SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Cyano-Bridged Coordination Polymer Nanoparticles as High Relaxivity Contrast Agent for MRI.


a Institut Charles Gerhardt Montpellier, UMR 5253 CNRS-UM2-ENSCM-UM1, Chimie Moléculaire et Organisation du Solide, Université Montpellier II, Place E. Bataillon, 34095 Montpellier cedex 5, France. Fax: (33) 4 67 14 38 52, e-mail: joulia@univ-montp2.fr.

b Dipartimento di Fisica “A. Volta”, Università degli studi di Pavia, Via Bassi 6, I-27100 Pavia, Italy. Fax: (39) 0382 987563, email: corti@fisicavolta.unipv.it

c Istituto di Fisiologia Generale e Chimica Biologica, Università degli studi di Milano, I-20134 Milano, Italy and CNR-INFM-S3 NRC, I-41100 Modena, Italy. Fax: (39) 02 50315775, email: alessandro.lascialfari@unimi.it

d INFM-CNR c/o Dipartimento di Fisica “A. Volta”, Università degli studi di Pavia, Via Bassi 6, I-27100 Pavia, Italy

e Institut Charles Gerhardt Montpellier, UMR 5253, Matériaux Avancés pour la Catalyse et la Santé, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Montpellier, 8, rue de l’école normale, 34296 Montpellier cedex 5, France.
Figure 1S. a) Chitosan chemical formula and b) Schematic representation of the intrapore growth of cyano-bridged coordination polymer nanoparticles Gd^{3+}/[Fe(CN)₆]^{3-}/chitosan.
Figure 2S. Temperature dependence of the ac susceptibility, its \( \chi' \) (in phase) and \( \chi'' \), out-of-phase components at the frequency of 125 Hz showing the paramagnetic behaviour of the sample. Static field is of 0 Oe and alternative field is of 3 Oe. b) Temperature dependence of the inverse of the magnetic susceptibility performed with an applied field of 1000 Oe for the sample 1.
Figure 3S. a) TEM image and b) size distribution of sample 1. Scale bar = 50 nm.
Figure 4S. Transverse relaxivity of sample 2 (△), collected at T≈25°C, compared to the same quantity reported for the commercial compound Omniscan (■).

Equation 1S:

By definition of relaxivity $r_{ip}$ (i=1 refers to longitudinal relaxivity, i=2 to transverse relaxivity):

$$r_{ip} = \left[ \frac{1}{T_{i\text{meas}}} - \frac{1}{T_{i\text{dia}}} \right] / c$$

$i=1,2$ (1S)

where $(1/T_i)_{\text{meas}}$ is the measured value on the sample with concentration $c$ (mmol L$^{-1}$) of magnetic center (8 mmol L$^{-1}$ in our case), and $(1/T_i)_{\text{dia}}$ refers to the nuclear relaxation rate of the diamagnetic host solution (water in our case).