CLAIMS

1. A particle being configured to scavenge an exosome from a liquid environment, such that a biomolecule on or within the exosome is inhibited from interacting with a binding partner of the biomolecule in solution or on a cell membrane, wherein the particle comprises:

a protected surface, having a minimum dimension sufficient to bind the exosome, and

a first agent bound to the protected surface, wherein said first agent binds to a biomolecule on the surface of an exosome, wherein

the minimum dimension sufficient to bind the exosome is from 30 nm to 1 µm,

and further wherein the particle comprises:

~~(a) an internal space or void, wherein~~

~~the protected surface is a surface within the internal space or void, and~~

~~the minimum dimension of the protected surface is the cross-section of the internal space or void;~~

~~(b) a recess or pore extending from the surface of the particle, wherein~~

~~the protected surface is a surface within the recess or pore, and~~

~~the minimum dimension of the protected surface is the cross-section of the recess or pore;~~

(~~c~~a) a ~~core~~ first subparticle and a ~~protecting~~ second subparticle bound together, wherein

the minimum dimension of the protected surface is ~~a region of the surface of~~the minimum distance between the ~~core~~ first subparticle ~~adjacent to~~and the ~~protecting~~ second subparticle; or

(~~d~~b) a core subparticle bound to a first protecting subparticle and a second protecting subparticle, ~~a first subparticle being spaced apart from a second subparticle on the surface of a core subparticle,~~ wherein

the protected surface is the surface of the core subparticle between the first protecting subparticle and the second protecting subparticle, and

the minimum dimension of the protected surface is the distance between the first protecting subparticle and the second protecting subparticle.

2. The particle of claim 1, wherein the first agent binds CD9, CD63, CD81 or CD82.

3. The particle of claim 1, wherein the first agent binds TNFR1/2.

4. The particle of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the particle further comprises a second agent, wherein
the second agent differs from the first agent, and
the second agent is selected to bind to a biomolecule on the surface of an exosome.

5. The particle of claim 4, wherein the first agent binds to a cell surface receptor molecule and the second agent binds to a ~~protein associated with the membrane~~biomolecule on the surface of an exosome.

6. The particle of claim 4 or 5, wherein the first agent binds to TNFR1/2 and/or the second agent binds to CD9, CD63, CD81 or CD82.

7. The particle of any one of claims 4-6, wherein
the first agent is bound to a first region of particle surface and the second agent is bound to a second region of particle surface; and
the second region is at an angle with respect to the first region such that an exosome can bind to both the first agent and the second agent.

8. The particle of claim 7, wherein

the first region is on the surface of ~~a core~~the first subparticle and the second region is on the surface of ~~a~~ the second subparticle ~~provided on the surface of the core subparticle~~.

9. The particle of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the minimum dimension of the protected surface is in the range ~~from 30 nm to 1 µm, in the range~~ from 30 nm to 300 nm, ~~–~~or~~-~~ ~~in the range~~ from 30 nm to 120 nm.

10. The particle of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the particle comprises a DNA scaffold, wherein the DNA scaffold is configured as a tube, a cup, a recess, a pore, or a shape comprising two or more spaced apart planar portions, having a configuration and characteristic dimensions

selected to receive and to capture an exosome .

11. The particle of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein ~~the surface of the particle comprises a protected and a non-protected surface, and wherein~~ the first agent is bound to the protected surface such that the first agent is inhibited from binding, or activating, a biomolecule ~~on~~ expressed on the surface of a cell.

~~12. The particle of any one of claims 1 to 11, for use in binding to and inhibiting the biological activity of a biomolecule on or within an exosome in a subject.~~

~~13~~12. The particle of any one of claims 1 to 11 for use in the treatment of cancer, such as lung cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer, pancreatic cancer, renal cancer, stomach cancer, liver cancer, bone cancer, hematological cancer, neural tissue cancer, melanoma, thyroid cancer, ovarian cancer, testicular cancer, prostate cancer, cervical cancer, vaginal cancer, or bladder cancer.

~~14~~13. The particle of any one of claims 1 to 11 for use in the treatment of an autoimmune disease, such as colitis, multiple sclerosis, arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, juvenile arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, diabetes, insulitis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, autoimmune hemolytic syndrome, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune neuropathy, autoimmune ovarian failure, autoimmune orchitis, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, reactive arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, silicone implant associated autoimmune disease, Sjogren's syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), a vasculitis syndromes, vitiligo, a secondary hematologic manifestation of autoimmune diseases, drug-induced autoimmunity, Hashimoto’s thyroiditis, hypophysitis, idiopathic thrombocytic purpura, metal-induced autoimmunity, myasthenia gravis, pemphigus, autoimmune deafness, Goodpasture’s syndrome, Graves’ disease, HIV-related autoimmune syndromes, or Gullain-Barre disease.