

Supplementary Information for

Milk-derived extracellular vesicles enable gut-to-tumor oral delivery of tumor-activated doxorubicin prodrugs

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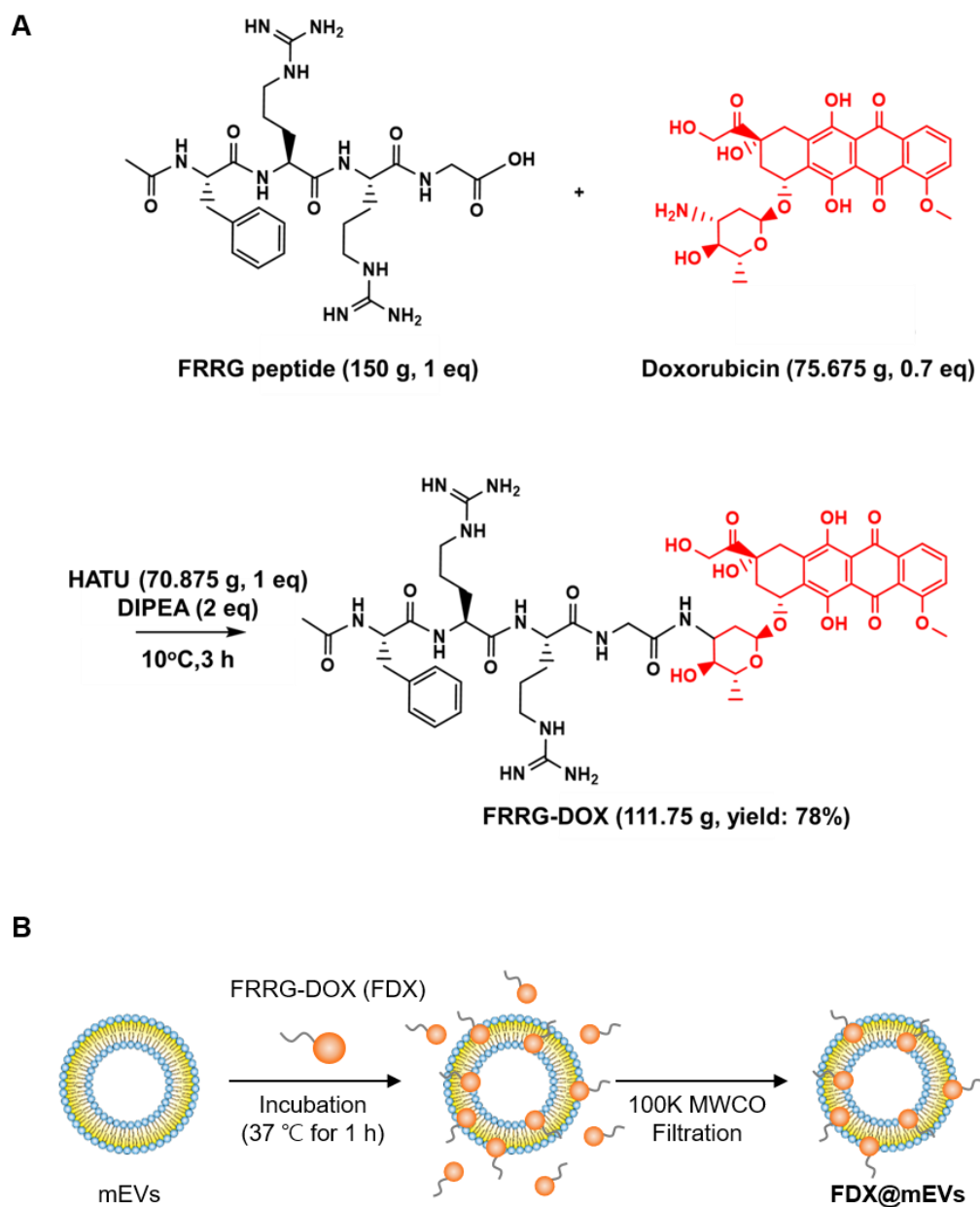


Figure S1. (A) Synthetic route for preparing the tumor-activated doxorubicin prodrug, FDX. (B) Schematic representation of the methodology used to prepare the mEVs complexed with FDX.

