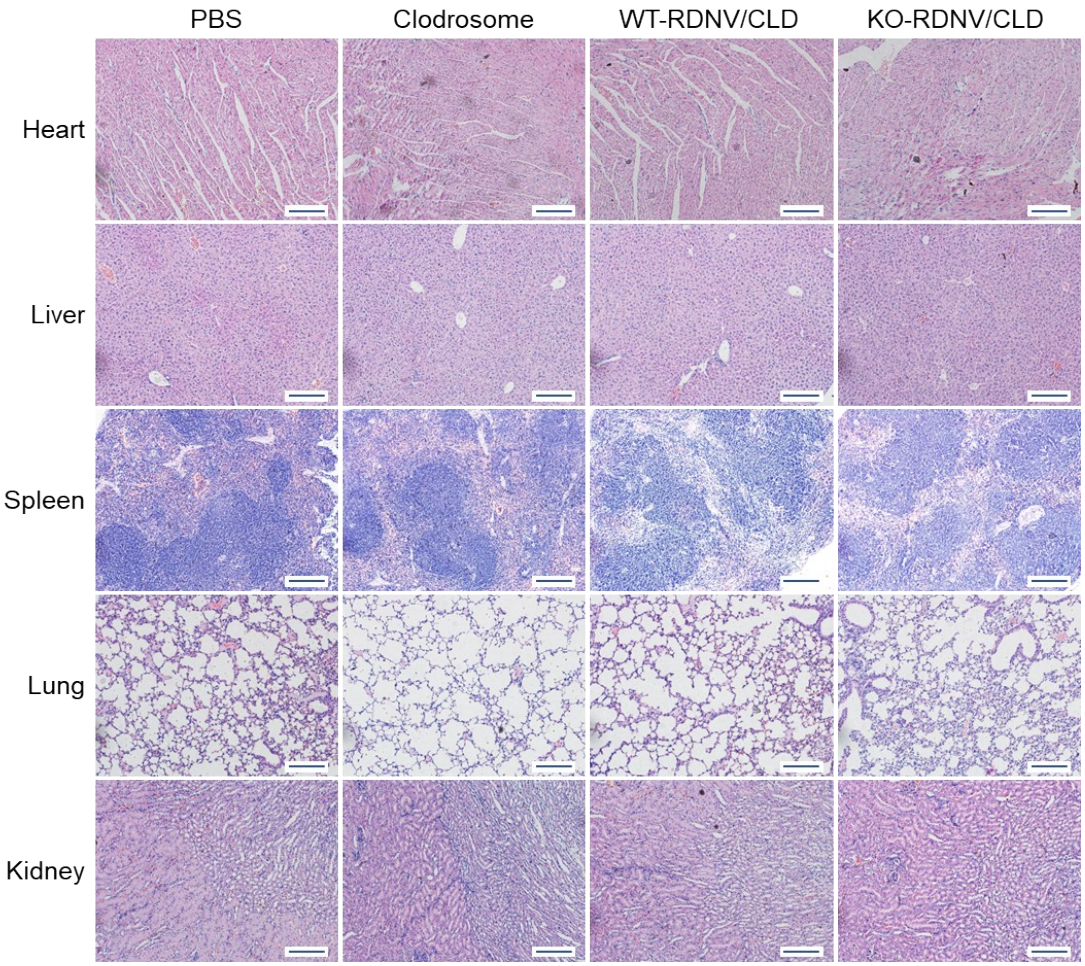

Figure S2. Pathological changes in heart, liver, spleen, lung and kidney of C57BL/6 mice at 24 h after *i.v.* injection of WT-RDNV/CLD, KO-EDNV/CLD, Clodrosome and PBS control for 2 times. Scale bar = 50 μm.