Supplementary information

A biomimetic orally targeted delivery of Bindarit for immunotherapy of atherosclerosis

Luqi Yin[a‡], Cuiping Peng[a‡], Yue Tang[b], Yuchuan Yuan[a], Jiaxing Liu[a], Tingting Xiang[b], Feila Liu[b*], Xing Zhou[a,b*], Xiaohui Li[a*].

[a] *Department of Pharmaceutics, College of Pharmacy, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400038, China*

[b] *School of Pharmacy and Bioengineering，Chongqing University of Technology, Chongqing 400054, China*

[‡] *These authors contribute equally to this paper.*

***** To whom correspondence should be addressed. Xing Zhou (diszhou@126.com & diszhou@cqut.edu.cn), Feila Liu (liufeila@cqut.edu.cn) and Xiaohui Li (lpsh008@aliyun.com)

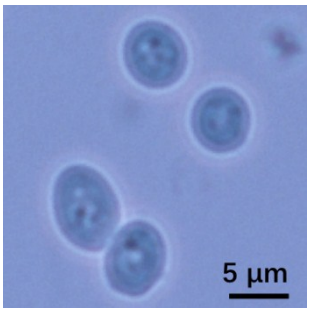

Figure S1. Phase contrast microscope image of intact yeast cells

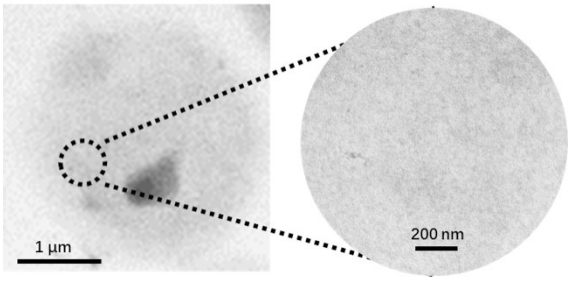

Figure S2. TEM image of empty yeast microcapsules

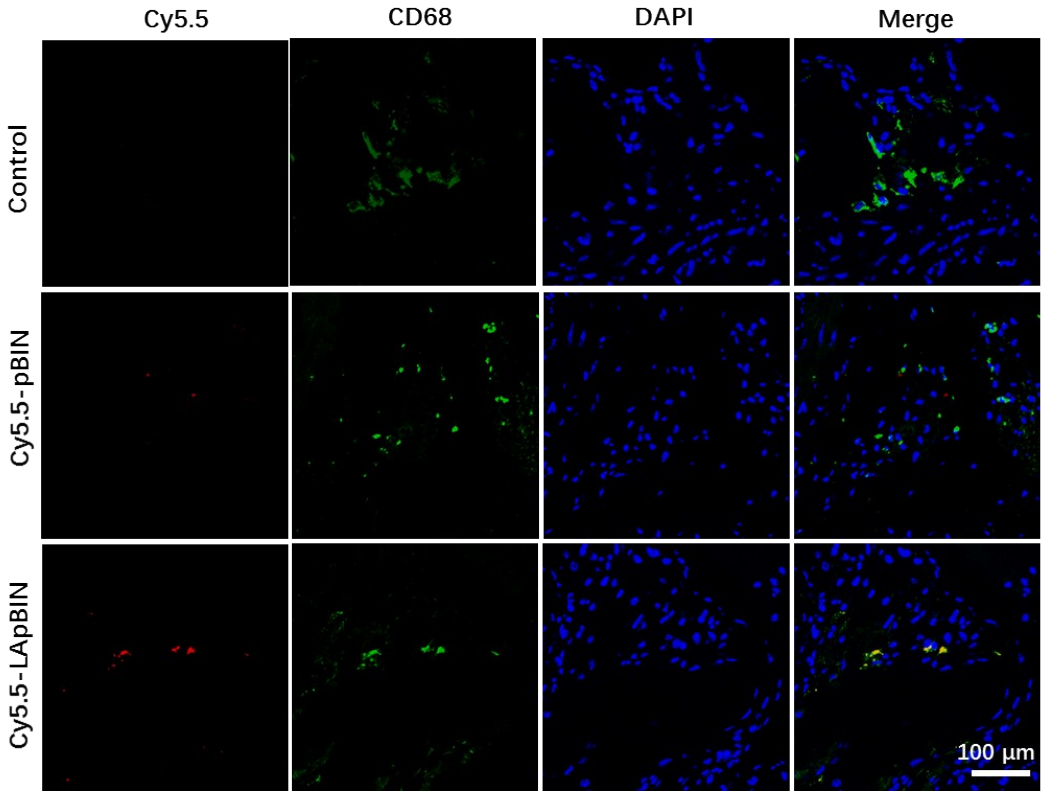

Figure S3. Co-localization of Cy5.5 (red) and macrophage marker CD68 (green) in aorta tissues after BIN/Cy5.5-PEI NPs treated mice.

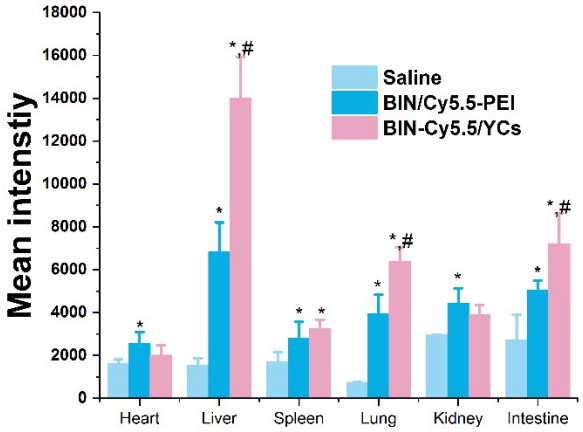

Figure S4 Semi-quantitative biodistribution analysis of saline, BIN/Cy5.5-PEI NPs and BIN-Cy5.5/YCs in major organs. * means $p<0.05$, vs saline group. # means $p<0.05$, vs BIN/Cy5.5-PEI group.