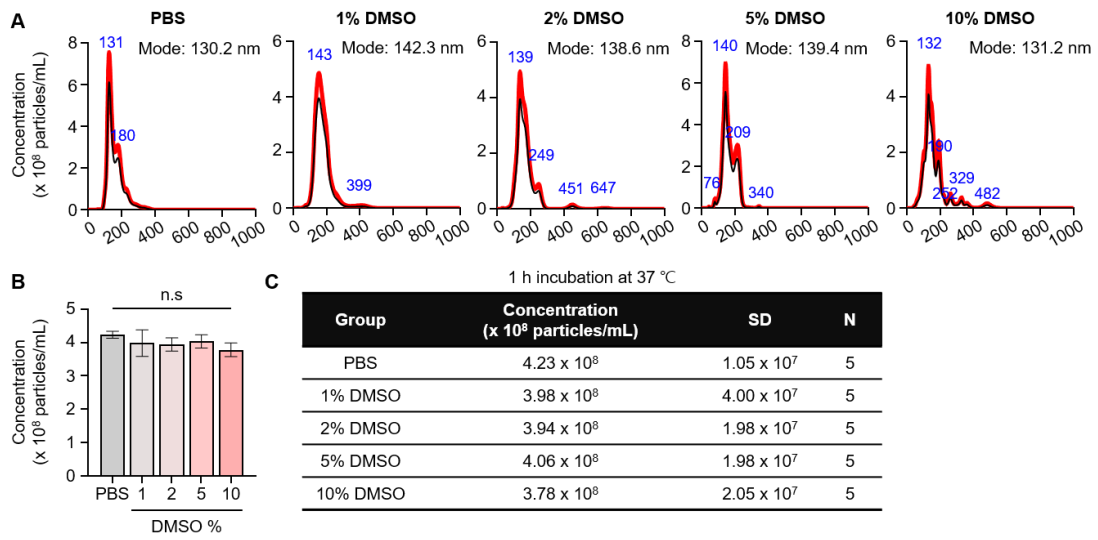


Figure S2. (A-C) Size distribution and concentration of mEVs after incubation in various DMSO %

(v/v)

