

Probing T_1 - T_2 interactions and their imaging implications through a thermally responsive nanoprobe

Juan Gallo^{1,*}, Bethany Harriss², Javier Hernández-Gil², Manuel Bañobre-López¹, Nicholas J Long^{2,*}

¹ Advanced (magnetic) Theranostic Nanostructures Group, International Iberian Nanotechnology Laboratory, Av. Mestre José Veiga s/n 4715-330 Braga, Portugal

² Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London, South Kensington, London, SW7 2AZ, UK

juan.gallo@inl.int

n.long@imperial.ac.uk

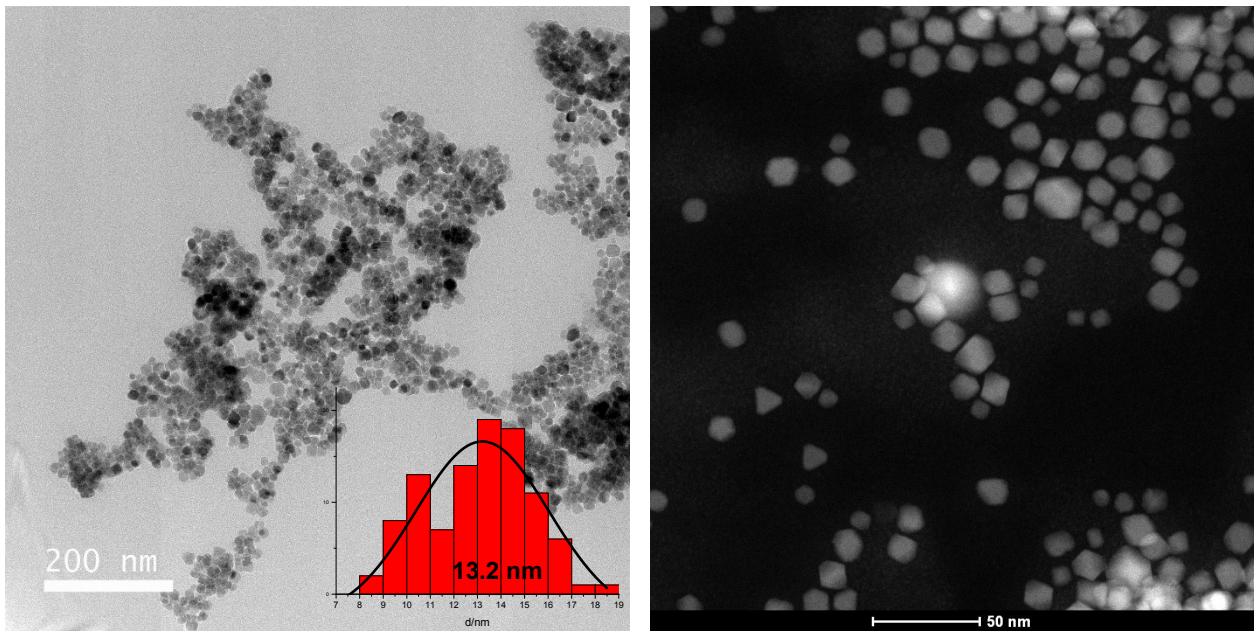


Figure S1. TEM (left) and scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) (right) images of $\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{O}_4$ nanoparticles. Inset, size distribution of the nanoparticles

