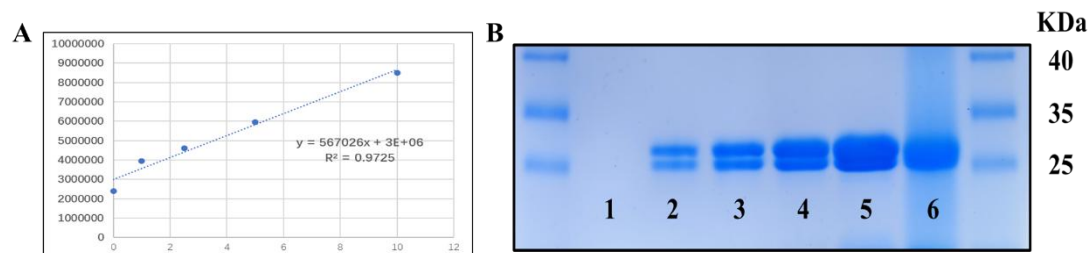
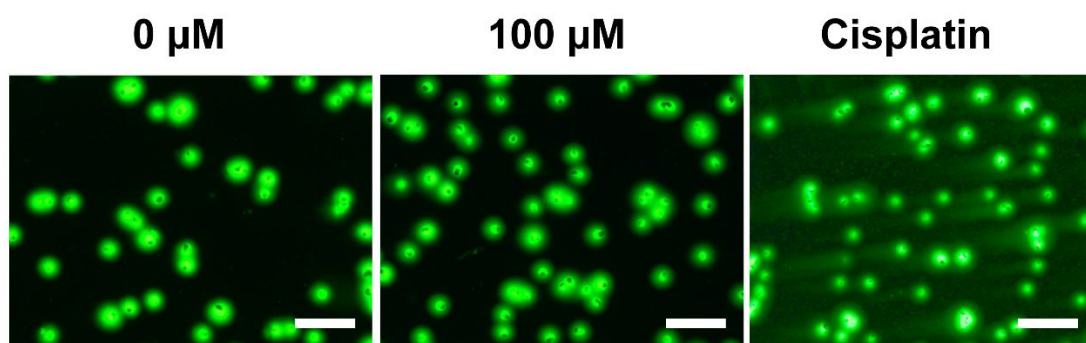


## Supporting Information



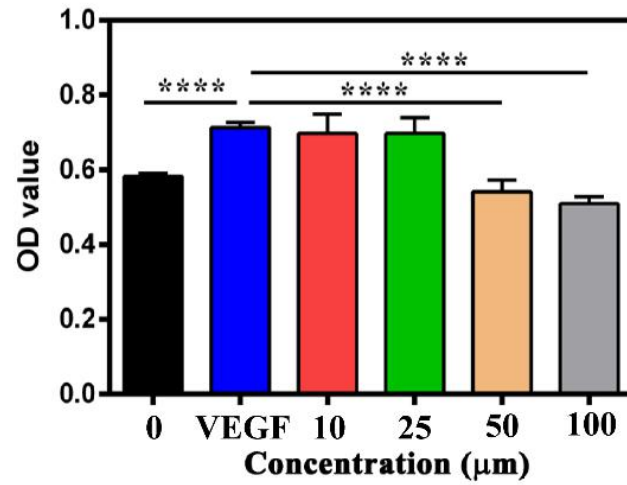
**Figure 1.** Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining of SDS–PAGE band was performed to calculate RBZ loaded on the S-PEG-ICG-RGD-RBZ NPs. (A) The standard curve of RBZ, (B) Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining of SDS–PAGE band.

**Abbreviation:** NP: nanoparticle, RBZ: ranibizumab.



**Figure S2.** SCGE assay was applied to detect the genotoxicity of NPs. Cisplatin could induce genetic damage, which was used as positive control. Scale bar: 200  $\mu\text{m}$ .

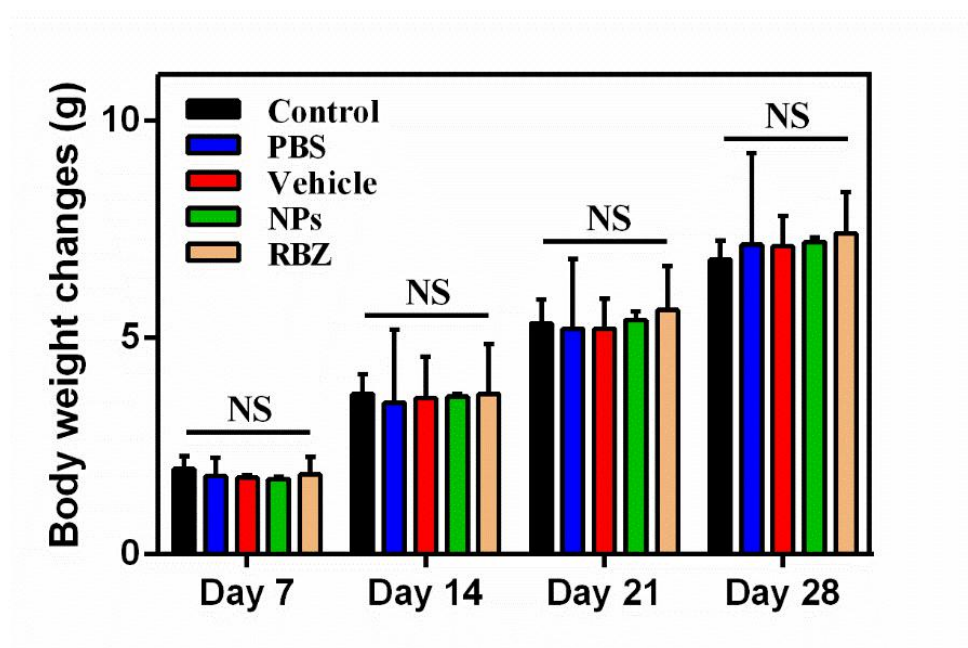
**Abbreviation:** SCGE: single cell gel electrophoresis, NP: nanoparticle.



