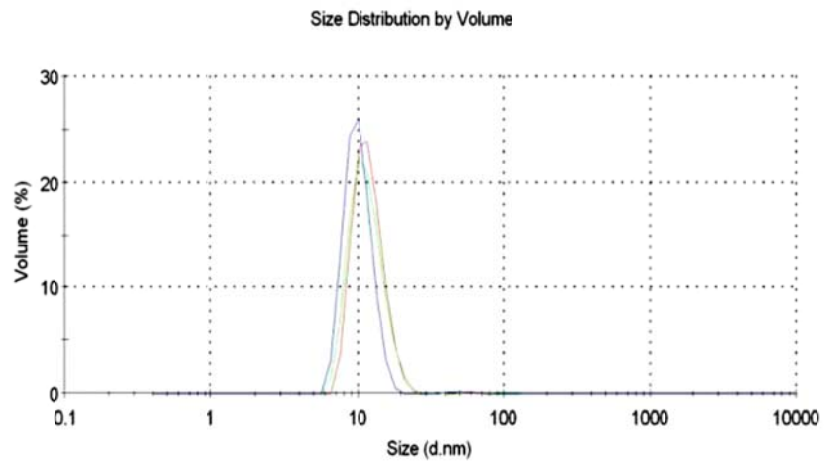
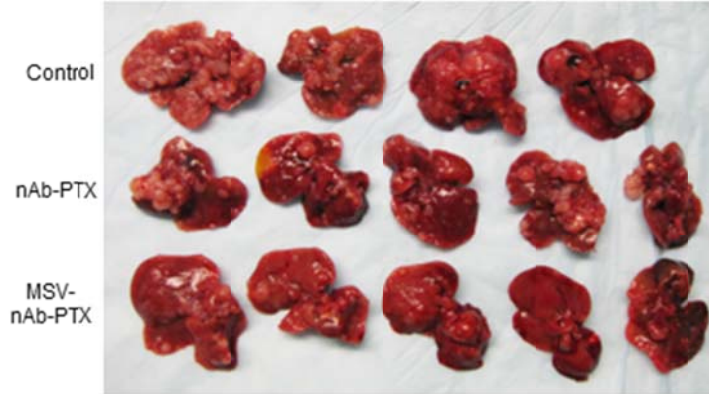


## Supplementary Figures



**Supplementary Fig. 1:** Dynamic light scattering analysis of nAb-PTX dispersed in water. The mean diameter of the aggregates is 12.4nm.

Breast cancer (4T1) liver metastases

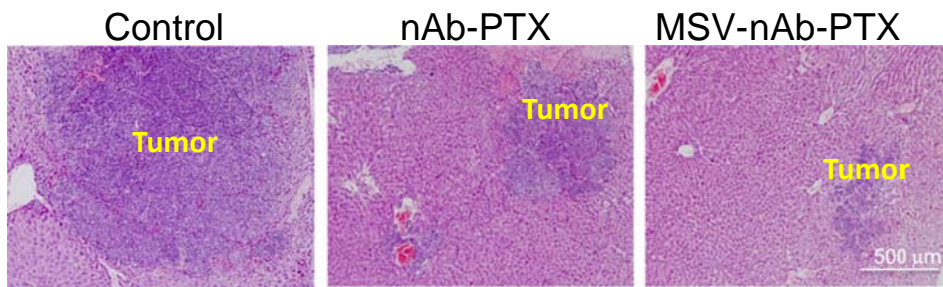


Lung cancer (3LL) liver metastases

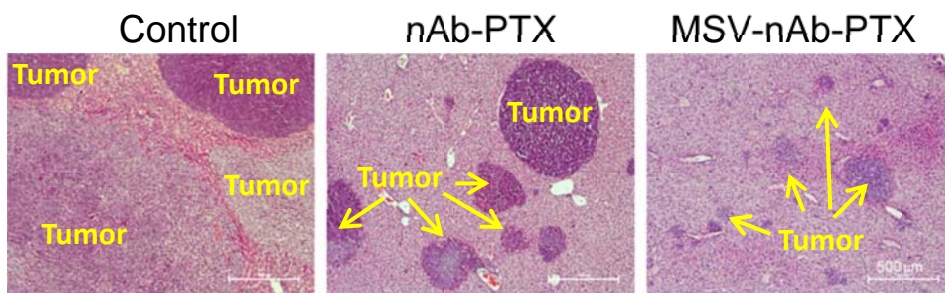


**Supplementary Fig 2:** Gross appearance of breast (4T1) and lung (3LL) liver metastasis following various therapies.

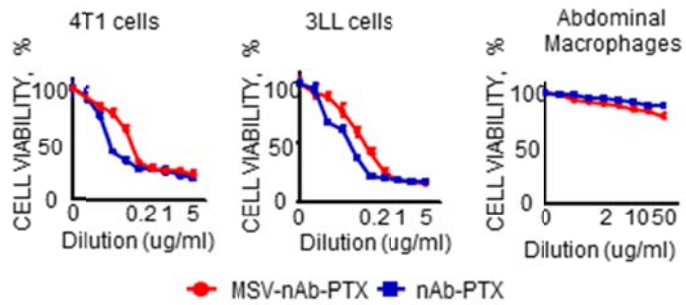
### Breast cancer (4T1)



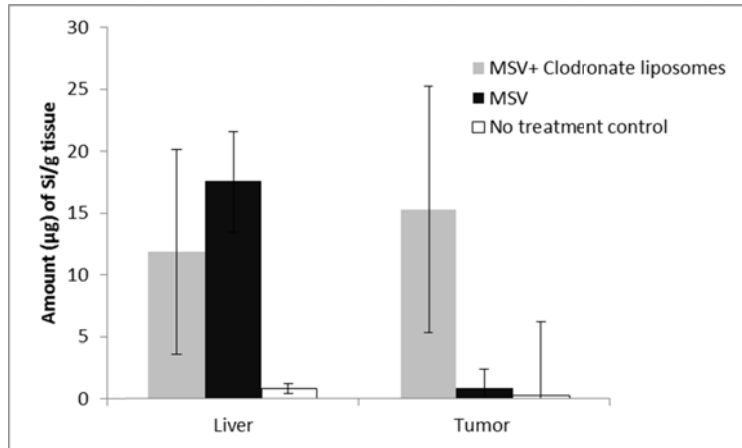
### Lung Cancer (3LL)



**Supplementary Fig. 3:** Histological evaluation (H&E) consequently revealed that the tumor diameters at microscopic level in breast (4T1 cells) or lung (3LL cells) liver metastases were significantly smaller in the mice treated with MSV-nAb-PTX as compared to other therapy groups



**Supplementary Fig. 4:** Dose response curves of viability of 4T1, 3LL cells, and abdominal macrophages treated with nAb-PTX and MSV-nAb-PTX as determined by MTT and WST-1 assay. Sensitivity of the macrophages to nAb-PTX vs. MSV-nAb-PTX ABX was several orders of magnitude less than that of the cancer cells.



**Supplementary Fig. 5:** MSV biodistribution in 4T1 primary tumor and liver in the mice pre-treated with/without clodronate liposomes was evaluated by ICP-AES analysis. Mice injected with PBS (no treatment control) were used to evaluate the background levels of Si in the liver and tumor tissue. There is a trend that reduction of liver macrophages using clodronate liposomes decreased the accumulation of MSV in the liver and increased the accumulation in the primary tumor.