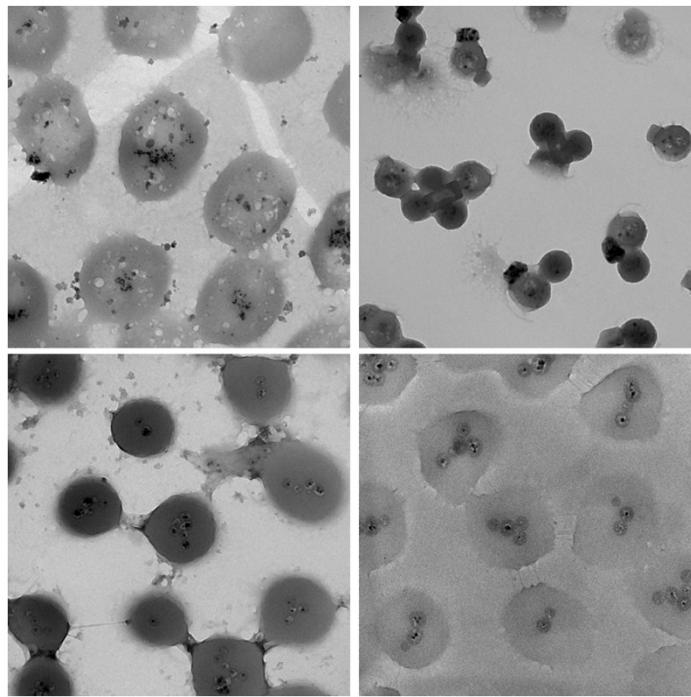
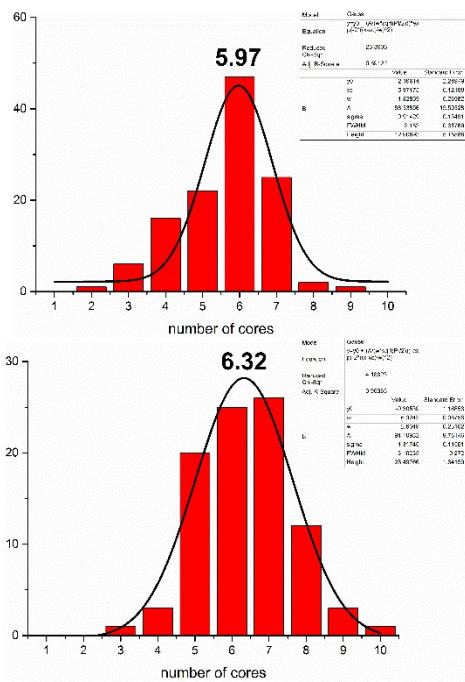


Figure S2. Overview TEM micrographs of the final temperature responsive nanoparticles.

Table 1. Hydrodynamic diameters of the samples measured in water at 20 and 40 °C.

Sample	D_h (T = 20 °C)	D_h (T = 40 °C)
1	39 ± 6	37 ± 8
2	40 ± 9	42 ± 7
3	51 ± 9	49 ± 8
4	65 ± 11	67 ± 9
5	482 ± 8	235 ± 11
6	416 ± 15	246 ± 18
7	502 ± 26	222 ± 7
8	497 ± 10	243 ± 2
9	502 ± 19	250 ± 16
10	456 ± 9	212 ± 13
11	478 ± 7	235 ± 7
12	485 ± 5	225 ± 23



Sample	Average number of cores
1	n/a
2	n/a
3	n/a
4	n/a
5	4.56
6	4.35
7	4.89
8	5.97
9	4.48
10	4.67
11	4.77
12	6.32

Figure S3. Left, representative histograms of samples **8** and **12** of the number of magnetic cores per pNIPAM particle. Right, table summarising the average number of magnetic cores per particle for the different samples prepared.

