Facile integration of multiple magnetite nanoparticles and carboxylic graphene oxide for theranostics combined efficient MRI and thermal therapy

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Figure S1. FTIR spectra of GO and GO-COOH.

Figure S2. TEM images of IO-13 (left) and IO-7 (right).

Figure S3. Photographs of (a) the transferring process and (b) IO-13/GO-COOH aqueous solution obtained by different weight ratios of GO-COOH to IO-13.
Figure S4. Photographs of IO-13/GO-COOH dispersed in water and 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS). The solutions are stable without aggregation over 30 days.

Figure S5. Low-magnification TEM image of IO-13/GO-COOH.

Figure S6. Magnetic hysteresis loops (at 300 K) of IO-13/GO-COOH and IO-13, respectively. The $M_s$ values were calculated by the mass of Fe.
Figure S7. Cell viability of HeLa cells after incubated with IO-13/GO-COOH of different Fe concentrations at 37 °C for 24 h.

Figure S8. Prussian blue staining images of liver tissues from ICR mice (a) without and (b) with intravenous injection of the IO-13/GO-COOH (2.0 mg [Fe] kg$^{-1}$, collected at 0.5 h after the injection).

Figure S9. Absorption spectra of IO-13/GO-COOH aqueous solutions with different concentrations.
Figure S10. Representative (a) Prussian blue staining and (b) hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining histology images of tumor tissues after the photothermal treatment of IO-13/GO-COOH.