Supporting Information

Highly Penetrative Liposome Nanomedicine Generated by Biomimetic Strategy

for Enhanced Cancer Chemotherapy

Yali Jia,^{#a.b} Zonghai Sheng,^{#a.b} Dehong Hu,^b Fei Yan,^b Mingting Zhu,^{a.b} Guanhui

Gao, ^c Pan Wang, ^a Xin Liu, ^b Xiaobing Wang^{*a.b} and Hairong Zheng^{*a}



Fig. S1 Z-average diameter changes of the liposomes detected by DLS measurement after 15 days

of storage in PBS buffer.



Fig. S2 Diameter changes of M-Lipo-DOX after storage in FBS containing different

concentrations of FBS.



Fig. S3 Analysis of *in vitro* release profile of DOX using the dialysis method.



Fig. S4 DOX fluorescence intensity of different cells after incubation with M-Lipo-DOX.



Fig. S5 Fluorescence images of C6-GFP treated with DOX, Lipo-DOX, and M-Lipo-DOX for 24



h. The bar indicates 20 μ m.

Fig. S6 Multi-level scan of the penetration of Lipo-DOX and M-Lipo-DOX, respectively, the interval between the consecutive slides was $10 \ \mu m$. The bar indicates $100 \ \mu m$.



Fig. S7 Blood circulation time of DOX after intravenous administration with DOX, Lipo-

DOX, and M-Lipo-DOX, respectively.



Fig. S8 Tumor weight in different groups on the 18th day after treatment. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 versus the control.



Fig. S9 Body weight curve of C6 tumor-bearing nude mice during treatment.