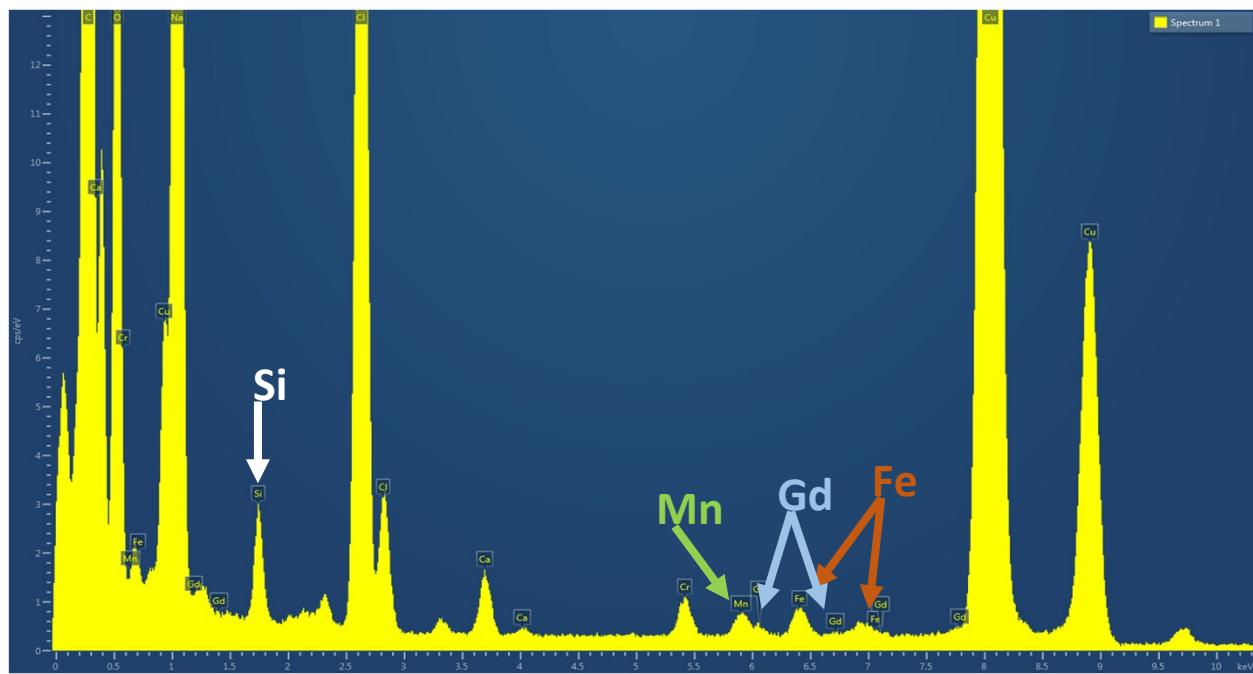


Figure S4. EDX spectra of $\text{Mn}_x\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@\text{pNIPAM}-\text{Gd}^{3+}$ nanoparticles showing peaks from Si (white arrow), Mn (green arrow), Gd (blue arrow) and Fe (brown arrow).

