

Supplemental information for

**Microwave-assisted synthesis of highly crystalline, multifunctional iron oxide
nanocomposites for imaging applications**

Marc J. Williams,^[b] Enrique Sánchez,^[a] Esther Rani Aluri,^[a] Fraser J. Douglas,^[c] Donald A. MacLaren,^[c] Oonagh M. Collins,^[d] Edmund J. Cussen,^[d] James D. Budge,^[e] Lara C. Sanders,^[e] Martin Michaelis,^[e] C. Mark Smales,^[e] Jindrich Cinatl Jr.,^[f] Silvia Lorrio,^[g,h] Dirk Krueger,^[g] Rafael T. M. de Rosales^[g] and Serena A. Corr*^[a]

^a*School of Chemistry, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom*

^b*School of Physical Sciences, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NH, United Kingdom*

^c*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, United Kingdom*

^d*Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1XL, United Kingdom*

^e*Centre for Molecular Processing and School of Biosciences, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NJ, United Kingdom*

^f*Institut für Medizinische Virologie, Klinikum der Goethe-Universität, Paul Ehrlich-Strasse 40, 60596 Frankfurt am Main, Germany*

^g*Division of Imaging Sciences and Biomedical Engineering, King's College London, St Thomas' Hospital, London, SE1 7EH, UK*

^h*The British Heart Foundation Centre of Excellence, Cardiovascular Division, King's College London, London, UK*

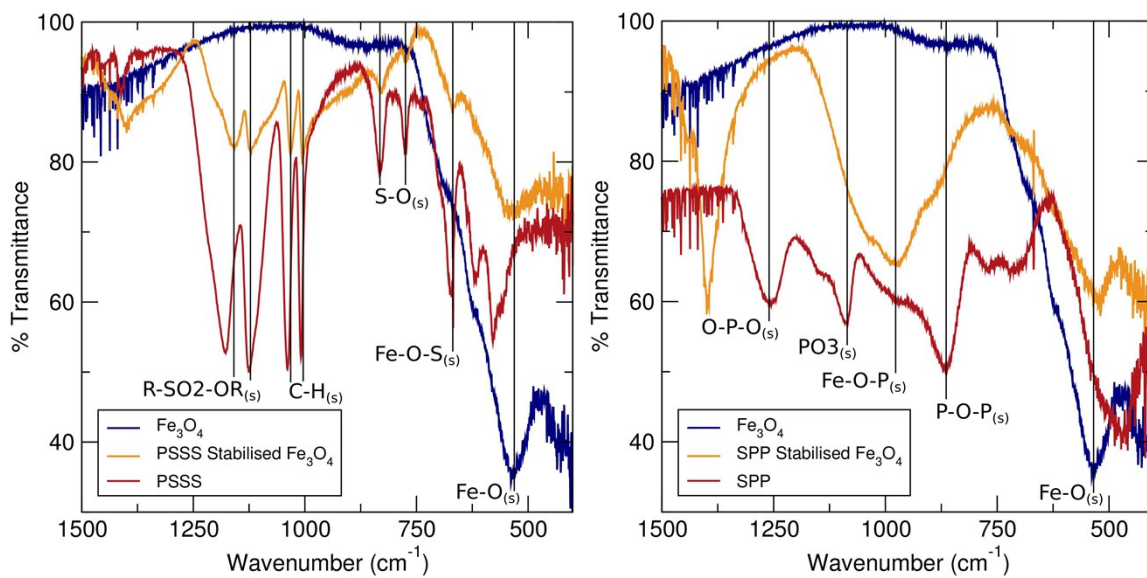


Figure S1: IR spectra of (left) PSSS-stabilised Fe₃O₄ and (right) SPP-stabilised Fe₃O₄. Functional groups are labeled in each figure.

