Supplemental Materials

Effective Delivery of Anti-Cancer Drug Molecules with Shape Transforming Liquid Metal Particles

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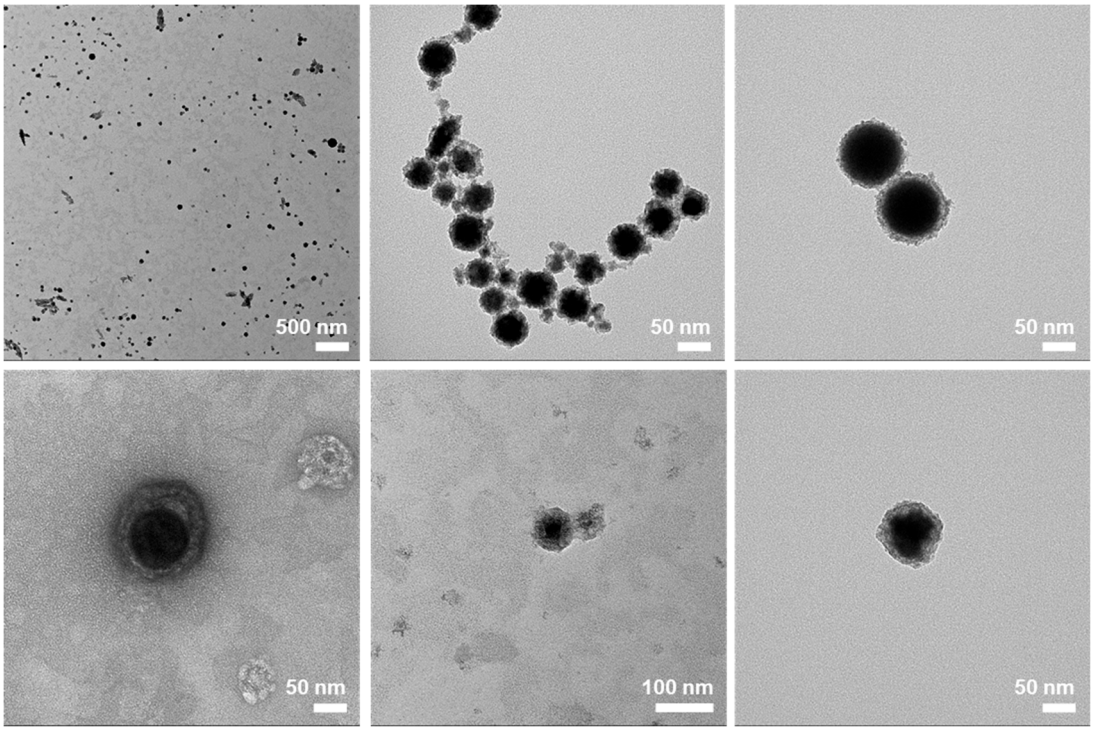

Figure S1. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of LM/DSPC.

