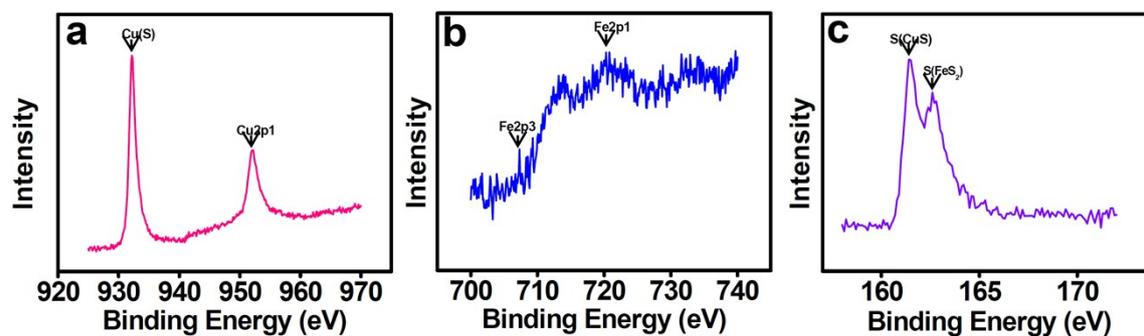
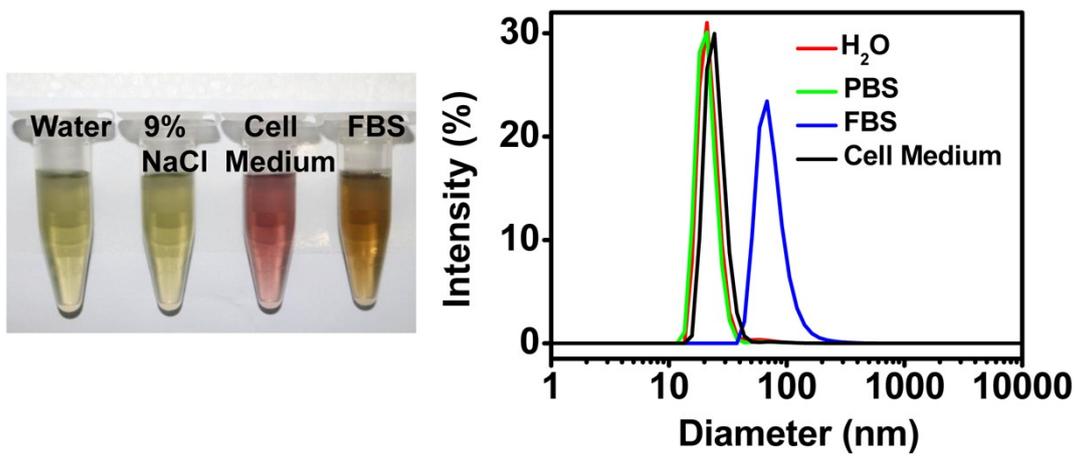


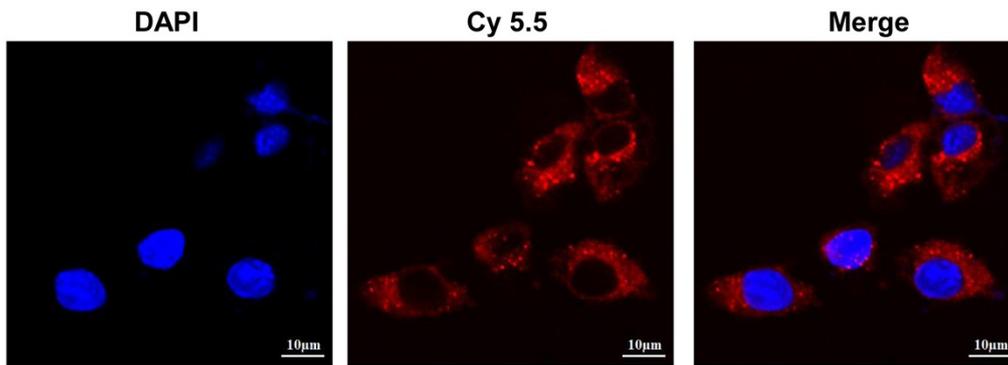
Supporting information



Supporting information Figure S1, (a-c) X-ray photoelectron spectrum (XPS) of Cu_5FeS_4 nanoparticles. Copper (a), iron (b) and sulfide (c) peaks were observed in the XPS spectrum, confirming the existence of Cu, Fe and S in Cu_5FeS_4 nanoparticles

