Electronic Supplementary Information for

Near Infrared Fluorescence-Magnetic Resonance Dual-Modal Imaging with Cy5-Labeled, Gd-Al Co-Doped Mesoporous Silica Nanoparticles Ai Gao¹, Dan Zhang^{1,2}, Xue-Bo Yin^{1,*}

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Sample	Total TEOS	APTES	Amines	Zeta potential
#	(mmol)	(mmol)	(mol%)	(mV)
1	3.2	0	0	-34.1±2.9
2	3.2	0.021	0.65	-19.5±3.3
3	3.2	0.042	1.3	6.2±3.6
4*	3.2	0.063	2.0	25.3±3.0
5	3.2	0.105	3.3	32.8±2.5

Table S1 The amount of TEOS and APTES used in synthesizing Gd-Al@MSNs-NH₂, and the zeta-potential of the respective nanoparticles in PBS (pH 7.4).

* The optimal Gd-Al@MSNs-NH $_2$ and its respective data.



Fig. S1 (A) XRD spectrum of Gd-Al@MSNs-NH₂. (B) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms of Gd-Al@MSNs-NH₂. Inset is the pore size distribution curve derived from the adsorption branch.



Fig. S2 FTIR spectrum of (a) Gd-Al@MSNs-NH₂ and (b) Gd-Al@MSNs-Cy5.



Fig. S3 Cell viability of HepG2 cells incubated with Gd-Cy5 probe, Gd³⁺ ions at different concentrations.



Fig. S4 Long-term stability of (a) fluorescence and (b) relaxation rate of Gd-Al@MSNs-Cy5.