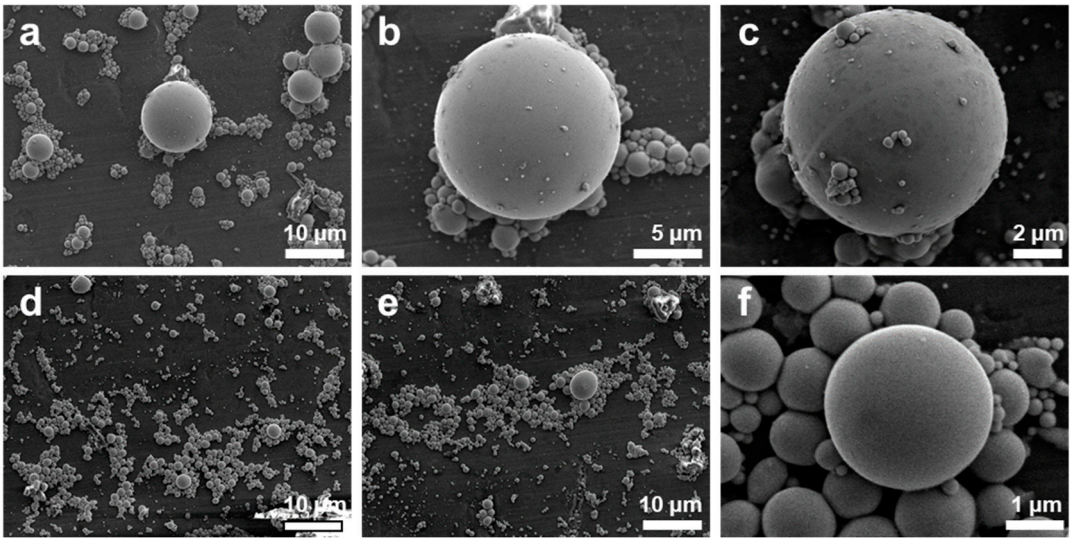

Figure S2. Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FE-SEM) images of (**a**–**c**) LM/DSPC and (**d**–**f**) LM/DSPC/DOX.