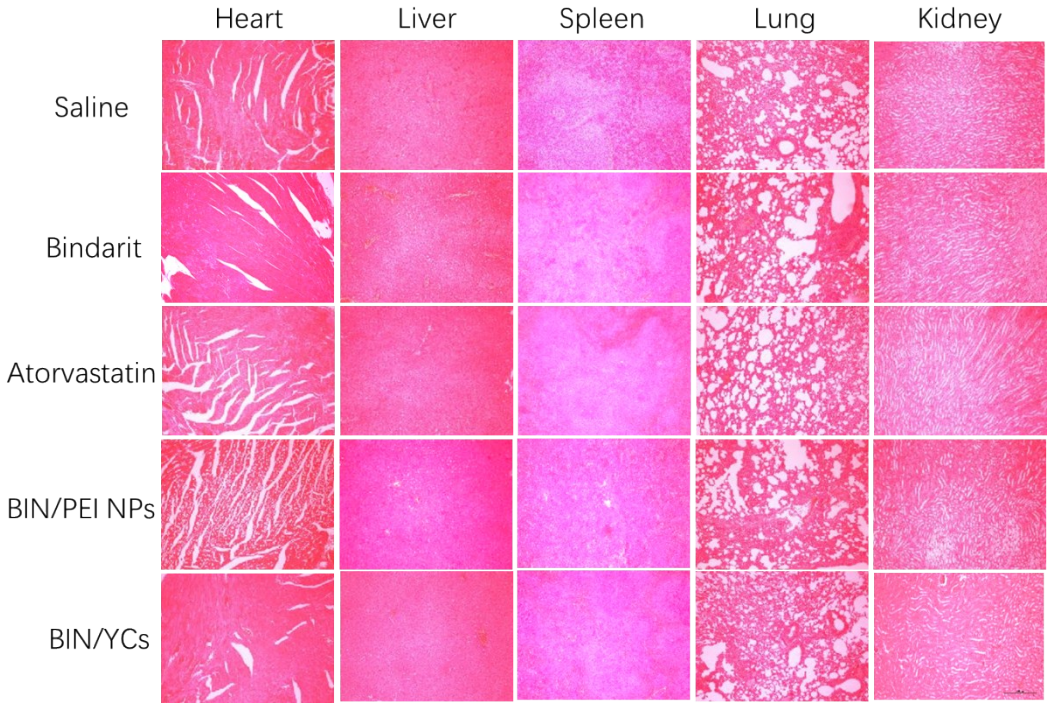

Figure S5. The histopathological sections of major organs resected from *ApoE*$^{-/-}$ mice after oral administration of various BIN formulations for 30 days. Scale bar means 200 μm.

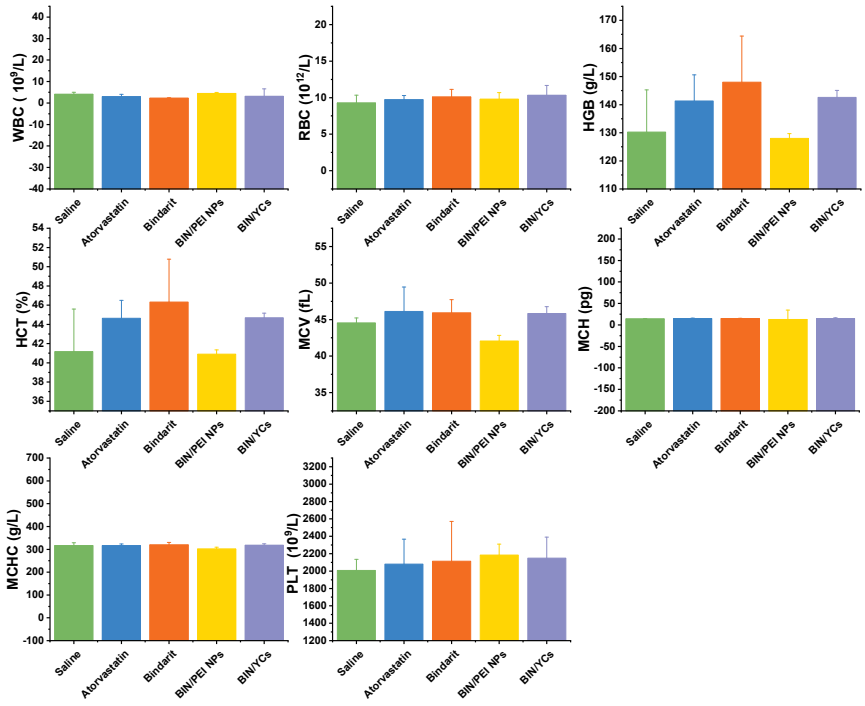

Figure S6. Main hematological parameters of blood samples, including white blood cells (WBC), red blood cells (RBC), hemoglobin (HGB), hematocrit (HCT), mean red blood cell volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) and platelets (PLT), from *ApoE*$^{-/-}$ mice subjected to various treatments.