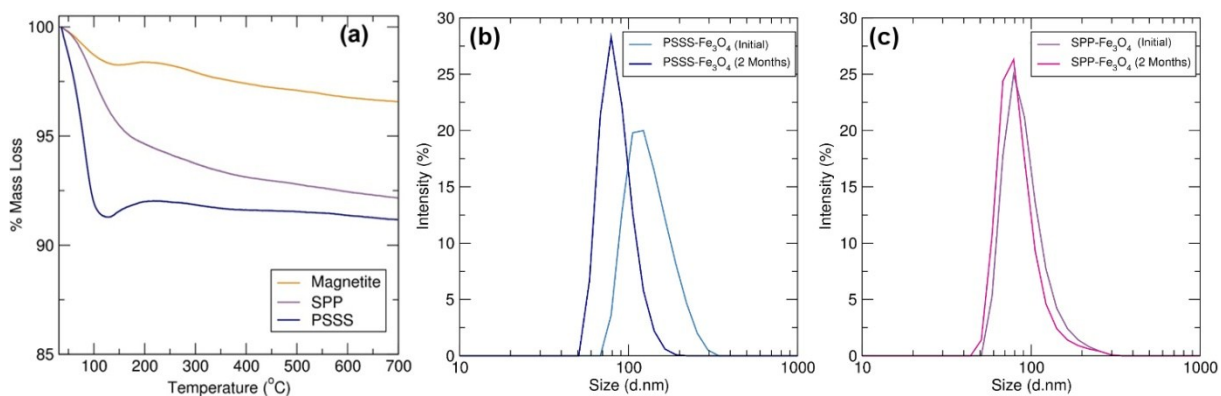


Figure S2: (a) TGA analysis of polyelectrolyte samples reveal greater mass losses compared to pure magnetite samples. (b, c) DLS experiments confirm the long-term water stability of the samples and reveal hydrodynamic radii for PSSS- and SPP-Fe₃O₄ samples on the order of 100 nm.

Table S1: Zeta potential measurements taken immediately after synthesis and one month prior to synthesis

	PSSS-Fe₃O₄	SPP-Fe₃O₄
Zeta potential initial	-55.9 mV	-48.2 mV
Zeta potential after one month	-41.5 mV	-46.9 mV

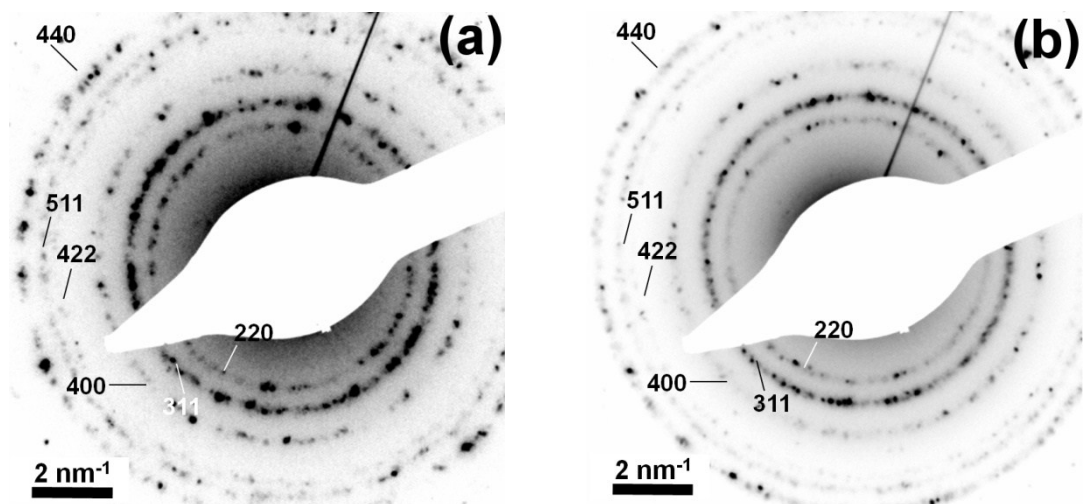


Figure S3: SAED patterns for (a) PSSS-Fe₃O₄ and (b) SPP-Fe₃O₄ nanoparticles, with each pattern indexed to magnetite.