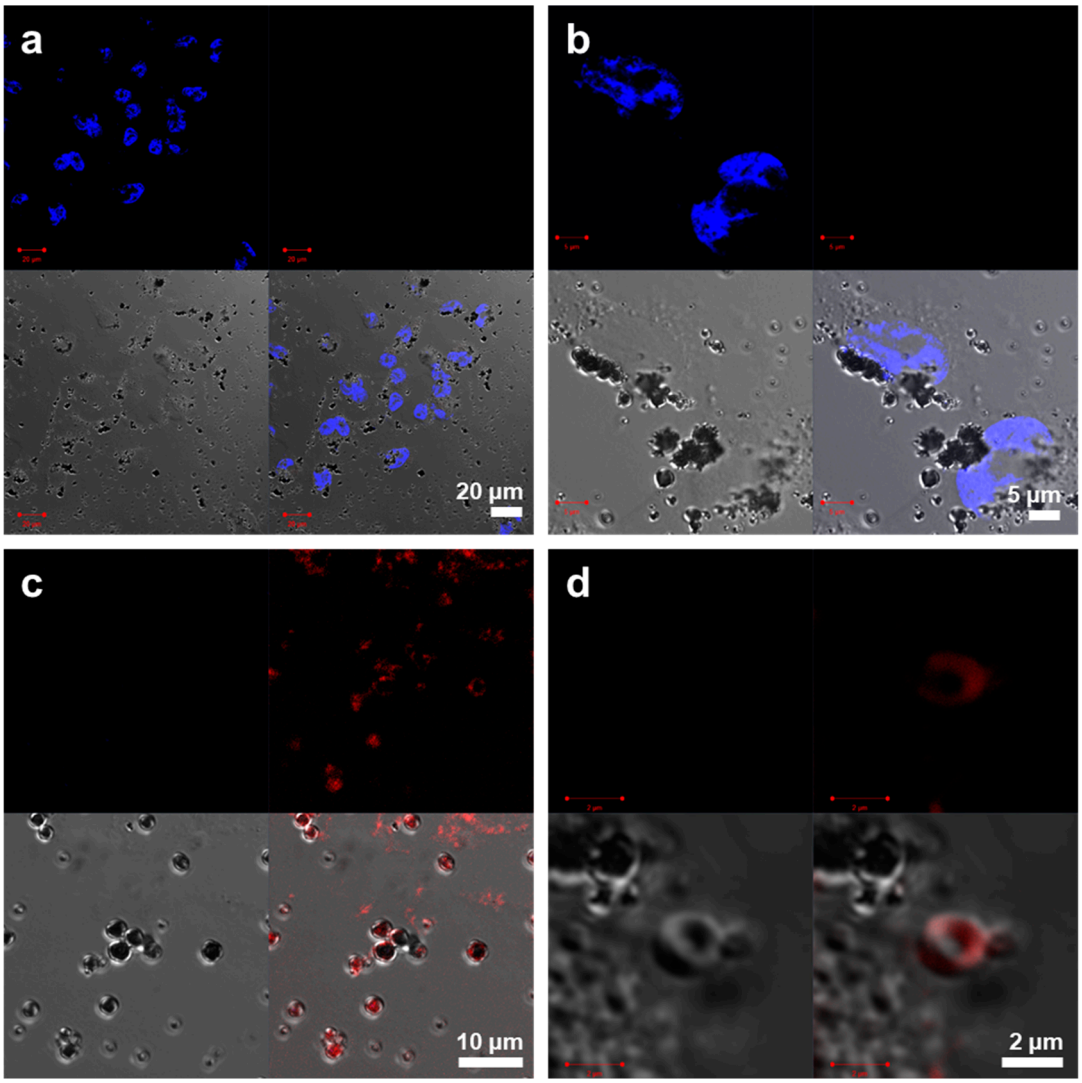

Figure S3. (**a**, **b**) Confocal microscopy of MDA-MB-231 breast cancer cell after incubation for 8 h with LM/DSPC and nuclei (blue). (**c**, **d**) Confocal laser scanning microscopy (CLSM) images of LM/DSPC/DOX and doxorubicin (red).

