## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

# Core/shell Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanocubes as T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>2</sub> dual modal MRI contrast agents

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Scheme S1. Illustration of the ligand exchange process. Oleic acid on the as-synthesized nanocubes was replaced by dopamine.



Dopamine coated NCs



*Figure S1.* STEM-HAADF image of core/shell  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes. With arrows indicate the small nanocrystals.



*Figure S2.* TEM images of (a) as-synthesized core/shell Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanocubes, (b) as-synthesized Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanocubes, (c) the commercial water-soluable spherical iron oxide nanoparticles and (d) as-synthesized ultrasmall Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles. The insets are their size distribution analyses, which are  $9.2 \pm 1.4$ ,  $10.1 \pm 1.6$ ,  $11.8 \pm 2$ , and  $2.7 \pm 0.6$  nm, respectively.



*Figure S3.* (a) The energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) spectrum of as-prepared  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes. (b) XRD patterns of  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes (top) and  $Fe_3O_4$  nanocubes (bottom). The diffraction peaks agree to the spinel structure of magnetite (red) and cubic  $Gd_2O_3$  (black).



*Figure S4.* (a) XPS Fe 2p spectrum, (b) XPS Gd 3d spectrum, and (c) XPS Gd 4d spectrum of the  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes.



*Figure S5.* Water soluable dopamine-coated Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanocubes.



*Figure S6.* (a) Concentration-dependent transverse relaxation rate  $1/T_2$  curves of spherical Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles over [Fe], which is  $119.8 \pm 14 \text{ mM}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$  (r<sub>2</sub>). The inset is T<sub>2</sub>-weighted MR images of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles at different Fe concentrations. (b) Concentration-dependent longitudinal relaxation rate  $1/T_1$  curves of Gd-DTPA over [Gd], which is  $6.0 \pm 0.6 \text{ mM}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$  (r<sub>1</sub>). The inset is T<sub>1</sub>-weighted MR images of Gd-DTPA at different Gd concentrations.



*Figure S7.* (a) MTT assay of NIH3T3 and HepG2 cells incubated with different concentrations of  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes for 24 h. (b) Cell morphology of NIH3T3 and HepG2 cells incubated with or without  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes at 60 µg Fe/mL for 24 h. (c) Heamatoxylin and eosin (H&E) of tissue sections from rats at 24 h post-injection with (bottom) or without (top)  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes, respectively.



*Figure S8.* T<sub>2</sub>- and T<sub>1</sub>-weighted coronal MR images of rat at 3 T before and after intravenous

injection of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> nanocubes at a dose of 2 mg Fe/kg.

NPs	Core size	Shape	Surface	$\mathbf{r}_2$	External	Reference
			Coating	$({\bf m}{\bf M}^{-1}{\bf s}^{-1})$	field	
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	9.5	quasi-cubical	DMSA	61.3	1.5 T	1
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	9.6	spherical	DMSA	52.7	1.5 T	1
<sup>a</sup> Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	30 (edge	octapod	HDA-G2	679.3	7 T	2
	length)					
<sup>a</sup> Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	16	spherical	HDA-G2	125.86±9	7 T	2
<sup>b</sup> Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	20 (edge	octapod	HDA-G2	209.03±15	7 T	2
	length)					
<sup>b</sup> Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	10	spherical	HDA-G2	59.91±6	7 T	2
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	$22 \pm 2.6$	cubic	PEG	761	3 T	3
			phospholipid			
Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	23	spherical	OligoPEG-D	254	11.7T	4
			OPA			

*Table S1.* Comparison of transverse relaxation (r<sub>2</sub>) of iron oxide nanoparticles with different morphologies.

a (or b) samples are similar in geometric volume.

*Table S2.* MR signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) changes of liver pre- and post- injection of  $Fe_3O_4/Gd_2O_3$  nanocubes at a dose of 2.0 mg/kg (n = 3).

	T <sub>2</sub> signal changes (%)			$T_1$ signal changes (%)		
	10 min	30 min	60 min	10 min	30 min	60 min
$\Delta$ SNR(axial)	36±2	51±3	49±5	6±2	10±2	7±1
$\Delta$ SNR (coronal)	58±4	64±1	62±8	4±3	14±5	8±3
Mean	47±3	58±2	56±6	5±2	12±3	8±2

#### Reference

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