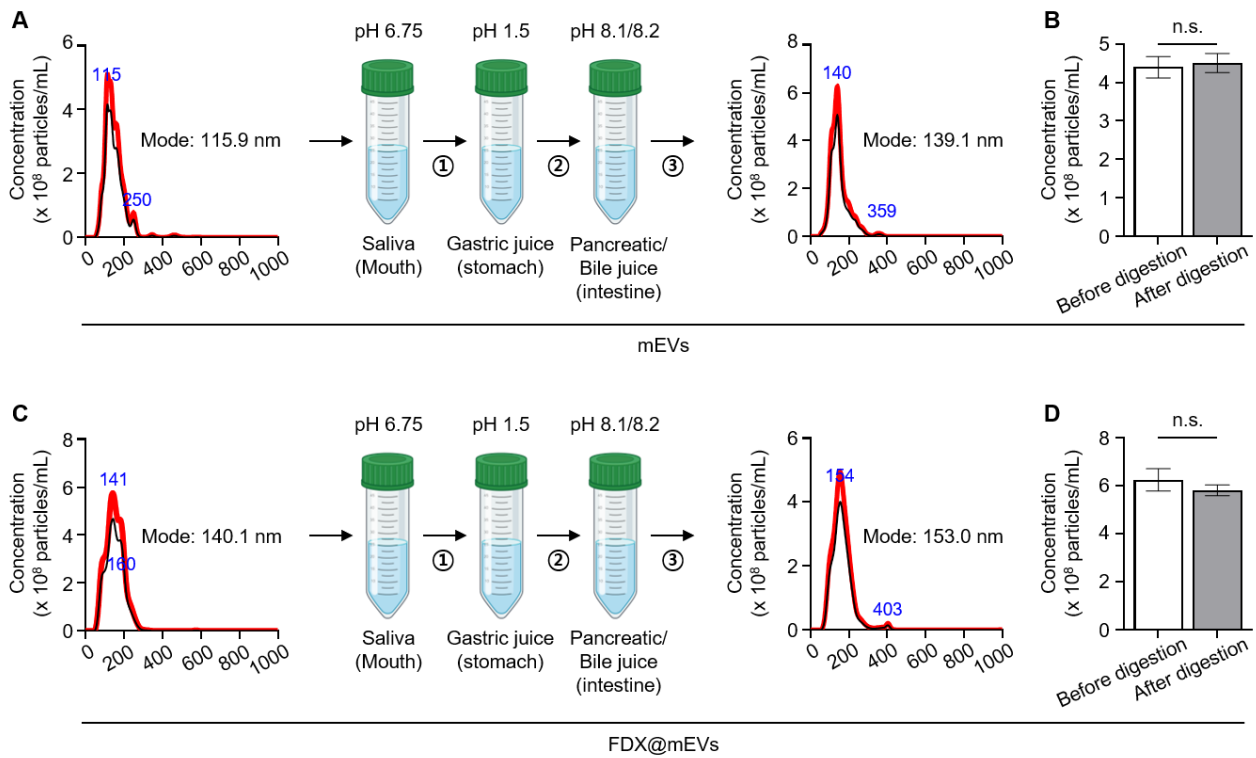


Figure S3. (A-B) Size distribution and concentration of mEVs after incubation in *ex vivo* digestive system. (C-D) Size distribution and concentration of FDX@mEVs after incubation in *ex vivo* digestive system. 1: 37°C, 5 min; 2: 37°C, 120 min; 3: 37°C, 60 min.

