Polaron Activation in Conjugated Polymers for Enhanced T_2 MRI Contrast

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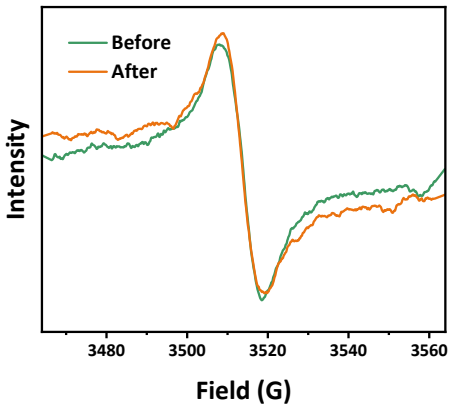


Fig. s1 ESR spectra of the PPy nanoparticles treated before and after acid treatment.

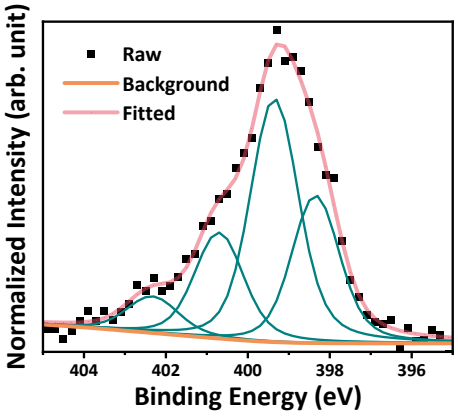


Fig. s2 Peaking fitting analysis of the N 1s region of the acid treated PPy nanoparticles

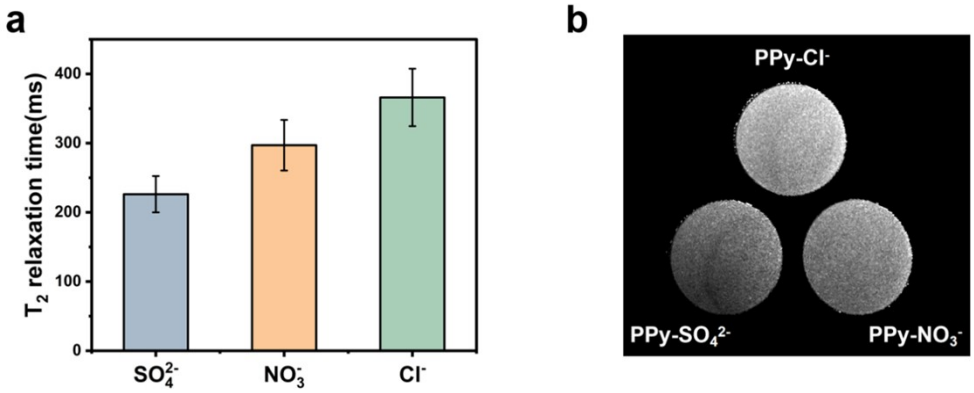


Fig. s3 (a) T_2 relaxation times and (b) T_2-weighted imaging data of the PPy nanoparticles prepared with different complexion ions.

