

Magnetism and spin dynamics of novel encapsulated iron oxide superparamagnetic nanoparticles

Paolo Arosio,^a Giovanni Baldi,^b Federica Chiellini,^c Maurizio Corti,^d Alberto Dessy,^c Pietro Galinetto,^d Matteo Gazzarri,^c Marco Simone Grandi,^d Claudia Innocenti,^e Alessandro Lascialfari,^{*a,d} Giada Lorenzi,^b Francesco Orsini,^a Anna Maria Piras,^c Costanza Ravagli^b and Claudio Sangregorio^{e,f}

^a Dipartimento di Fisica, Università degli Studi di Milano, I-20133 Milano, and Consorzio INSTM, Milano Unit, Italy; E-mail: alessandro.lascialfari@unimi.it

^b CERICOL, Colorobbia, via Pietramarina 123, 50053 Sovigliana – Vinci, Firenze – Italy

^c BIOLab, Laboratorio di Materiali Polimerici Bioattivi per Applicazioni Biomediche ed Ambientali, Dipartimento di Chimica e Chimica Industriale, Università di Pisa, UdR INSTM, Italy

^d Università degli Studi di Pavia, Dipartimento di Fisica, I-27100, Pavia, and Consorzio INSTM, Pavia Unit, Italy

^e Dipartimento di Chimica “Ugo Schiff”, Università degli Studi di Firenze, via della Lastruccia 3-13, 50019 Sesto Fiorentino (Firenze), and INSTM, Research Unit of Florence – Italy

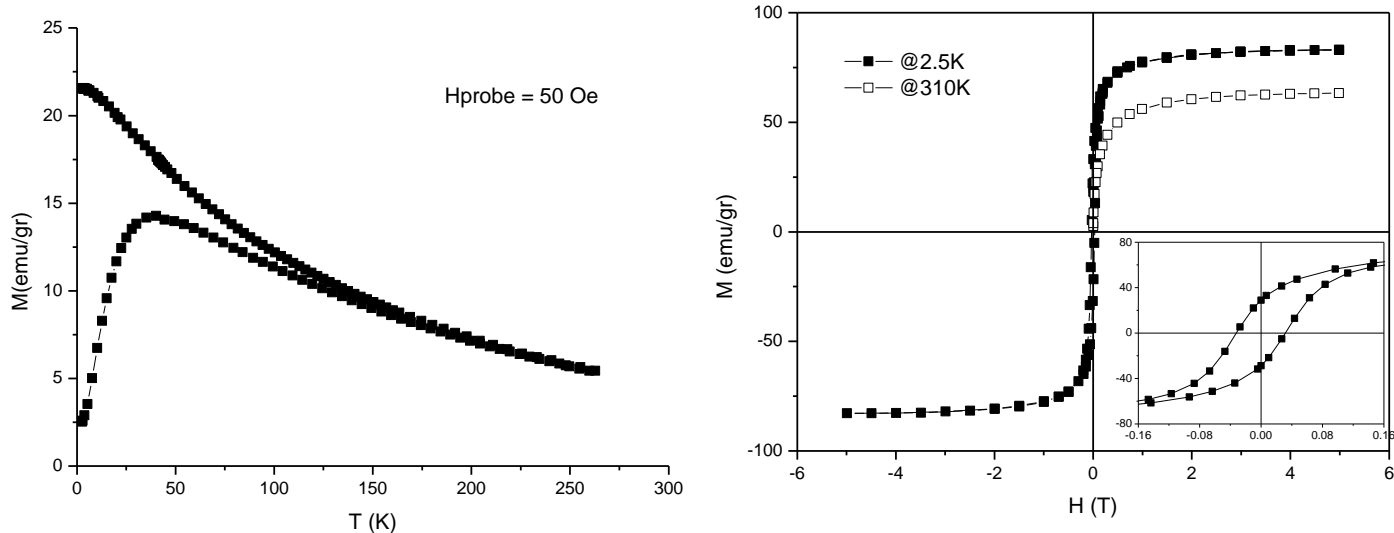


Fig S11. ZFC/FC magnetization curves (left panel) and magnetizations (right panel) curves collected at high (310K) and low temperature (2.5K) for Endorem. In the inset of the right panel, low field details of the hysteresis loop are shown.

