

## Preparation of Bacillus-mimic Liposomes Destroying TAMs for treatment of cancer

Yanan Li <sup>a#</sup>, Zichao Yan <sup>b#</sup>, Hailin Cong <sup>\*a, c, d</sup>, Tingting Han <sup>a</sup>, Bing Yu <sup>\*a, c</sup> and Youqing Shen <sup>a, e</sup>

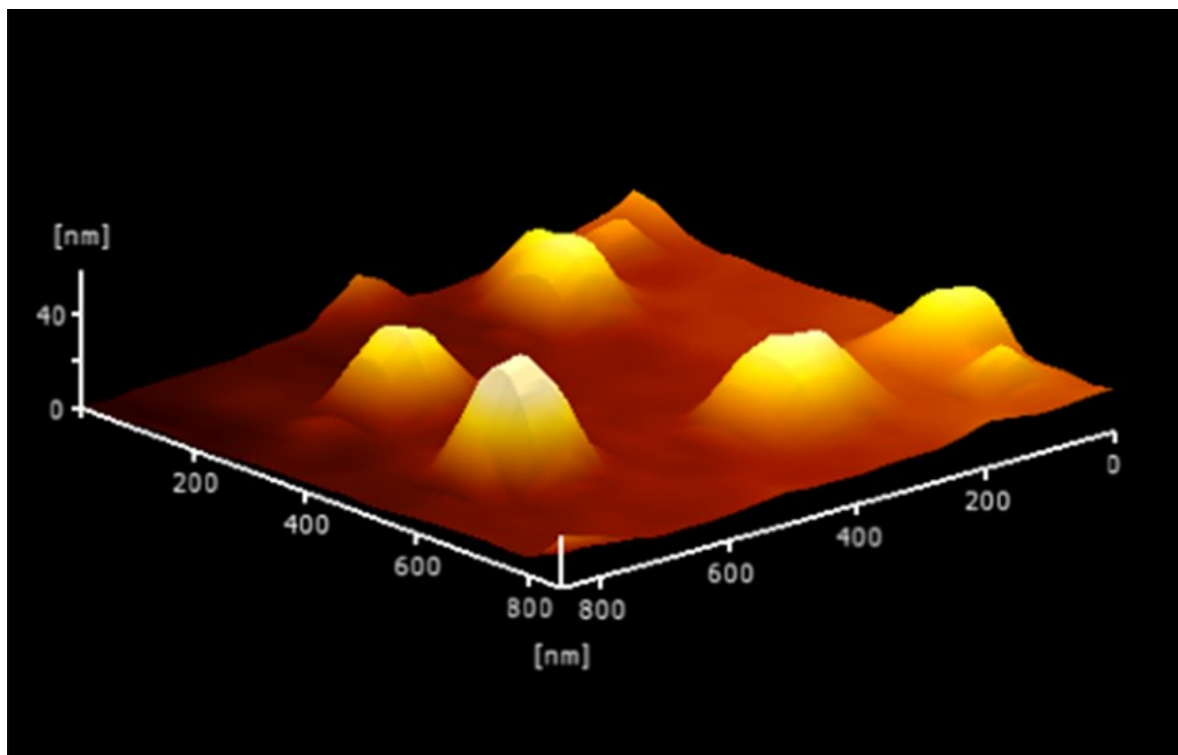


Fig. S1. The AFM of the fragments of M. Tuberculosis.