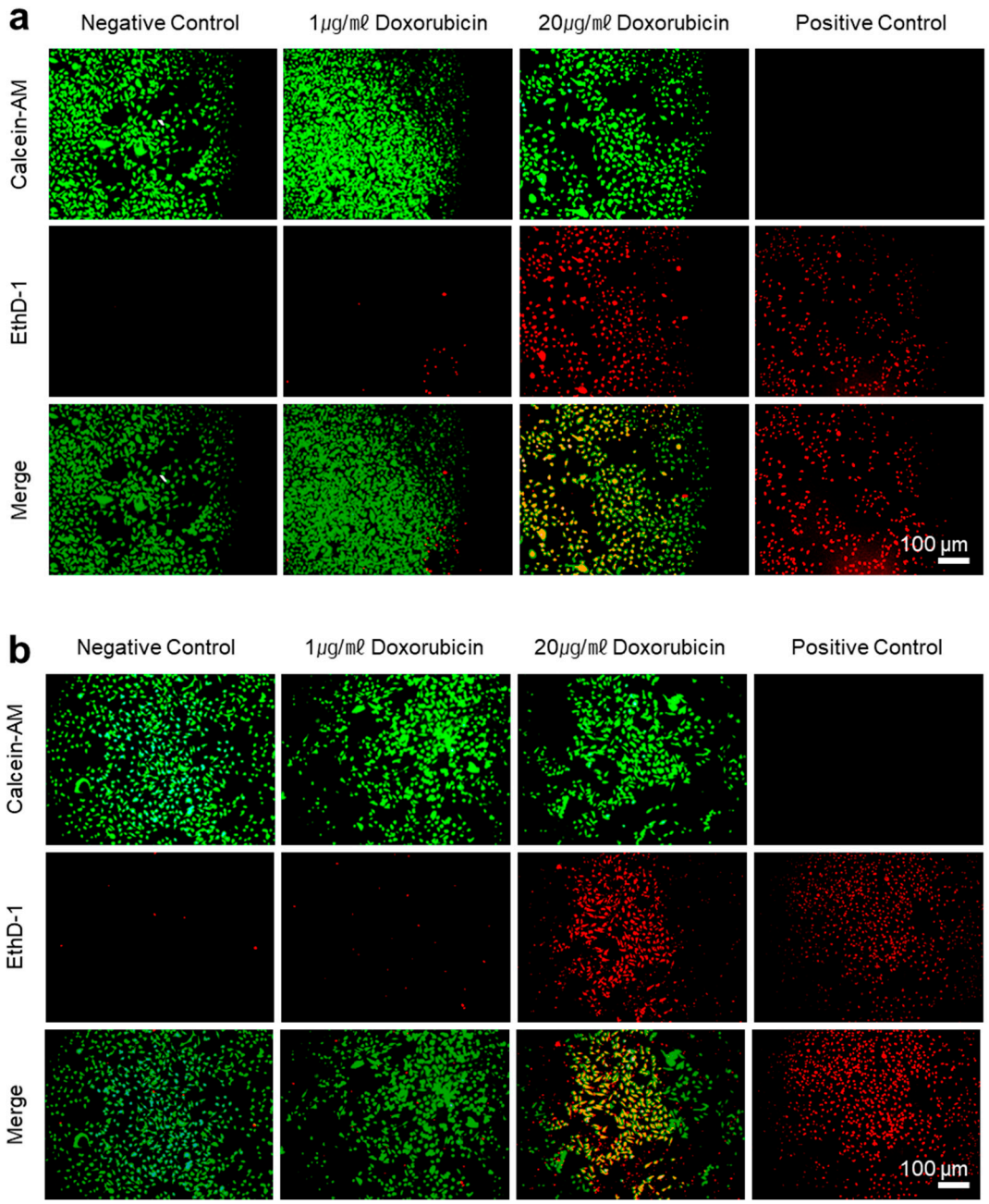

Figure S4. Live/Dead cell viability assay. Cells were treated with (**a**) doxorubicin and (**b**) LM/DSPC/DOX.

