Reviewer 2:

The results are interesting and I recommend its publication with minor revision.

We appreciate the reviewer for taking time to review our manuscript and recommending to publish. We have addressed all the comments and suggestions, as shown below:

1. Please mention about heating and cooling temperature regarding a polycrystalline precursor was prepared by heating the stoichiometric mixture of La, Sb, and Se at 750°C for 2 days

The stoichiometric mixture of La, Sb and Se was heated at 750 °C for 2 days followed by cooling down to room temperature. The heating rate was adjusted according to the melting point of source materials so that we can avoid explosion of ampule (50 °C per hour). We did not observe any significant impact on homogeneity of LaSbSe polycrystals of cooling rate.

We have added the above information in the revised manuscript.

2. What is the importance of the heating temperature

This is a very good question. The heating temperature is the major factor for the crystal growth mechanism. We did not get any crystals using lowering heating temperature.

3. At time of heating did you used any gases"

We did not use any gas during crystal growth. The materials were sealed on evacuated quartz ampule and heated in a two-zone furnace.

4. Figure 3c and 3d error bar missing

Again this is a very good suggestion. We have added error bars in the revised manuscript.

5. What is unique properties of the crystal

LaSbSe does show some different properties. The main difference is the low RRR and small positive magnetoresistance which implies bad metallic transport behavior.

6. Possible include caparison table

We have added the following table in the revised manuscript.

Material	**Transport**	**MR**	**Carrier density**	**Mobility**
LaSbSe [this work]	metallic	3.3 % at 2 K, 9 T	10^{19} - 10^{20} cm^{-3}	100 – 300 cm^2/Vs
LaSbTe [56]	metallic	5×10^3% at 5K, 9 T	10^{19} cm^{-3}	3.7×10^3– 1.9×10^4 cm^2/Vs
ZrSiS [69,74]	metallic	8.5×10^3% at 3K, 9 T	10^{20} cm^{-3}	1.23×10^4– 1.37×10^4 cm^2/Vs
NdSbTe [46]	non-metallic	0.8 at 2K, 9 T	10^{21} cm^{-3}	2-3 cm^2/Vs

7. Regarding charge transfer study from EIS or else

In this manuscript we only focus on reporting crystal growth and fundamental electronic characterization. However, the charger transfer study could be future potential research direction.

8. The place of procurement of chemicals/equipment must be mentioned.

This is a great suggestion, and we are sorry not to provide the important information in the originally submitted manuscript. The powder of the La (99.88%), Sb (99.5%) and Se (99.999%) elements were purchased from Alfa Assar. The elemental study of the crystals was performed by using energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) and Electronic and thermodynamic measurement were carried out by using physical properties measurement system.

9. What is the purity of these analytical samples?

Within the resolution limit of energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS), we did not observe any traces of other elements.

10. Chemicals purity missing

Thank you for reviewer for this question. All the chemicals were purchased from the Alfa Assar, La (99.88%), Sb (99.5%) and Se (99.999%).

11. In LnSbTe compounds, both metallic and non-metallic electronic transport behaviors have been observed in temperature dependent resistivity measurements- Please mention in detail

Thank you for referee for raising this important question. In the originally submitted manuscript we have already indicated the compounds that show metallic or non-metallic electronic transport:

"NdSbTe [46], CeSbTe [39], and SmSbTe [44] exhibit nonmetallic transport (i.e. increase of resistivity upon cooling) with Kondo-like features, whereas the ZrSiS metallic transport (i.e. resistivity decreases with reducing temperature) has been reported in LaSbTe [56], GdSbTe [41,57], HoSbTe [48], and DySbTe [50]. For selenide *Ln*SbSe compounds, metallic transport has also been observed in CeSbSe [53]."

It is not clear why various transport behavior has been observed. For example, SmSbTe show non-metallic transport but its electronic band structure probed by ARPES and first principles calculations implies it is a metal. Possible reason could be magnetic scattering and possible charge density wave due to Sb deficiency.