**Figure S3. Cell proliferation was measured by CCK-8 assay in different groups.**

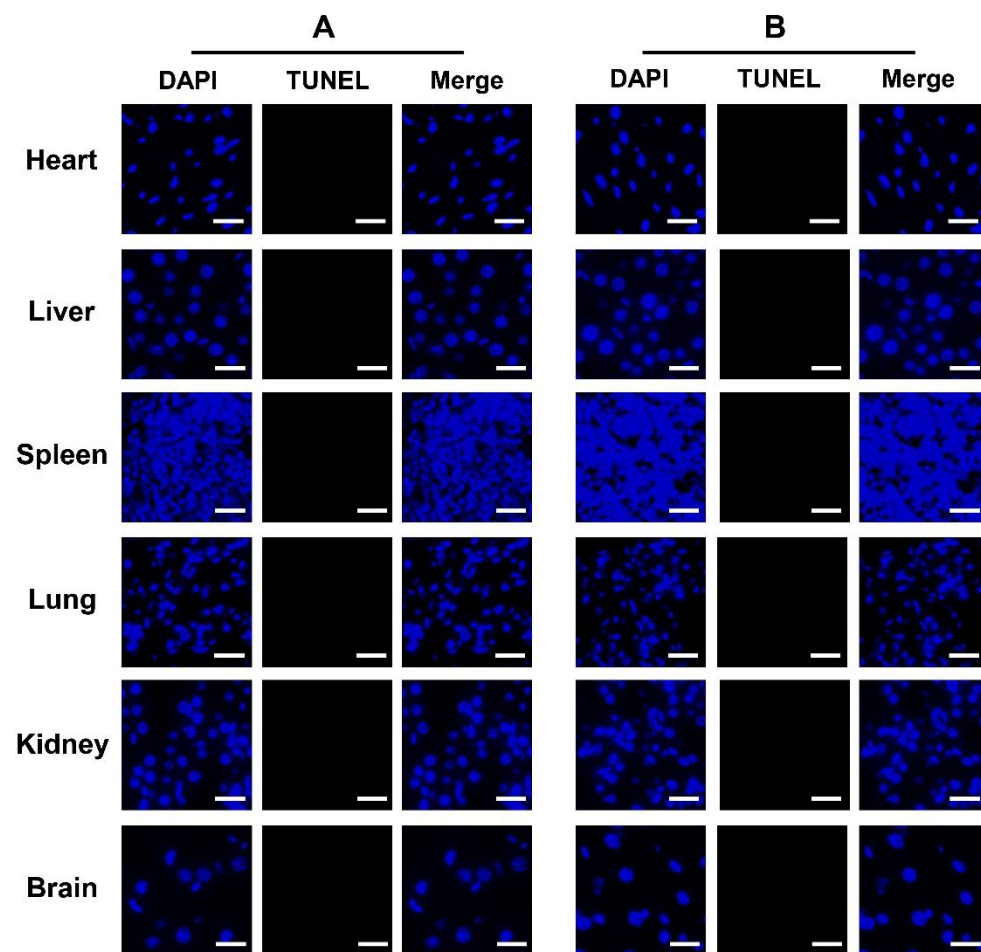
The proliferation of HUVECs induced by VEGF was inhibited by NPs incubation.

**Abbreviation:** NP: nanoparticle, VEGF: vascular endothelial growth factor, HUVEC: human umbilical vein endothelial cell, CCK: Cell counting kit.



**Figure S4.** The changes of body weight were recorded to observe the growth curve of mice in different groups.

**Abbreviation:** NP: nanoparticle, RBZ: ranibizumab.



**Figure S5.** The apoptosis of heart, liver, spleen, kidney and brain was analyzed by TUNEL staining after intravenous administration of NPs before (A) and after 28 d (B). Scale bar: 25  $\mu$ m. Abbreviation: TUNEL: Terminal dUPT nick-end labeling, NP: nanoparticle.