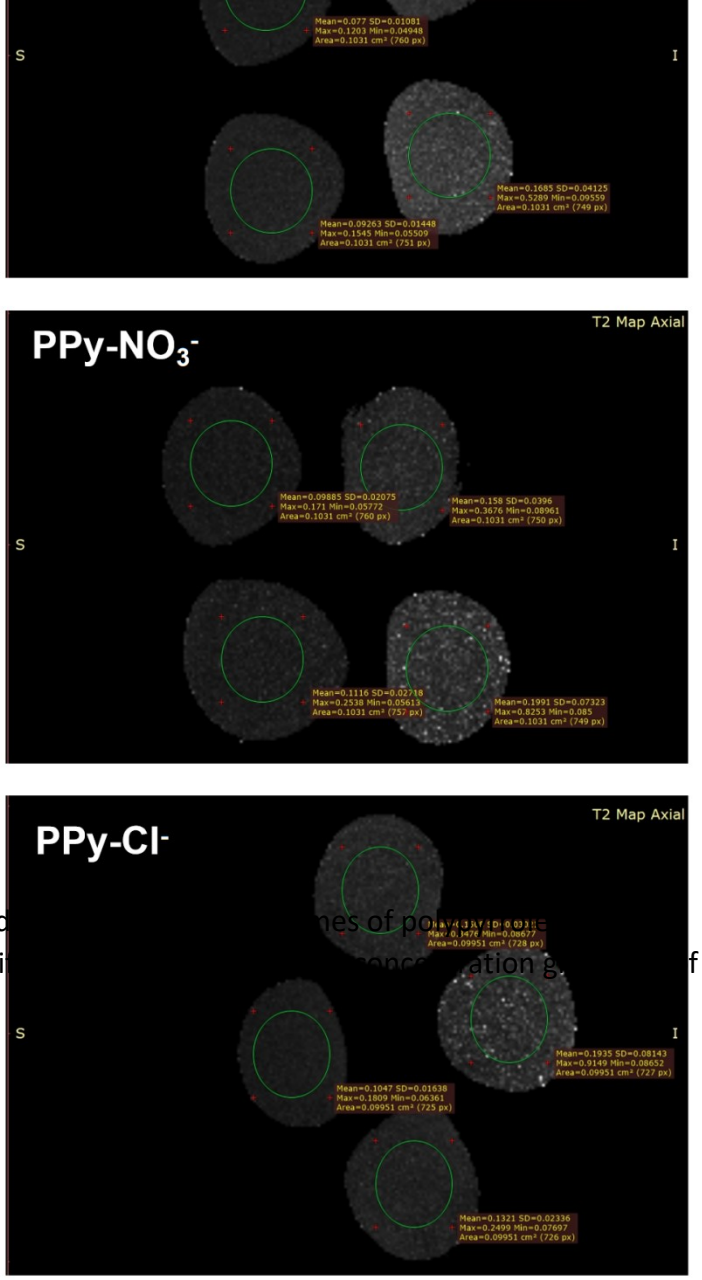


Fig. s4 T_2-weighted imaging d mes of po nanoparticles prepared with di ation g f 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0.

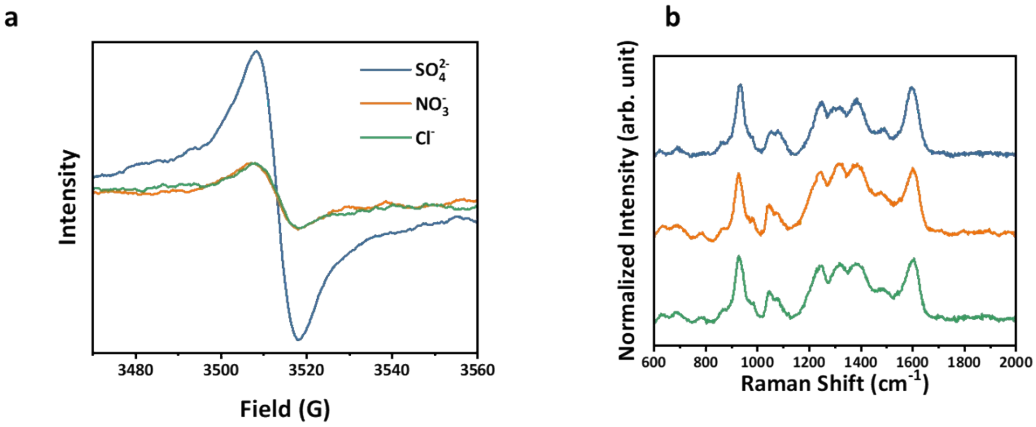


Fig. s5 (a) ESR spectra and (b) Raman spectra of the PPy nanoparticles prepared with different complexion ions.

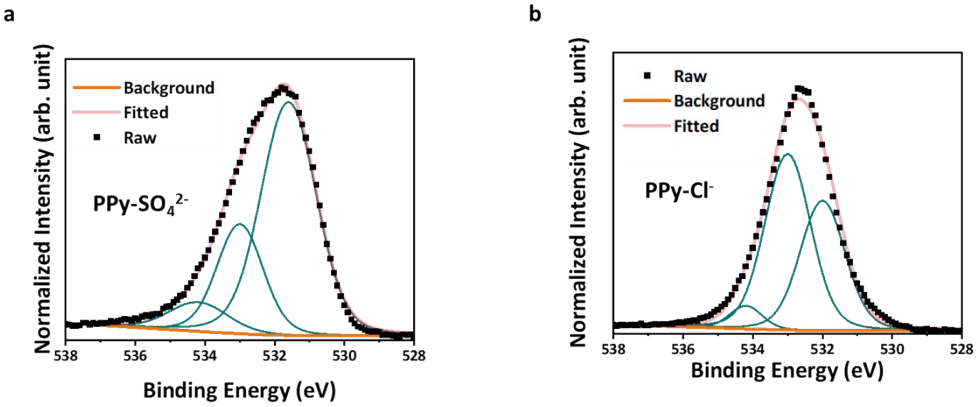


Fig. s6 Peak fitting analysis of the O 1s region for the PPy nanoparticles with different complexion ions.