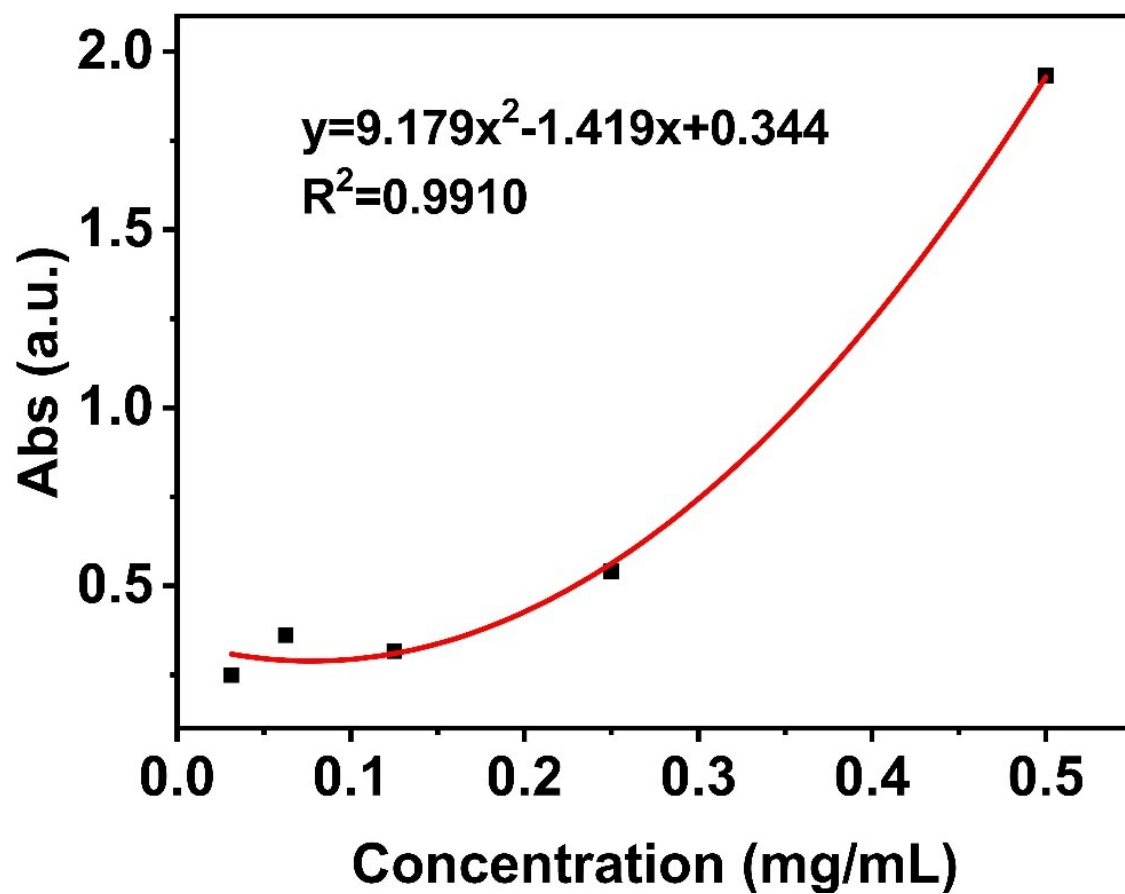


Fig. S2. The image of regression curve equation of concentration and related absorbance.

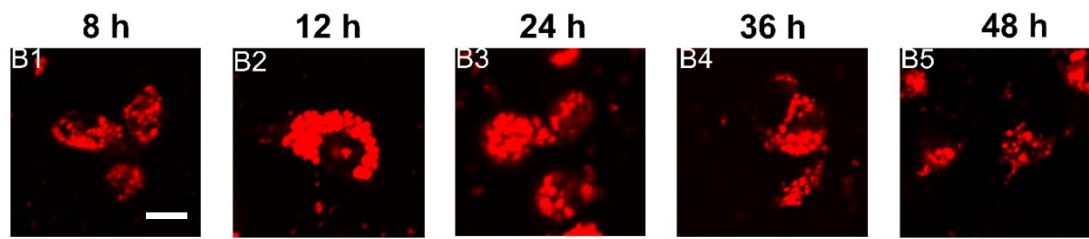


Fig. S3. Enlarged view of column B in Figure 3. The presence of round vesicles can be clearly seen through the red fluorescence (scale bar = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ )

