

Supporting Information

Multifunctional Iron Oxide – Carbon Hybrid Microrods

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S1. Control synthesis.

0.7575 g $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was thoroughly dissolved into 75 ml EG. Then the solution was transferred into a 100 ml Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave and maintained at a temperature of 220 °C for 12 h. The black product was then washed twice with ethanol.

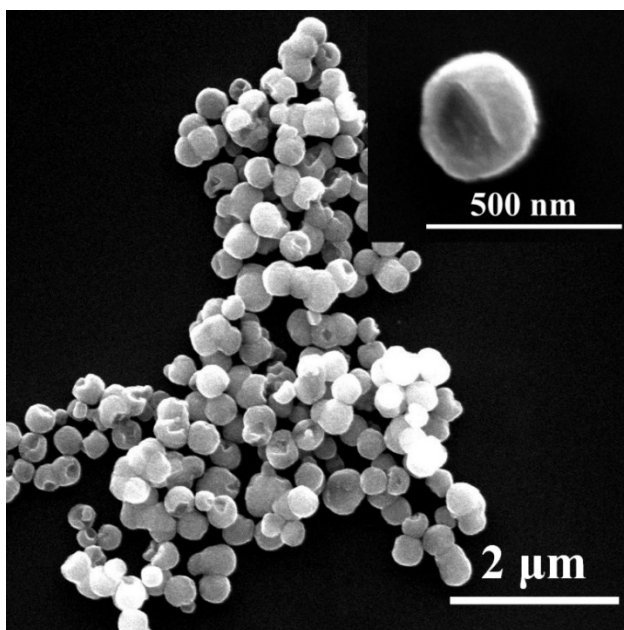


Figure S1. SEM image of the product synthesized without glucose.

S2. MB and MO solution concentrations: Calibration curve.

The calibration curves shown below were used to compute the concentrations of MB and MO solutions through UV-Vis absorbance spectra. The absorbance of MB solution at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 644$ nm and absorbance of MO solution at $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 466$ nm were used to estimate the concentrations of solutions from their calibration curves.

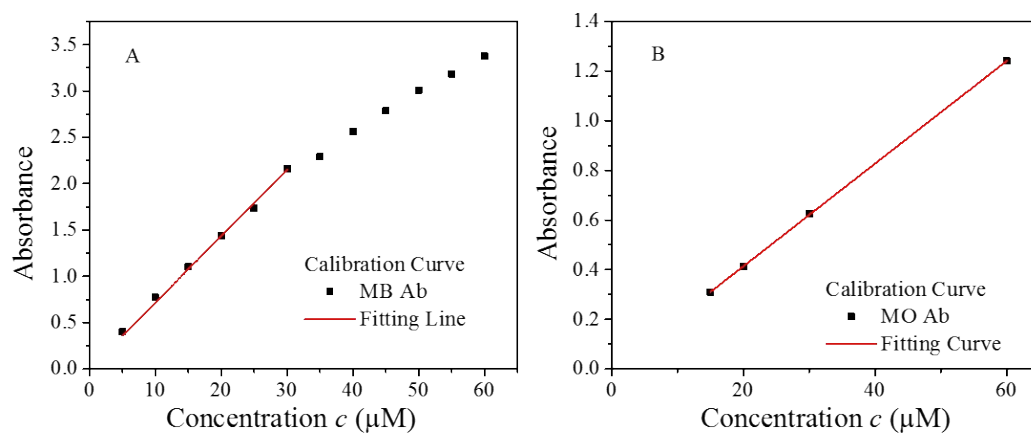


Figure S2. Concentration calibration curves of MB (A) and MO (B) solutions.

S3. Set-up of clot lysis experiments.