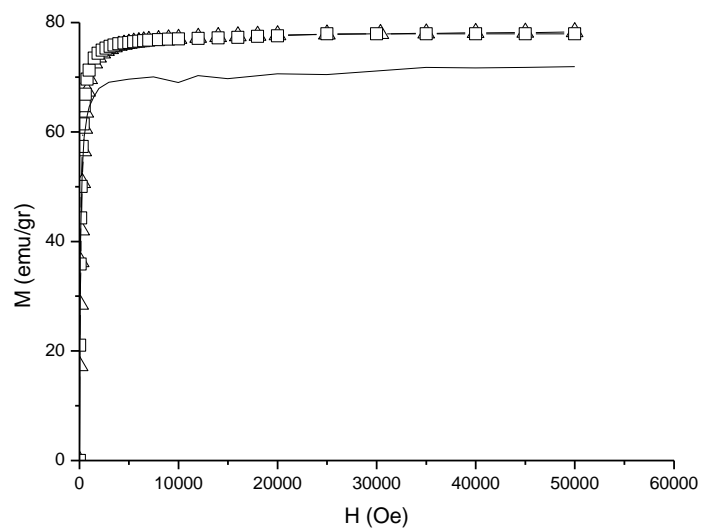


Fig SI2. Magnetization curves at room temperature (300K) for sample VP-MAG-raw (squares), sample VP-MAG-pure (triangles) and uncoated nanoparticles dispersed in a DEG solution (continuous line).

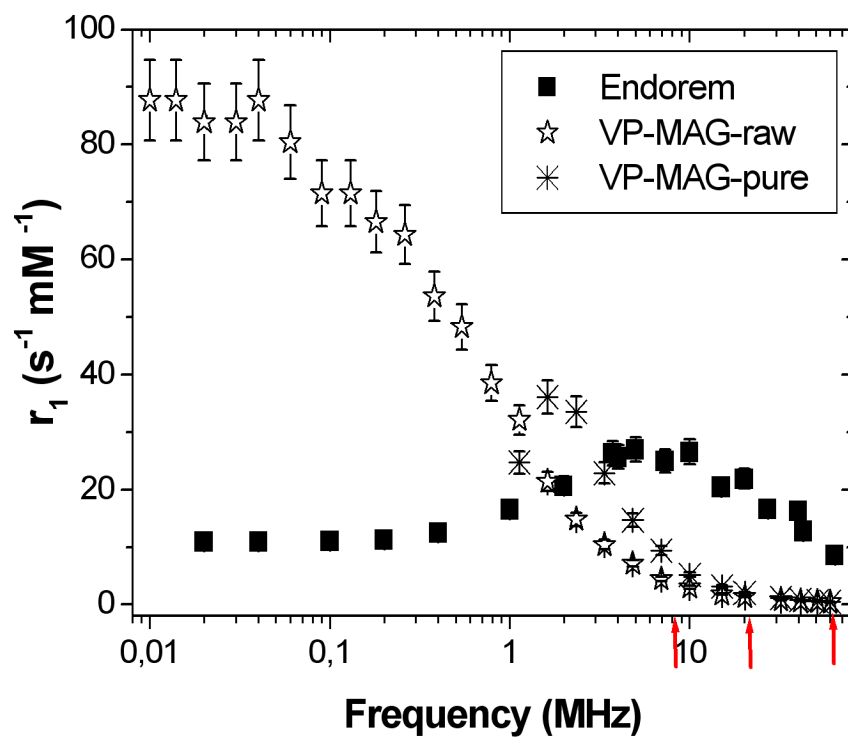


Fig S13. Longitudinal, r_1 , relaxivity for encapsulated magnetite samples compared to a commercial CA. The arrows indicate the frequencies of the most commonly used MRI clinical Imagers.