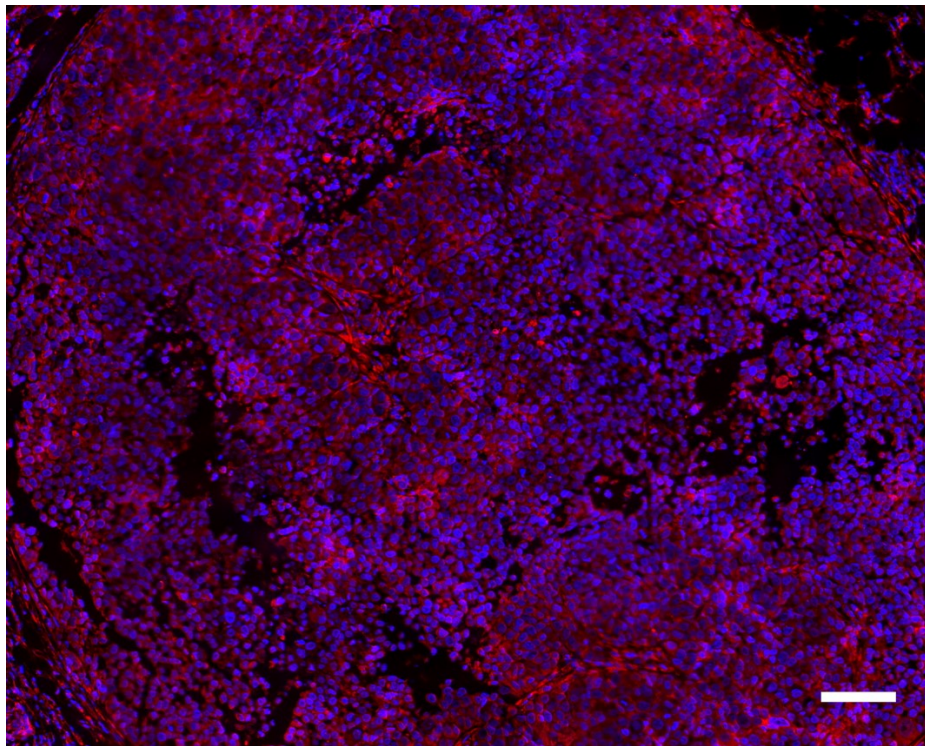


Fig. S4. The immunofluorescence stain of tumor slices. (blue: DAPI; red: HIF-1 $\alpha$ ) (Scale bar = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ )

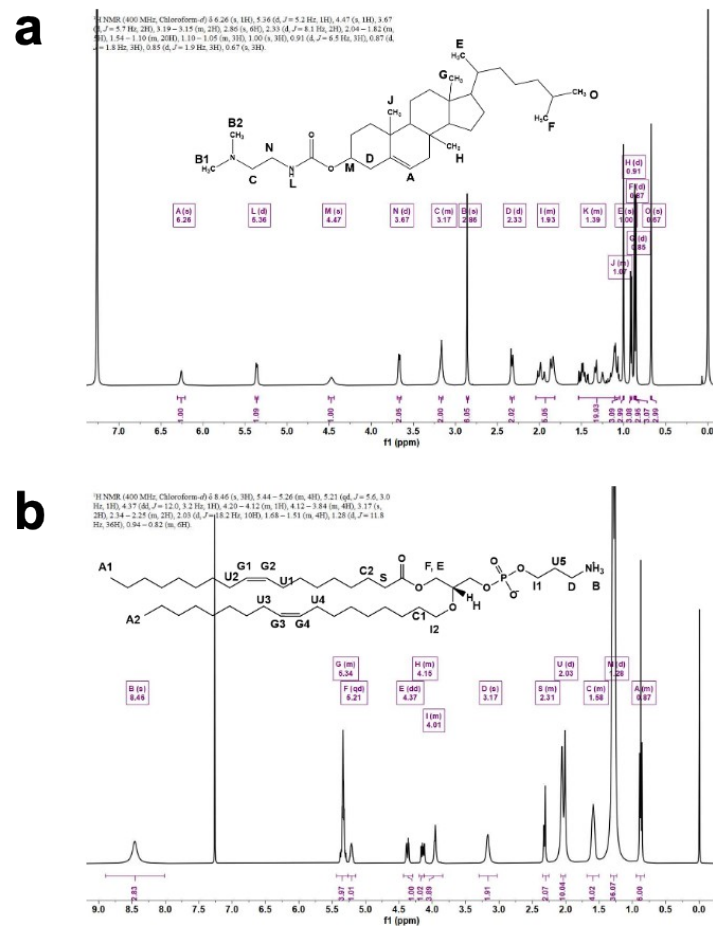


Figure S5. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of DC-chol (a) and DOPE (b)

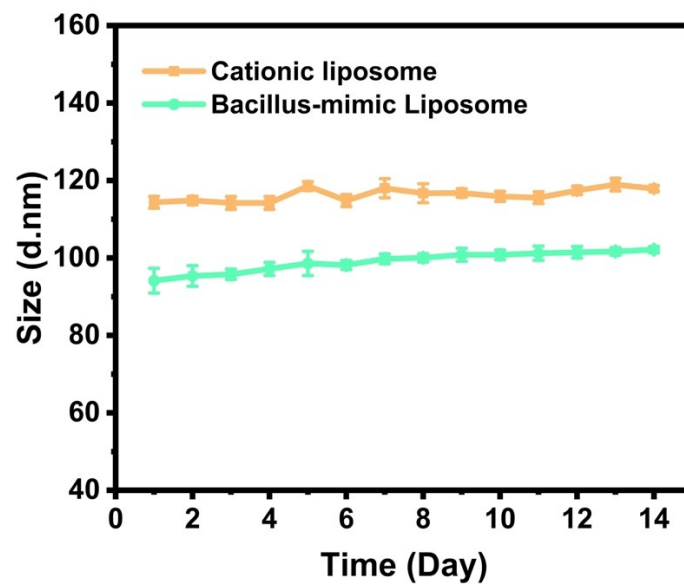


Figure S6. The long-term size stability of prepared Bacillus-mimic liposome and cationic liposome