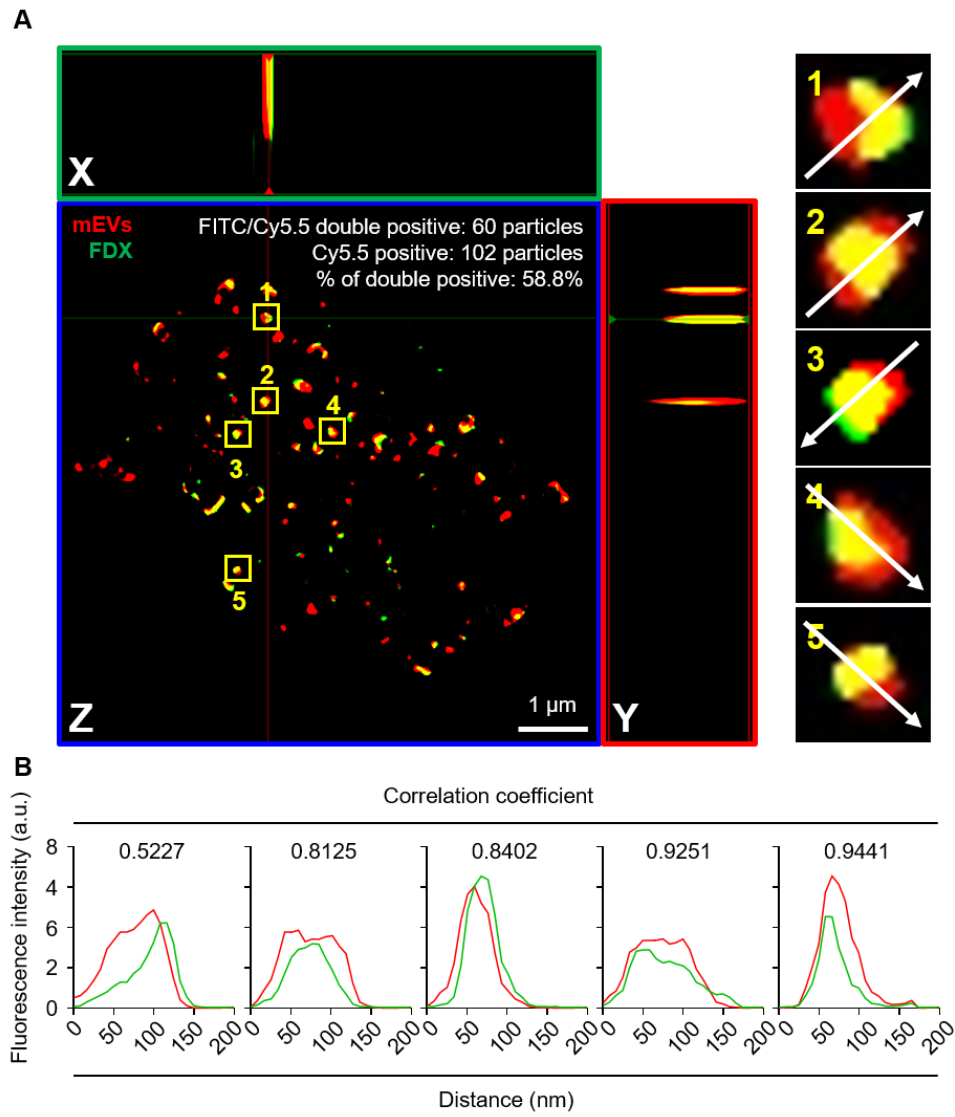


Figure S4. (A) Super-resolution microscopy image of FDX@mEVs. (B) Correlation coefficient of representative FDX@mEVs.

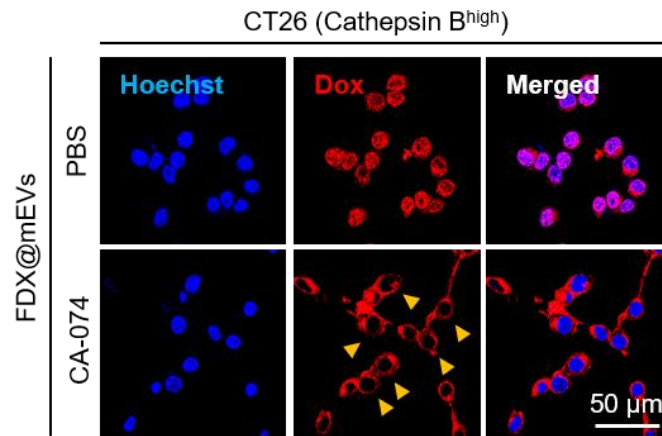


Figure S5. The nuclear translocation behavior of FDX depending on cathepsin B inhibition