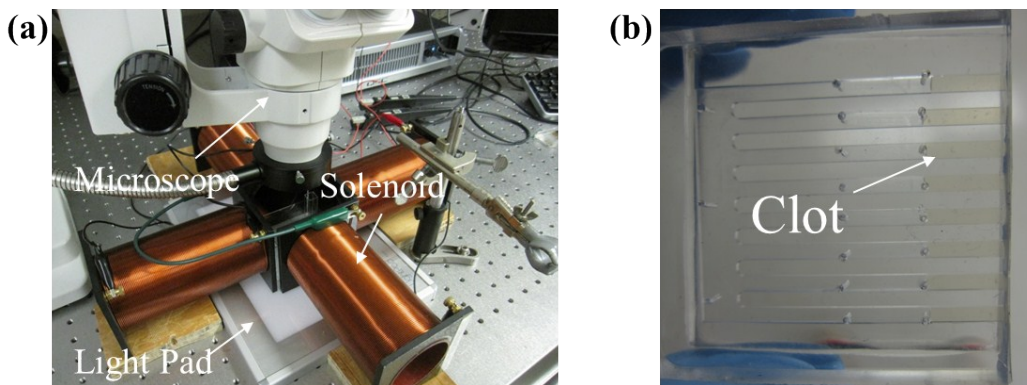
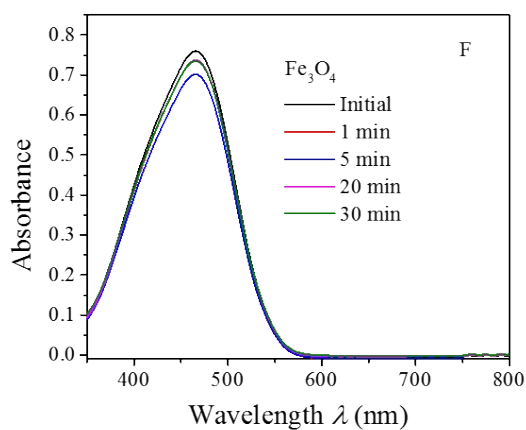
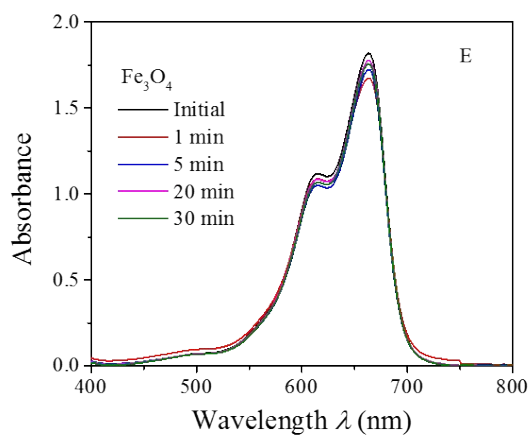
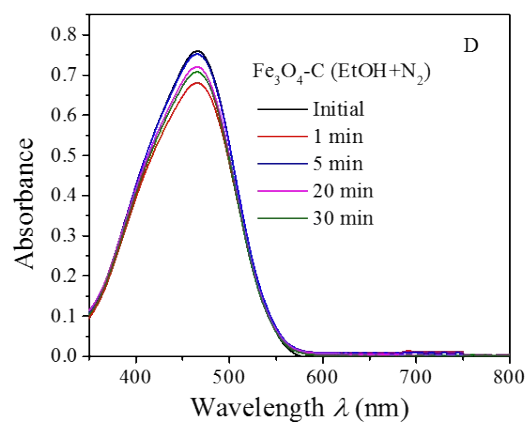
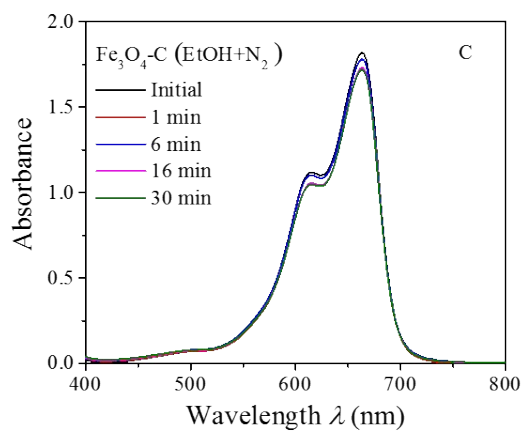
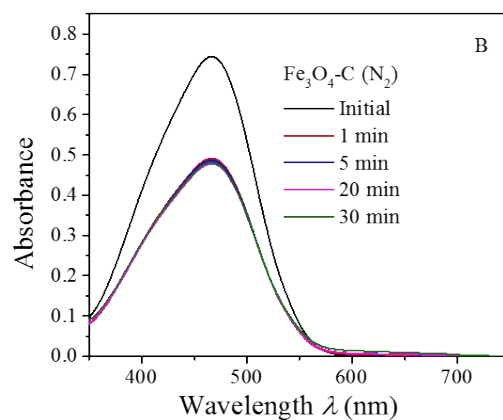
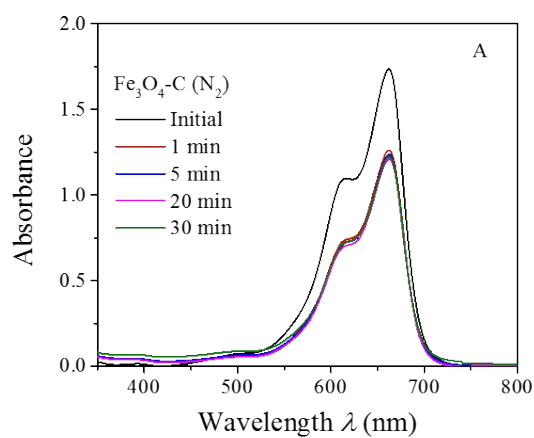