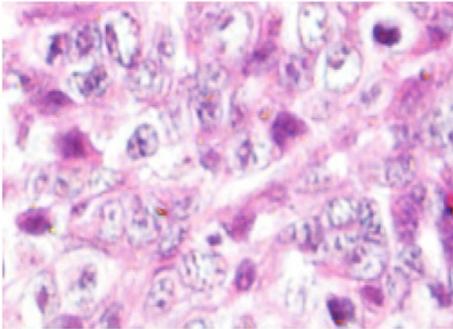


Supporting information Figure S2, Photos and DLS of Cu₅FeS₄-PEG in water, 9% NaCl (PBS), cell medium and FBS.

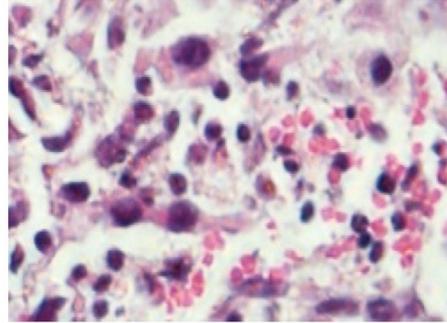


Supporting information Figure S3, Confocal images of 4T1 cells incubated with 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ of Cy5.5-labeled $\text{Cu}_5\text{FeS}_4\text{-PEG}$ for 6 h of incubation.