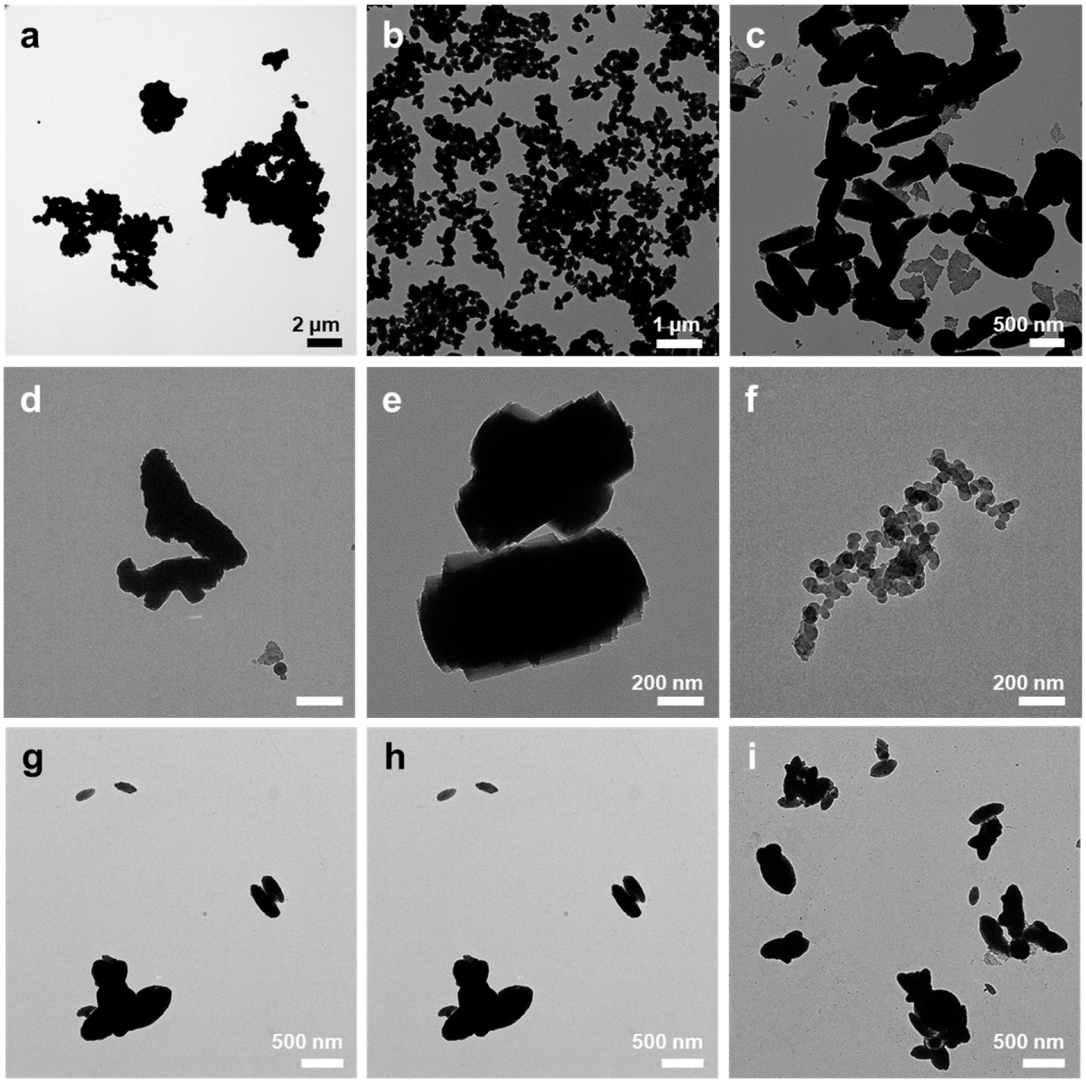

Figure S5. TEM images of morphological transformation of LM/DSPC after heating at (**a**–**g**) 70°C, (**h**) 60°C and (**i**) 50°C.

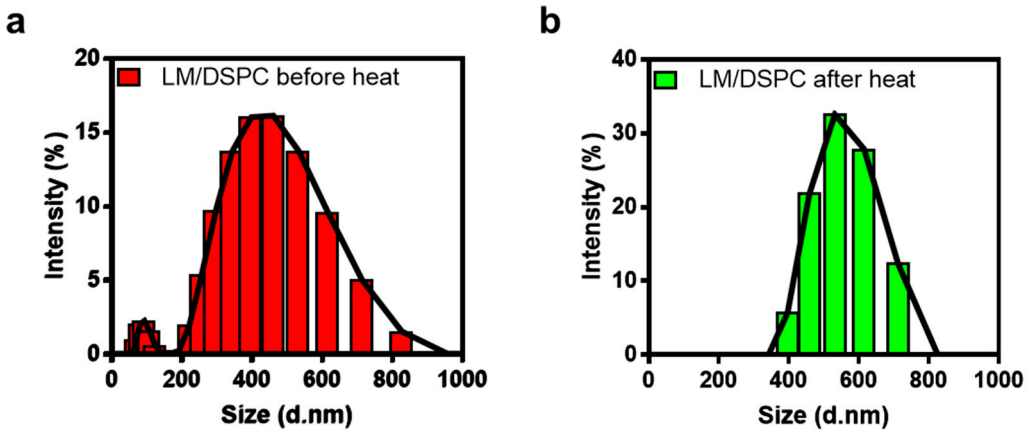

Figure S6. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis. Size distribution of (**a**) LM/DSPC/DOX before heating and (**b**) after heating.

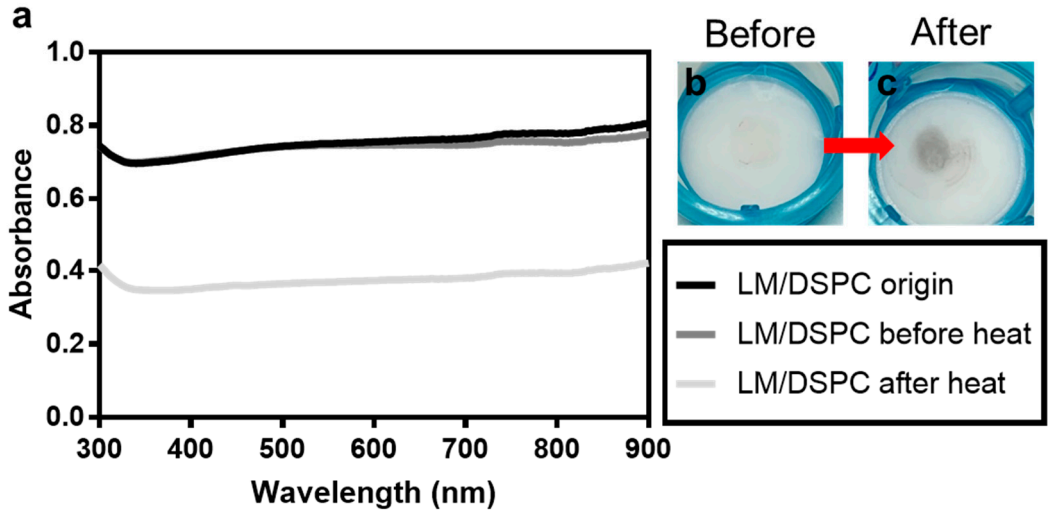

Figure S7. Changes in absorbance of LM/DSPC, when LM/DSPC particles passed through the membrane. (**a**) UV spectroscopy of LM/DSPCs. (**b**) Membrane passed through the LM/DSPC particles before heating (**c**) after heating.