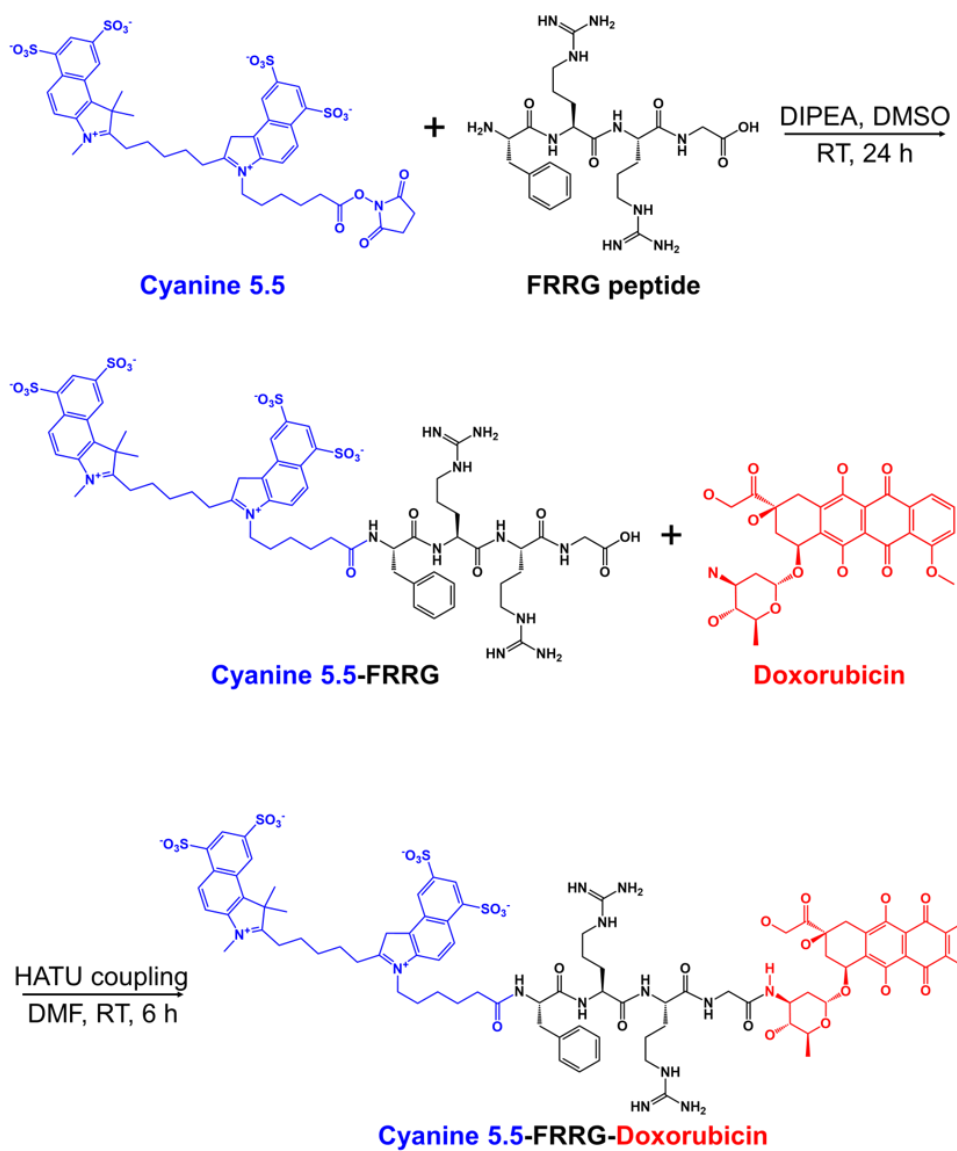


Figure S6. Synthetic route for preparing the Cy5.5-labeled FDX.

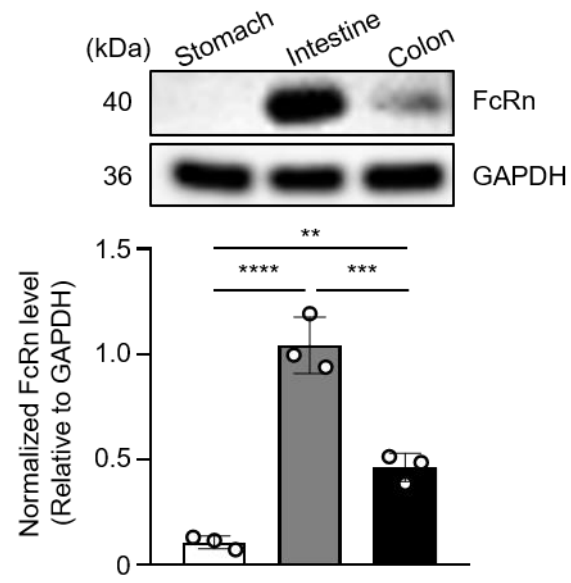


Figure S7. FcRn expression levels in mouse stomach, intestine, and colon

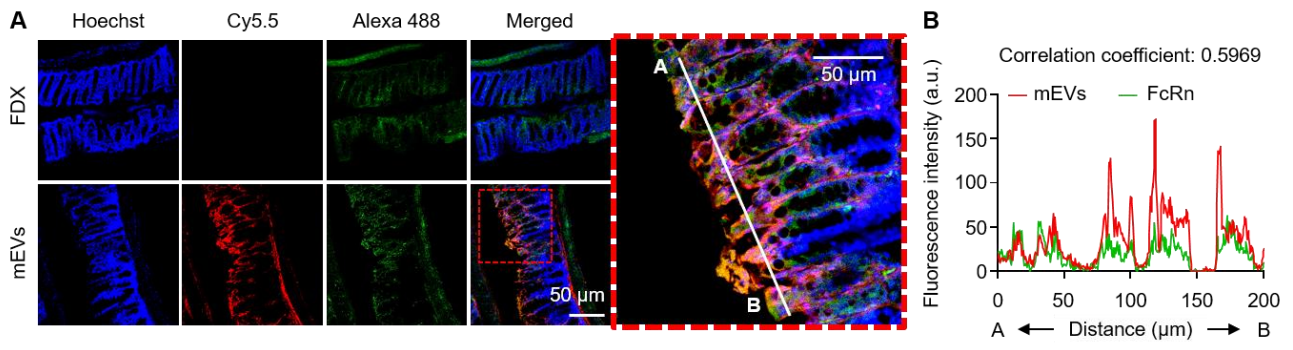


Figure S8. (A-B) The histological analysis of FDX, mEVs, and FcRn in the colon region.