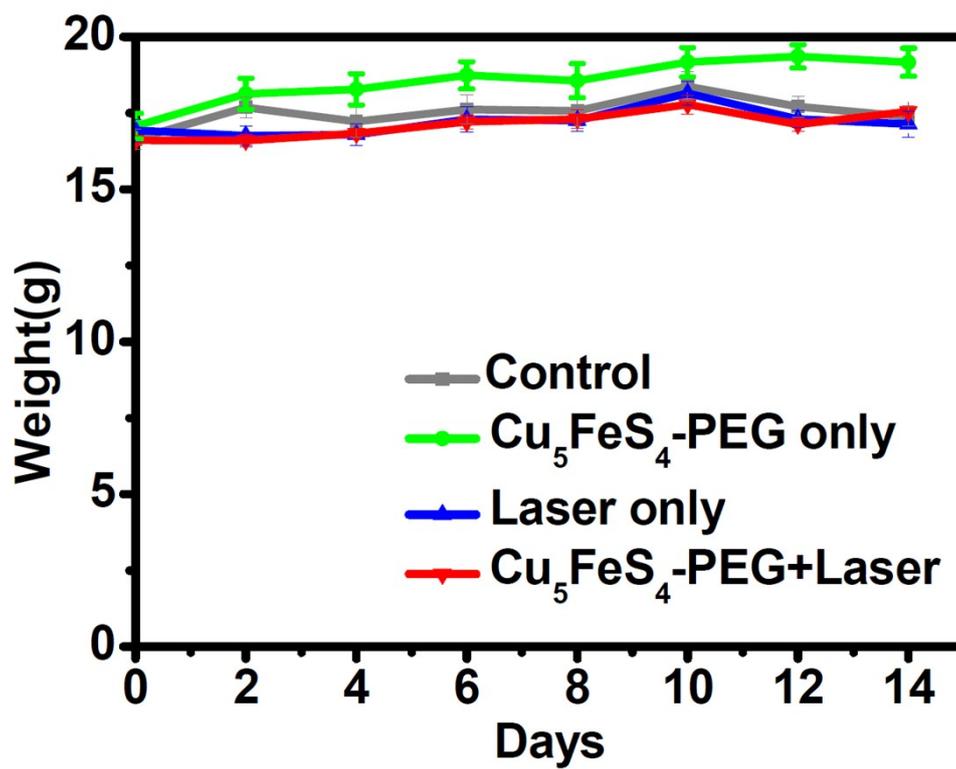
PBS + Laser



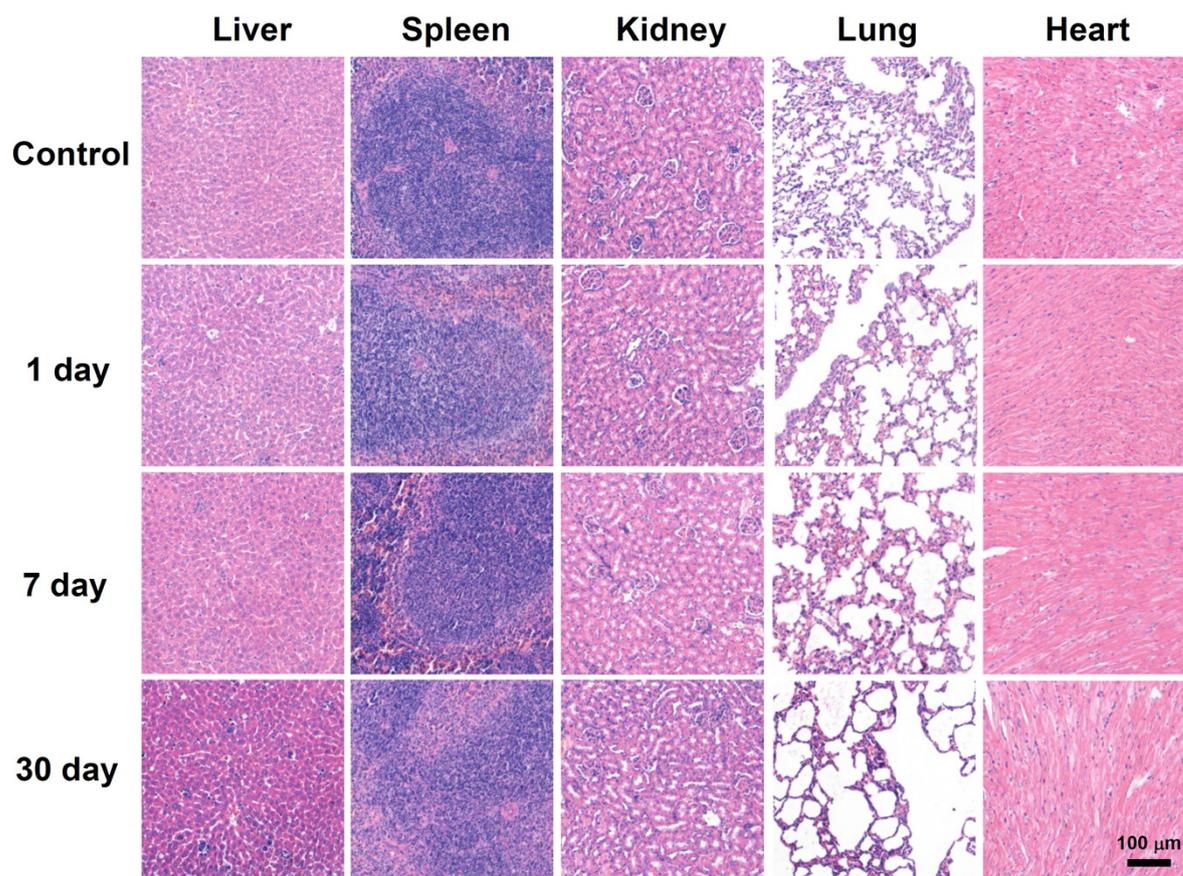
Cu₅FeS₄-PEG + Laser



Supporting information Figure S4, Hematoxylin and Eosin staining of tumor slices from mice exposure to laser treated with or without Cu₅FeS₄-PEG.



Supporting information Figure S5, Body weight curves of mice after various treatments indicated.



Supporting information Figure S6, In vivo potential toxicity of $\text{Cu}_5\text{FeS}_4\text{-PEG}$. Hematoxylin and Eosin stained micrographs of major organs slices from $\text{Cu}_5\text{FeS}_4\text{-PEG}$ treated (dose = 50 mg/kg) mice taken at different time points (1, 7 and 30 days p.i.).