Supporting Information

Folic acid Modified Prussian Blue/Polydopamine Nanoparticles as MRI Agent and Targeted Chemo/Photothermal Therapy

Xiao Lin, a Yanbin Cao, a Jiong Li, b Dongye Zheng, b Shanyou Lan, b Yanan Xue, a Faquan Yu, a Ming Wu, b and Xunjin Zhu c

a Key Laboratory for Green Chemical Process of Ministry of Education, Hubei Key Laboratory for Novel Reactor and Green Chemistry Technology, School of Chemical Engineering and Pharmacy, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430205, P.R. China

b The United Innovation of Mengchao Hepatobiliary Technology Key Laboratory of Fujian Province, Mengchao Hepatobiliary Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350025, P. R. China

c Department of Chemistry and State Key Laboratory of Environmental and Biological Analysis, Hong Kong Baptist University, Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong, P.R. China.

Corresponding Author

*E-mail: fyu@wit.edu.cn, fyuwucn@gmail.com (F.Y).

*E-mail: wmmj0419@163.com (M.W).

*E-mail: xjzhu@hkbu.edu.hk (X.Z).
Figure S1 DLS measured size changes of PB, PB@PDA and PB@PDA@PEG-FA incubated in PBS.

Figure S2 Linear relationship of the $T_1$ relaxation rates versus Gd concentrations with inset picture ($T_1$-weighted MR images of Magnevist at various Gd concentrations).
Figure S3 Temperature elevation with the concentrations of PB@PDA@PEG-FA-DOX under irradiation time from 0 to 600 s. (PB@PDA@PEG-FA NPs concentration: 0, 5, 10, 20, 40, 100 μg mL⁻¹).

Figure S4 Photothermal curves of 100 μg mL⁻¹ PB@PDA@PEG-FA NPs irradiated with power densities of 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 W cm⁻² for 600s.
Figure S5 Time dependent bio-distribution of major organs including heart, liver, spleen, lung, kidney and tumor, after intravenous injection.