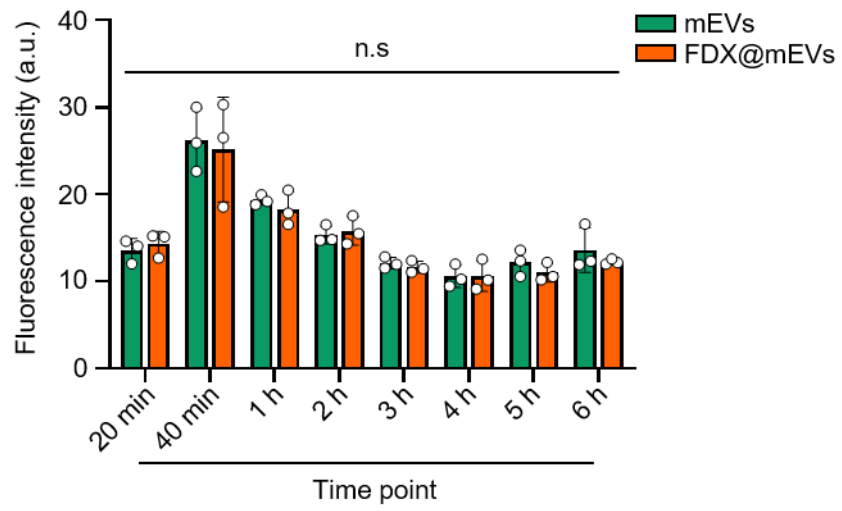


Figure S9. Blood analysis after oral administration of mEVs and FDX@mEVs

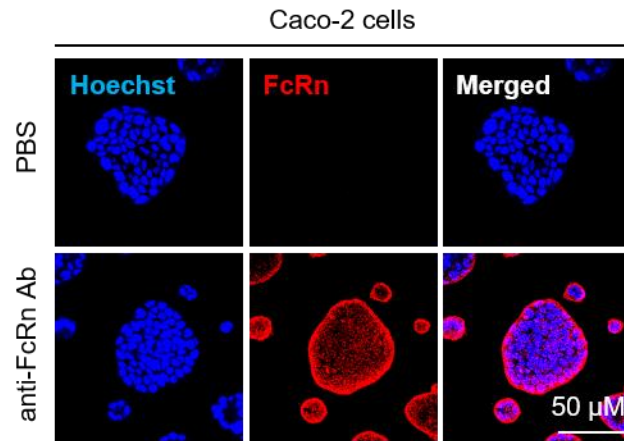


Figure S10. FcRn expression in Caco-2 cell line

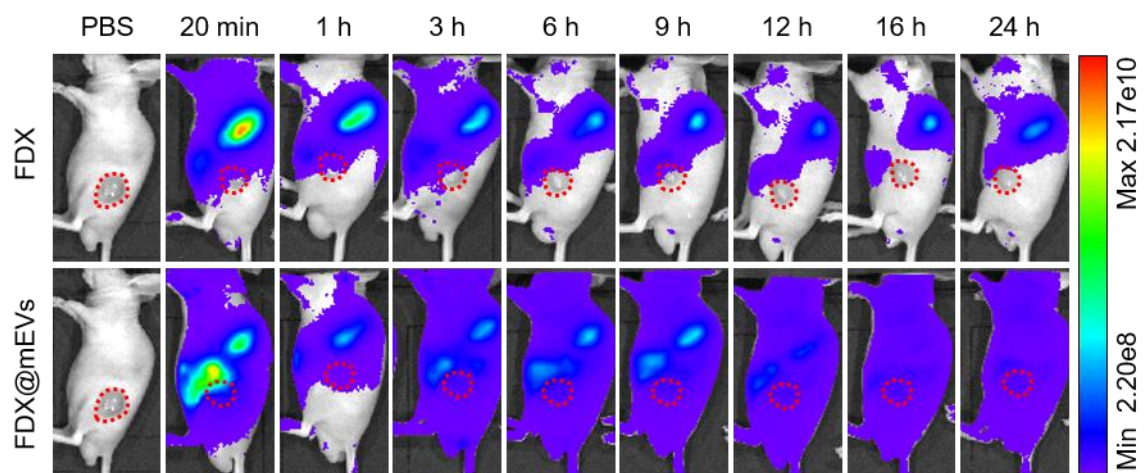


Figure S11. In vivo NIRF whole-body imaging after oral administration of FDX and FDX@mEVs in CT26 tumor-bearing mice at various time points (20 min, 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 9 h, 12 h, 16 h, 24 h).