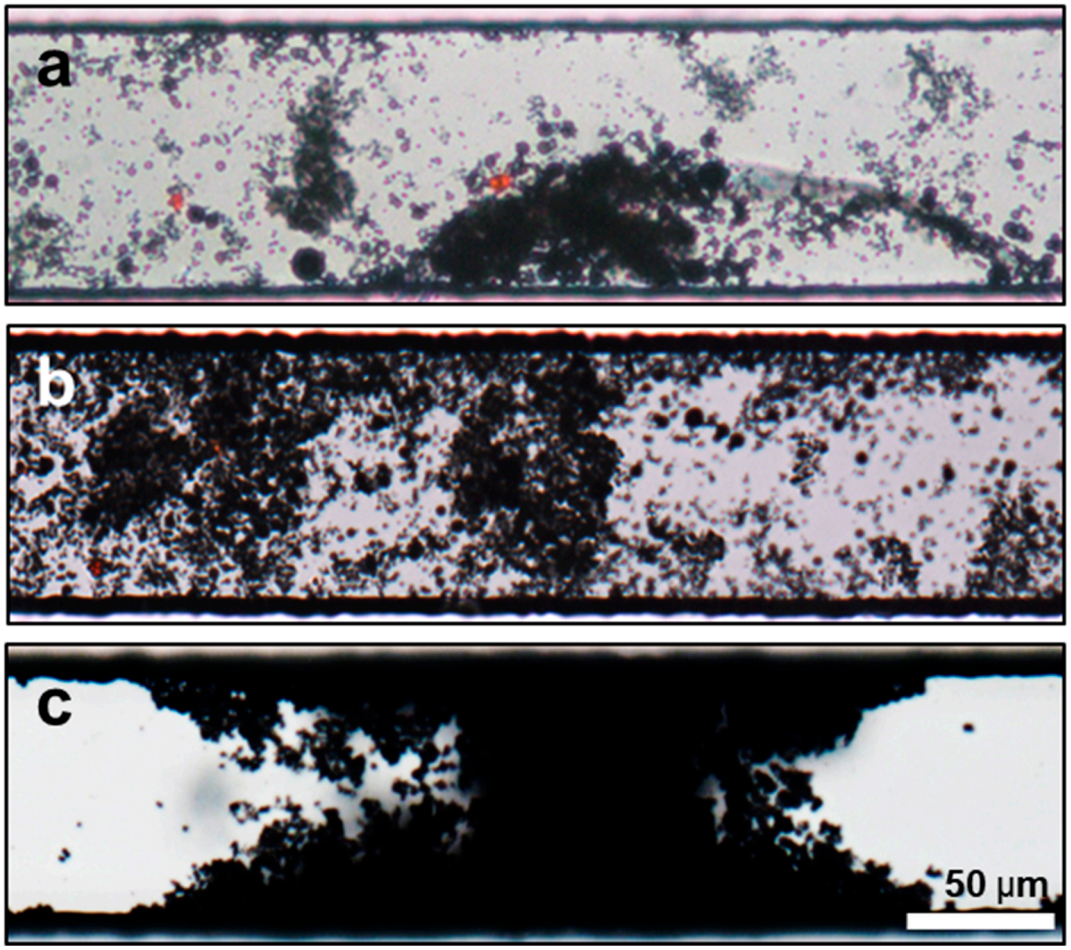

Figure S8. Blocking of microfluidics channels with LM (channel width 100 µm) (**a**) Fluid of LM/DSPC/DOX micro/nano particles. (**b**) Dry the solvent at room temperature. (c) Induce the clogging of channel by heating LM/DSPC/DOX particles.