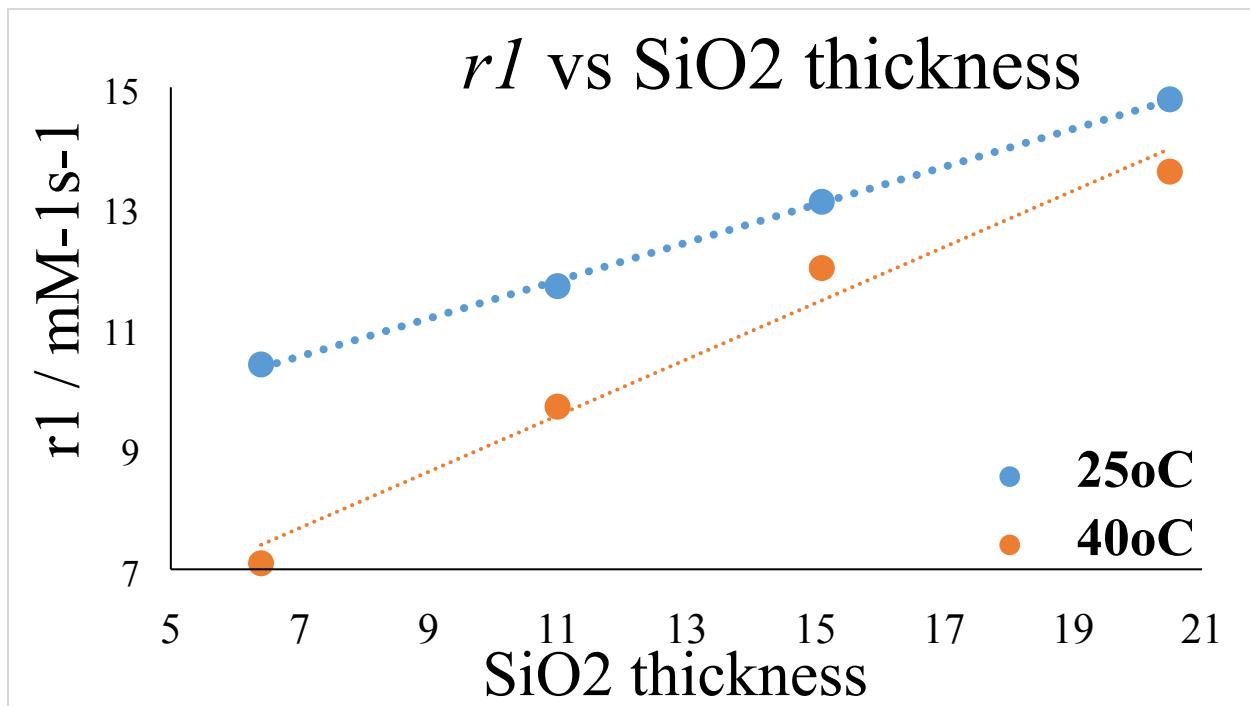


Figure S5. Plot showing the linear relationship between the longitudinal relaxivity of samples **5** to **8** and the thickness of the silica layer, both at 25 and 40 °C.

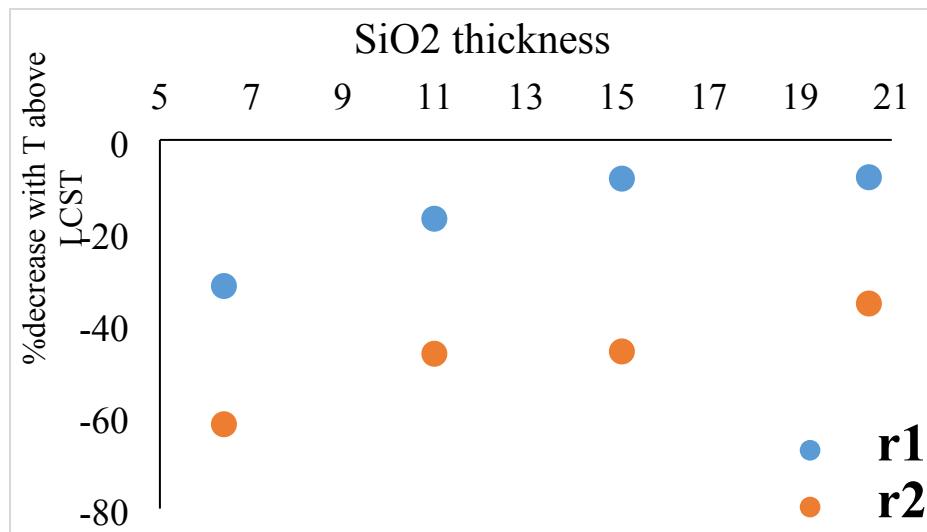


Figure S6. Plot showing the decrease of longitudinal and transverse relaxivity of samples **5** to **8** versus the thickness of the silica layer.

$$R_2 = \frac{16}{45} \nu \tau_D (\gamma B_{eq})^2 \quad (\text{eq 1})^{[1]}$$

Equation S1. Transversal relaxation rate in the motion average regime. ν , magnetic volume fraction; τ_D , diffusion time; γ , proton gyromagnetic factor; B_{eq} , nanoparticle equatorial field.

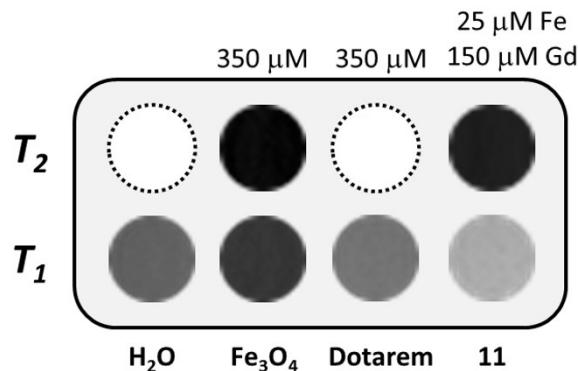


Figure S7. T_2 and T_1 -weighted MRI phantoms of sample **11** compared to water, 8 nm Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles and Dotarem. Magnetite nanoparticles at a concentration of 350 μM of Fe, Dotarem at a concentration of 350 μM Gd^{3+} .

[1] M. R. J. Carroll, R. C. Woodward, M. J. House, W. Y. Teoh, R. Amal, T. L. Hanley, T. G. St Pierre, *Nanotechnology* **2010**, *21*, 35103.