Figure S3. Experimental set-up of magnetic field (a) and PDMS channels with blood clots (b).

S4. Dye Absorption capability of different micro-rods.



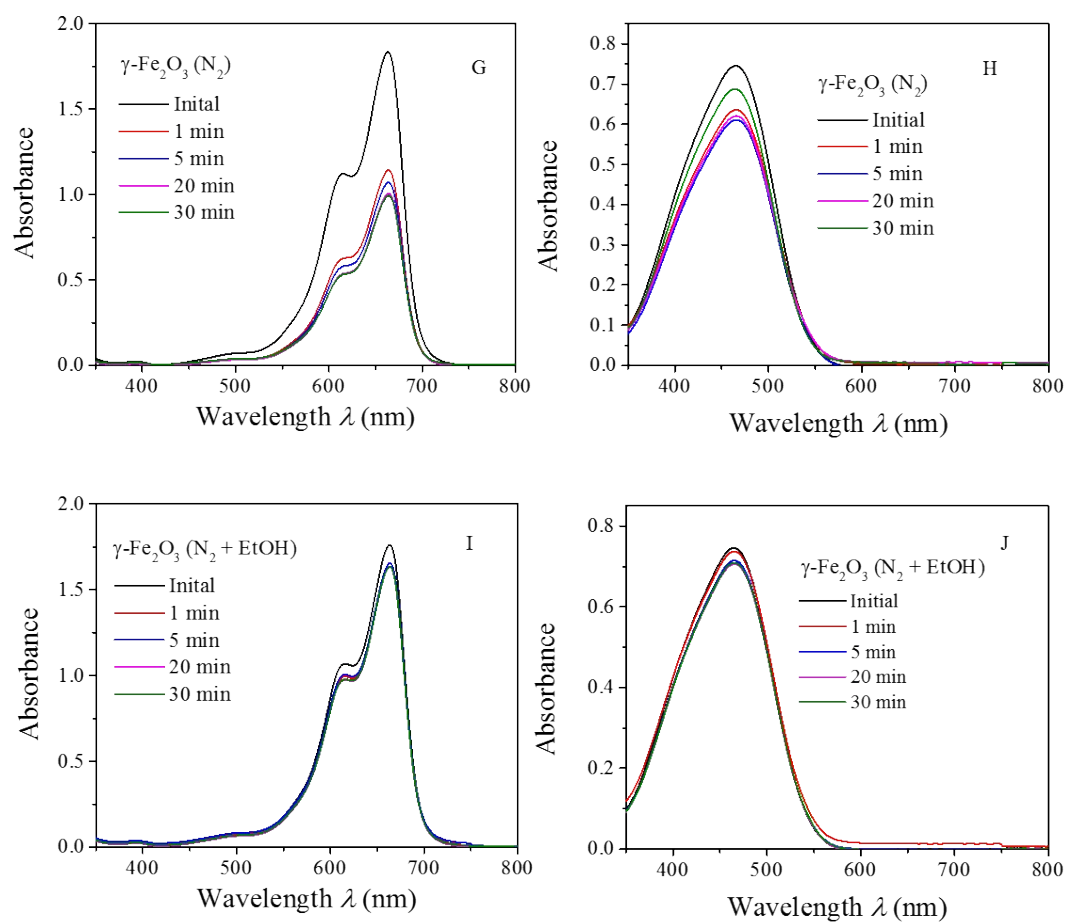


Figure S4. Time dependent absorbance spectra of methylene blue (MB) (left column) and methyl orange (MO) (right column) solutions with different iron oxide microrods.