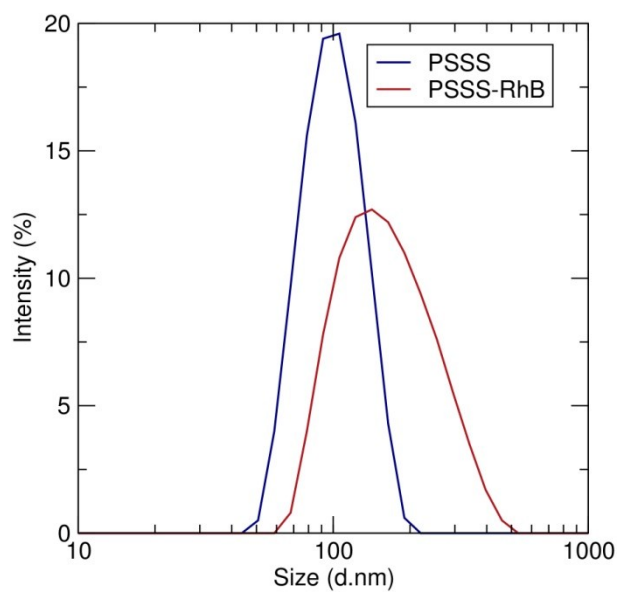


Figure S4: DLS observations of PSSS-Fe₃O₄ (blue line) and Rhodamine B-functionalised PSSS-Fe₃O₄ (red line), showing an increase in cluster size for the dye incorporated sample due to increased electrostatic interactions.

Release profile of rhodamine from Rhodamine-PSSS-Fe₃O₄:

Rhodamine-PSSS-Fe₃O₄ colloidal suspension (1 ml) was transferred to a dialysis bag (Molecular weight of 14 kDa). This bag was immersed in distilled water at 25 °C under magnetic stirring. The released rhodamine solution (3 ml) from the dialysis bag was collected in regular intervals of times (over a period of seven days) without changing the medium (distilled water). The emission spectra from the released rhodamine solution was monitored at excitation of 522 nm and emission recorded in the interval of 550 nm to 700 nm with a slit width of 10 nm. All these measurements were done on a RF-5301PC spectrofluorophotometer (Shimadzu). Any release of Rhodamine B was observed by fluorescence emission spectra at a maximum fluorescence emission wavelength of 571 nm.

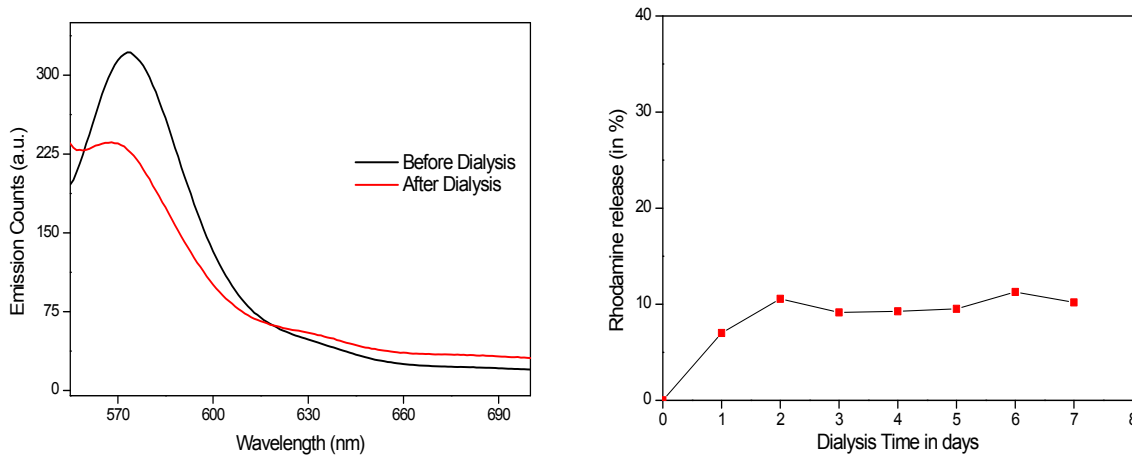


Figure S5: (Left) Emission spectra of Rhodamine-PSSS-Fe₃O₄ colloidal suspension before and after dialysis. (Right) Rhodamine release profile of rhodamine from Rhodamine-PSSS-Fe₃O₄ colloidal suspension.