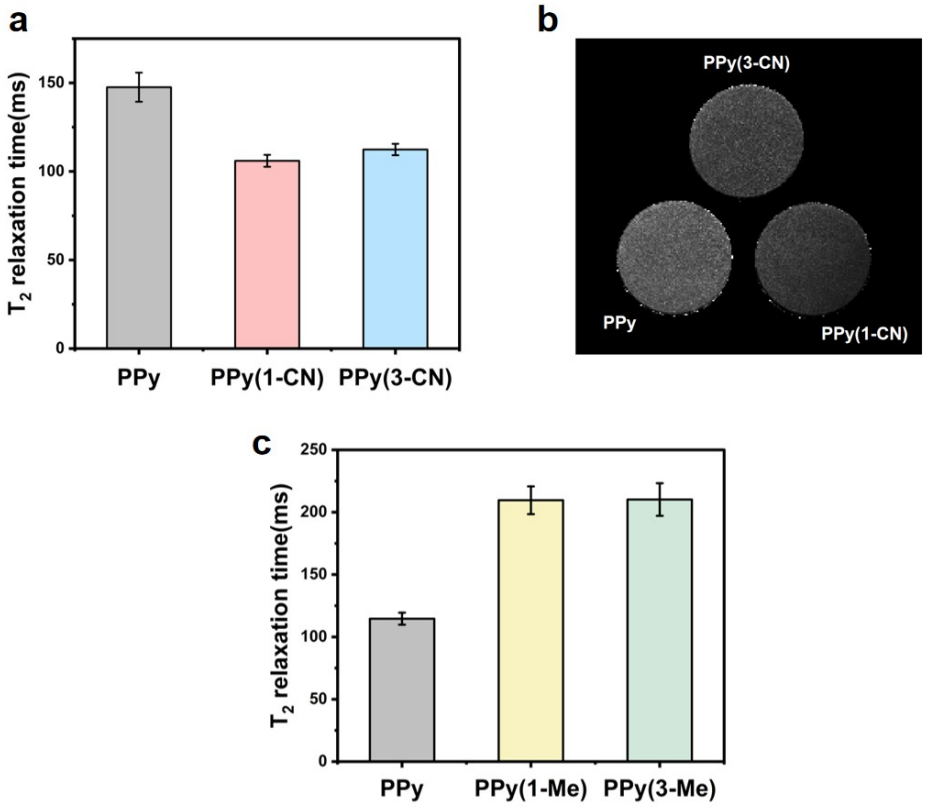
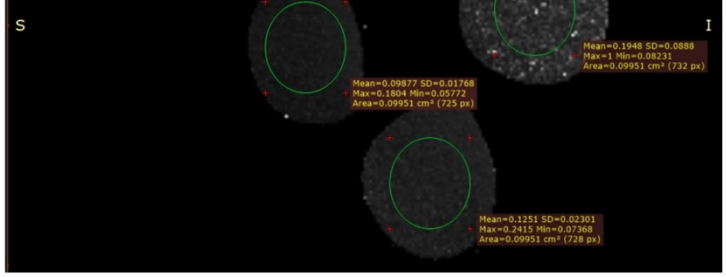
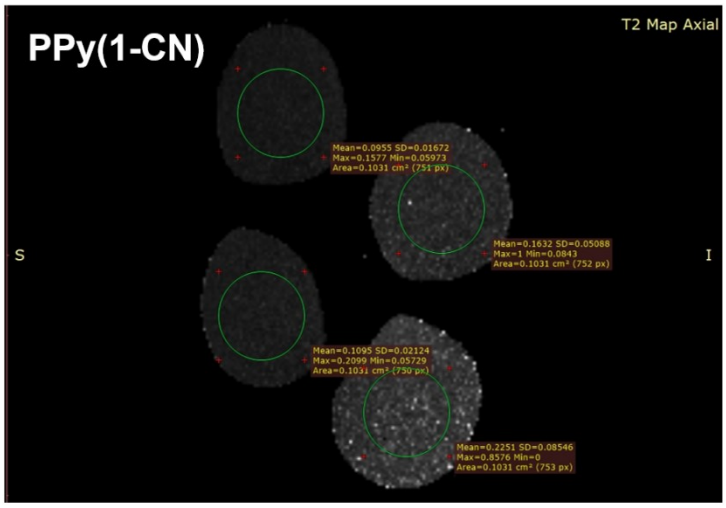


