## Cation Exchange Strategy to Construct a Targeting Nanoprobe for Enhanced T<sub>1</sub>weighted MR Imaging of Tumor

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Figure S1 TEM image of USPIO.



Figure S2. SEM element line scanning analysis of TUG.



**Figure S3.** (a) Photo of TUG dispersed in deionized water, PBS, and serum contained medium for 3 months (inset) and hydrated particle sizes of the TUG dispersed in deionized water, PBS, and serum contained medium for 7 days. (b) Zeta potentials of the TUG dispersed in water, PBS, and medium for 7 days.



Figure S4. UV-vis absorbance spectra of USPIO, Tf and TUG.



**Figure S5.** (a) Plot of  $1/T_2$  over Fe concentration of TUG; (b) Plot of  $1/T_2$  over Fe concentration of USPIO nanoparticles; the slope indicates the specific relaxivity ( $r_2$ ).



**Figure S6.** The viability of L929 cells (Mouse fibroblasts) after coculture with TUG at different Fe concentrations for 24 h or 48 h measured by the CCK8 assay;



**Figure S7.** *In vivo* blood circulation time of TUG. The healthy Balb/c mice were injected with TUG (1 mg/mL Fe, 250  $\mu$ L) and then 10  $\mu$ L blood were taken from tail vein at the fixed time points (15min, 30 min, 45 min, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h, 8 h, 12 h, 24 h) and sent for ICP-OES.



**Figure S8.** Hematological assay of healthy Balb/c mice after intravenous injection of TUG (15 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) for 14 days. The mice without treatment was used as control.



**Figure S9.** Hemolysis assay of TUG (Fe 200  $\mu$ g/mL, 100  $\mu$ g/mL, 50  $\mu$ g/mL, 25  $\mu$ g/mL, 12.5  $\mu$ g/mL).