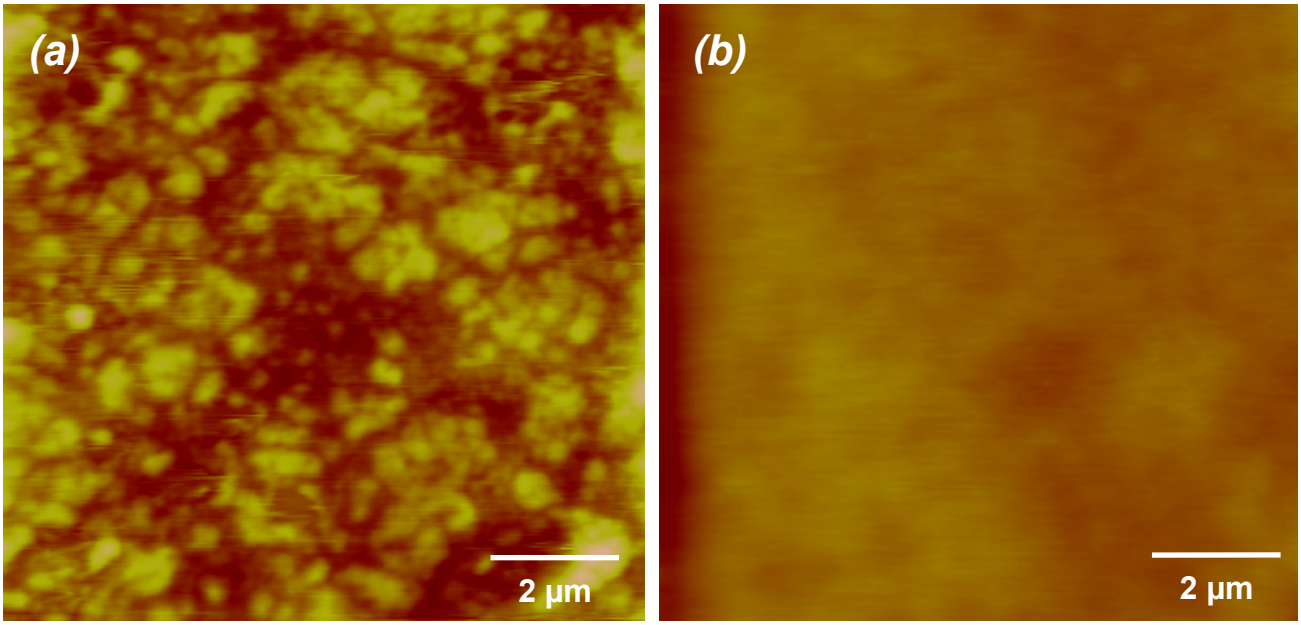
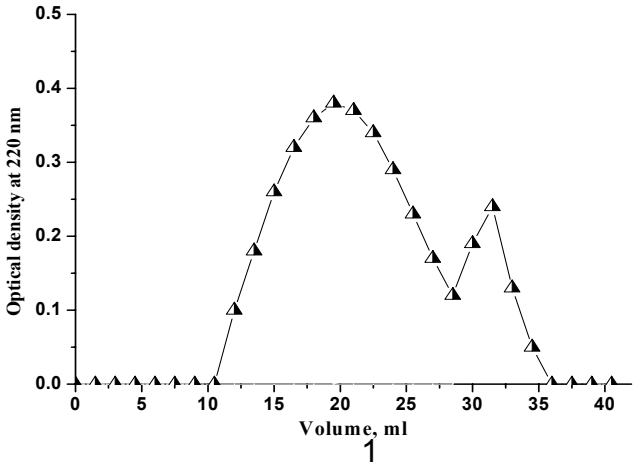
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Section 1. AFM images of $(PAH/PGA)_{12}$ (a) and $(PLL/HA)_{12}$ (b) films. Imaging was done in dry sample state and contact mode.



Section 2. Gel-permeation chromatography of 28 kDa PLL. 1 mL of a 6 mg/mL PLL solution was injected into the Sephadex G200 column equilibrated with Tris-buffer. Column volume was 32 mL. The chromatography was performed at an elution rate 1.1 $mL.min^{-1}$ under a pressure difference of 1 atm. The 0.5 mL fraction of PLL corresponding to the elution volume of 20 mL was collected and used for covering of vesicles of PS-latexes.



Section 3. Separation of PLL-covered liposomes from unbound PLL. 1 mL of a final suspension of PLL-covered vesicles or latex particles was chromatographed on Sephadex G200. Column volume was 32 mL. Chromatography was done at an elution rate of 0.9 mL min^{-1} under a pressure difference of 1 atm. Light absorption of the eluted solutions (at a wavelength of 220 nm) and fluorescence (excitation and emission wavelengths were set 490 and 520 nm, respectively) were registered.

The peaks corresponding to vesicles and to free PLL are well resolved. The fraction of PLL-free polymer-stabilized vesicles was collected and used for adsorption on the surface of oppositely charged $(PLL/HA)_{12}$ film.

Chromatography (left vertical axis) and fluorescence (right vertical axis) profiles of Lip-PLL injected into Sephadex G200 column are presented in the figure above. Chromatography profiles for PS latex particles are similar allowing one to separate PLL-covered particles and free PLL.