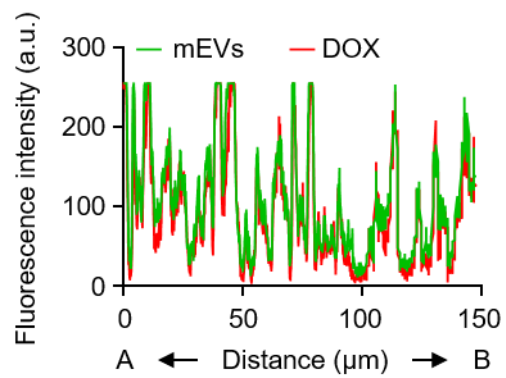


Figure S12. Correlation analysis between mEVs (green) and DOX (red) fluorescence signals in Figure 4C.

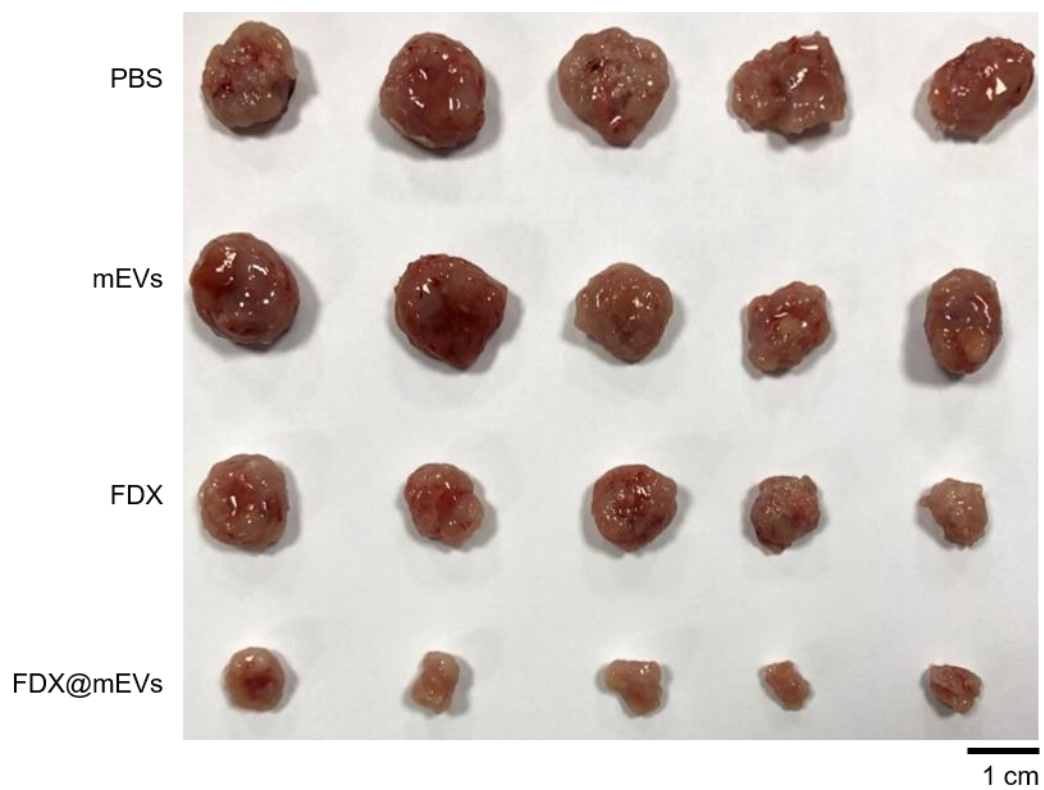


Figure S13. Photo of tumor tissues dissected from all tumor-bearing mice. Scale bar: 1 cm.