Fig. s7 (a) T_2 relaxation times and (b) T_2-weighted imaging data of the cyano-substituted polypyrrole derivative nanoparticles. (c) T_2 relaxation time of the methyl-substituted polypyrrole derivative nanoparticles.





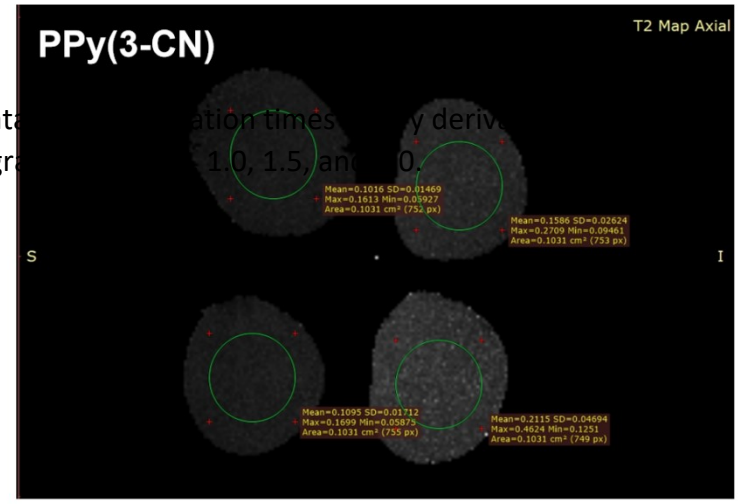


Fig. s8 T_2-weighted imaging data ation times y derive nanoparticles at concentration gr 1.0, 1.5, an 0.

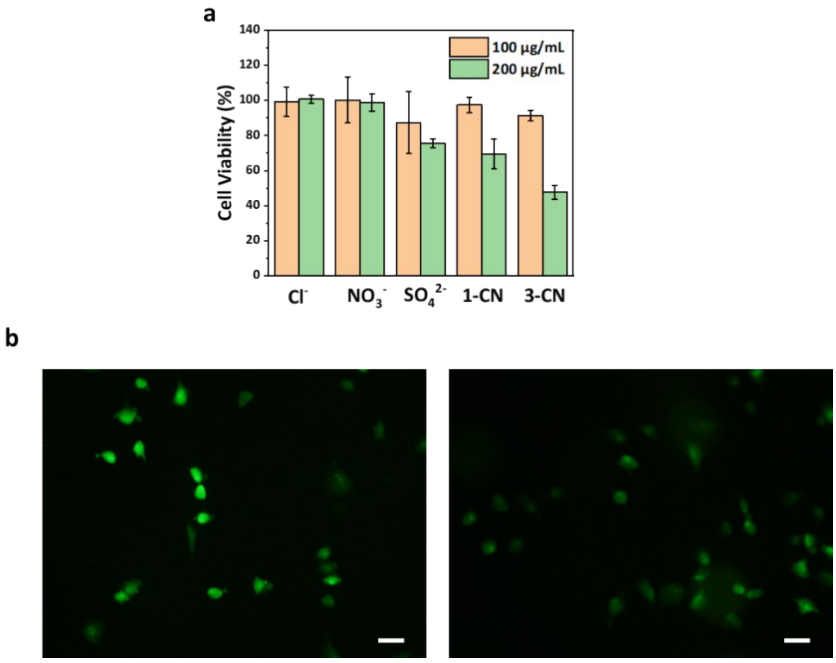


Fig. s9 (a) Cell viabilities of the L929 cells incubated with the different types of PPy nanoparticles. (b) Fluorescence microscope images of L929 cells treated with PPy(1-CN) nanoparticles at high (left) and low (right) concentrations after staining with DCFH-DA probe (Scale bar = 50 µm).