Supporting Information

A core-shell liquid metal-Cu nanoparticle with GSH consumption via in-situ replacement strategy for tumor combination treatment of chemodynamic, microwave dynamic and microwave thermal therapy

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**Tab. S1** Elements contents of LZC@IL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>element</th>
<th>wt.%</th>
<th>at.%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O K</td>
<td>4.79</td>
<td>18.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu K</td>
<td>35.21</td>
<td>34.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga K</td>
<td>39.68</td>
<td>35.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zr K</td>
<td>3.72</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In L</td>
<td>16.60</td>
<td>8.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. S1.** Hydrodynamic size of LZ and LZC.

**Fig. S2.** TEM of LZC in PBS of different pH at 1, 6, 12 h.
Fig. S3. Hydrodynamic size of the particles of LZC in 7.4 PBS at 2, 6, 12, 24 h.

Fig. S4. Photographs of different product.
Fig. S5. XRD spectra of different materials and standard PDF card of cooper, cuprite, CuGa$_2$ and Cu$_9$Ga$_4$.

Fig. S6. XPS spectra of LZC.
Fig. S7. The release of cooper ion under different pH conditions.

Fig. S8. The absorption of GSH of different concentration (a) and standard content curve of GSH (b).
Fig. S9. The generation of Cu$^+$ under GSH treatment. a) 15 min. b) 1 h.

Fig. S10. The infrared thermal image of LZC of different concentration within 5 min.
Fig. S11. The microwave thermal stability of LZC@IL.
**Fig. S12.** Cellular uptake study by hyperspectral. a) the dark field image of LZC@IL and the image of 4T1 cells. b) The mapping image of cell and LZC@IL.
Fig. S13. Cellular GSH clearance rate of different concentration of LZC.

Fig. S14. The mean FL intensity of DCF of each group measured by ImageJ.
**Fig. S15.** The live/dead staining assay (scale bar: 200 μm).

**Fig. S16.** TUNEL staining of tumor sections after different treatments.