Electronic Supplementary Information

High-efficiency and Safe Sulfur-Doped Iron Oxides for Magnetic Resonance Imaging Guided Photothermal/Magnetic Hyperthermia Therapy

Guoqiang Guan,^{‡a} Bo Li,^{‡c} Wenlong Zhang, ^a Zhe Cui, ^a Shu-Ang He,^a Rujia Zou, ^{*a}

Xinwu Lu^c and Junqing Hu *a,b

^a State Key Laboratory for Modification of Chemical Fibers and Polymer Materials, College of Materials Science and Engineering, Donghua University, Shanghai 201620, China.

^b College of Health Science and Environmental Engineering, Shenzhen Technology University, Shenzhen 518118, China.

^c Department of Vascular Surgery, Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai JiaoTong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200011, China

* Corresponding Author.



Fig. S1 Size distribution histogram of over 100 randomly selected nanoparticles from the corresponding TEM images. (a) The long edge length of SDIO-0 is 223.0 ± 35.9 nm. (b) The long edge length of SDIO-25 is 477.3 ± 39.8 nm. (c) The mean size of SDIO-50 is 96.4 ± 36.7 nm. (d) The mean size of SDIO-100 is 25.3 ± 9.8 nm. (e) The edge length of SDIO-200 is 28.9 ± 7.1 nm. Data is presented as the mean \pm s.e.m.



Fig. S2 DLS of the SDIOs in PBS solution for three times. (a) The hydrodynamic diameter (HD) of SDIO-0 is 396.1 ± 240.4 nm. (b) The hydrodynamic diameter of SDIO-25 is 955.4 ± 628.7 nm. (c) The hydrodynamic diameter of SDIO-50 is 141.8 ± 39.6 nm. (d) The hydrodynamic diameter of SDIO-100 is 50.7 ± 9.1 nm. (e) The hydrodynamic diameter of SDIO-200 is 58.7 ± 11.6 nm. Data is presented as the mean \pm s.e.m.



Fig. S3 The corresponding EDX line scan profiles of SDIO-100 nanoparticle, indicating small amount of S doping in the iron oxide crystal.



Fig. S4 STEM-EDS elemental maps of the nanocrystals. (a) STEM image, elemental mapping (Fe: (b), O: (c), S: (d)) of the sample.



Fig. S5 Heating curves of the IO-100 aqueous dispersion in an alternating magnetic

field for 300 s.



Fig. S6 FTIR spectrum of the SDIO-100. The bands at 2850-2950 cm⁻¹ are due to the C-H stretching vibration from the PVP and the band around 1400 cm⁻¹ is assigned to the C-H deformation vibration in the PVP.



Fig. S7 A camera image of the SDIO-100 dispersed in PBS, Saline, RPMI1640, FBS for over one day.



Fig. S8 (a) UV-Vis-NIR spectra of the SDIO-100 aqueous solution at different Fe concentrations. (b) The corresponding linear relationship between the absorbance at 808 nm and the concentration.



Fig. S9 The camera image shows the in vivo synergistic treatment combination between PTT and MH.

Samples	Fe ²⁺ 2p3/2	Fe ²⁺ 2p1/2	Fe ³⁺ 2p3/2	Fe ³⁺ 2p1/2
SDIO-0	710.1	723.7	712.0	725.5
SDIO-25	710.4	723.9	712.6	725.7
SDIO-50	710.2	723.8	712.2	726.0
SDIO-100	709.9	723.1	712.6	725.5
SDIO-200	709.9	722.9	712.9	725.1

Table S1. The detailed peak positions for the fitted Fe peaks.

Table S2. The detailed peak positions for the fitted O peaks.

Samples	Fe-O	chemisorbed O	S-O
Fe-0	529.4	530.9	532.2
Fe-25	529.2	530.3	532.7
Fe-50	529.2	530.7	532.0
Fe-100	529.0	530.7	532.3
Fe-200	529.1	530.3	531.6

Table S3. The detail peak positions for the fitted S peaks.

Samples	S ²⁻	S ²⁻	S=C	FeIII-S	Fe _x O _y S _z	Fe _x O _y S _z
	2p3/2	2p1/2				
Fe-0	161.8	162.3	163.2	165.3	168.0	169.4
Fe-25	161.8	162.2	163.0	165.4	168.0	169.3
Fe-50	161.7	162.5	163.4	165.2	167.8	168.5

Fe-100	161.2	162.3	163.1	164.9	167.9	168.8
Fe-200	161.8	162.8	163.4	165.0	167.0	168.5

Table S4. Determination of the mass ratio of S to Fe in the SDIO samples which the ethylenediamine with different volumes was added.

	SDIO-0	SDIO-25	SDIO-50	SDIO-100	SDIO-200
S/Fe (ICP)	16.89 %	7.14 %	1.04 %	0.87 %	1.69 %

Table S5. The specific absorption rate (SAR) values of SDIOs and IO-100.

Sample	SDIO-0	SDIO-25	SDIO-50	SDIO-	SDIO-	IO-100
				100	200	
$SAR(Wg^{-1})$	334.8	368.3	493.8	1235.4	664.5	1004.4