## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION









## Figure S3

4°C Dil-labeled 10E8<sub>ScFv</sub> exosomes



Figure S3 Confocal microscopic images of colocalization of exosomes and the target cell membrane at 4°C.



Figure S4 10E8<sub>ScFv</sub>-exos adsorption onto Env<sup>+</sup> cells were blocked by Brefeldin A.



Figure S5 Images of the Env<sup>+</sup> cells after treated with medium (control), Exos, Exos-Cur,  $10E8_{ScFv}$ -exos,  $10E8_{ScFv}$ -exos-Cur, or free Cur for 24 h.

## Figure S4



Figure S6 Body weight of control, Exos, Exos-Cur, 10E8<sub>ScFv</sub>-exos-Cur or Cur treated mice.

Table S1	Groups	Tumor suppression rate
	Control Exos Cur Exos-Cur 10E8 <sub>ScFv</sub> -exos-Cur	 11.49% 37.93%* 25.86%* 71.26%*

Table S1 Tumor suppression rate of control, Exos, Exos-Cur, 10E8<sub>ScFv</sub>-exos-Cur or Cur treated mice.



Figure S8 Various organs from mice treated as described in (A, B) were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). No overt tissue damage was observed in 10E8<sub>ScFv</sub>-exos-Cur treated mice.



Figure S9 Evaluation of the toxicity profile of  $10E8_{ScFv}$ -exos-Cur. Measurement of serological markers of liver and kidney. Serum was collected from tumor-bearing mice injected with agents as described in (A) and the activities of CRE (A) and UA (B) were measured.



Figure S10 Confocal microscopic images show colocalization of the HIV-infected patient serum and the membrane protein Env fused with GFP on the target CHO cells.



Figure S11 The membrane protein Env the surface marker of Env<sup>+</sup> cells were detected by flow cytometry for HIV-infected patient serum.