

Supporting Information

Carbon Nanotube-based Magnetic-fluorescent Nanohybrids as Highly Efficient Contrast Agents for Multimodal Cellular Imaging

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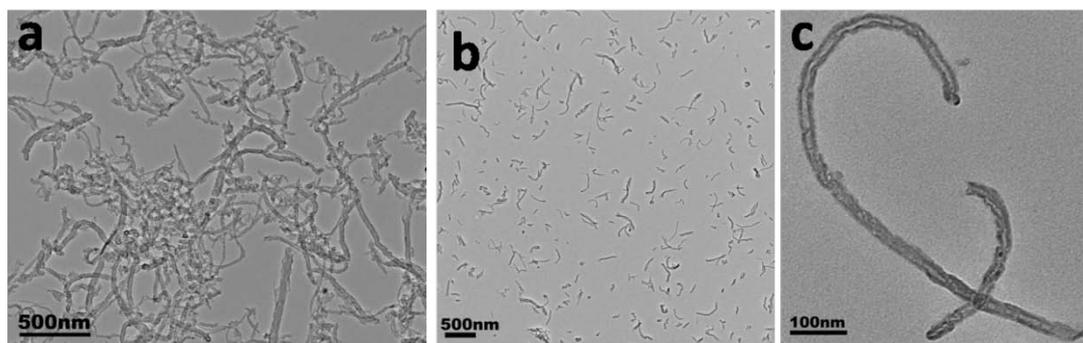


Figure S1 TEM images of (a) CNTs before cut short; (b) CNTs cut short by sonicating

in concentrated sulfuric acid and nitric acid mixture and further polished by sulfuric acid and hydrogen peroxide; (c) magnified image.

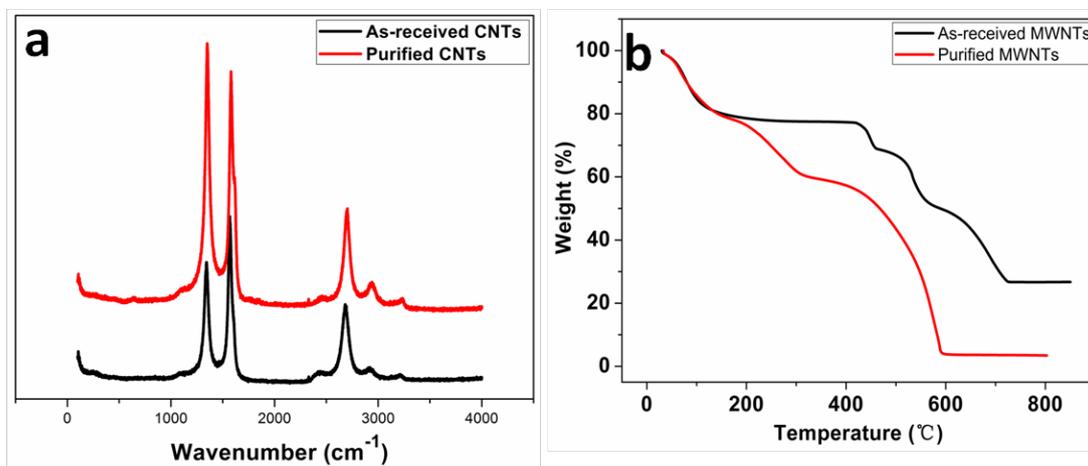


Figure S2 Raman spectra (a) and TGA spectra (b) of as-received CNTs and purified CNTs.

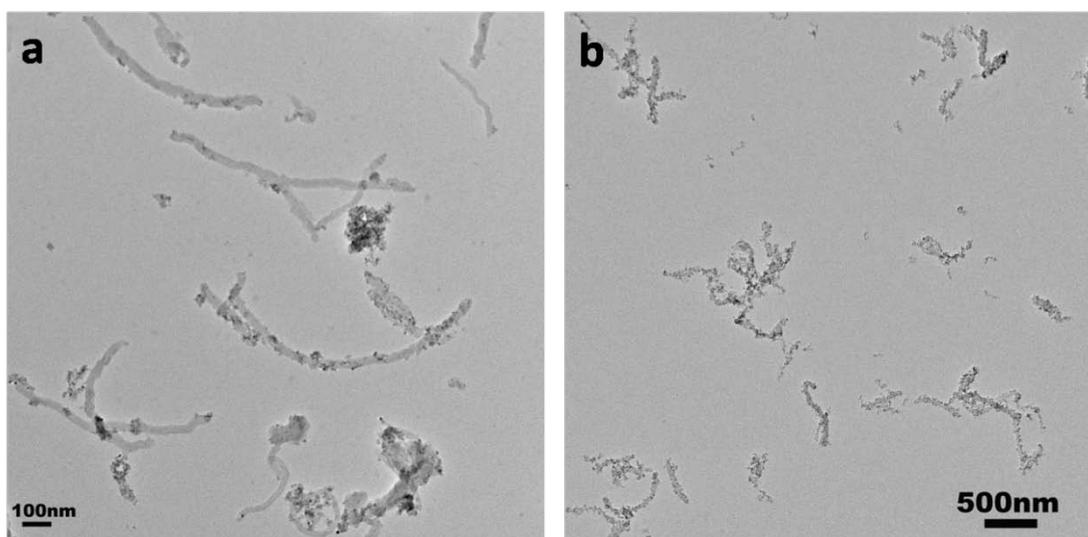


Figure S3 TEM images of CNT-SPIO with different ratio of SPIO and CNTs.

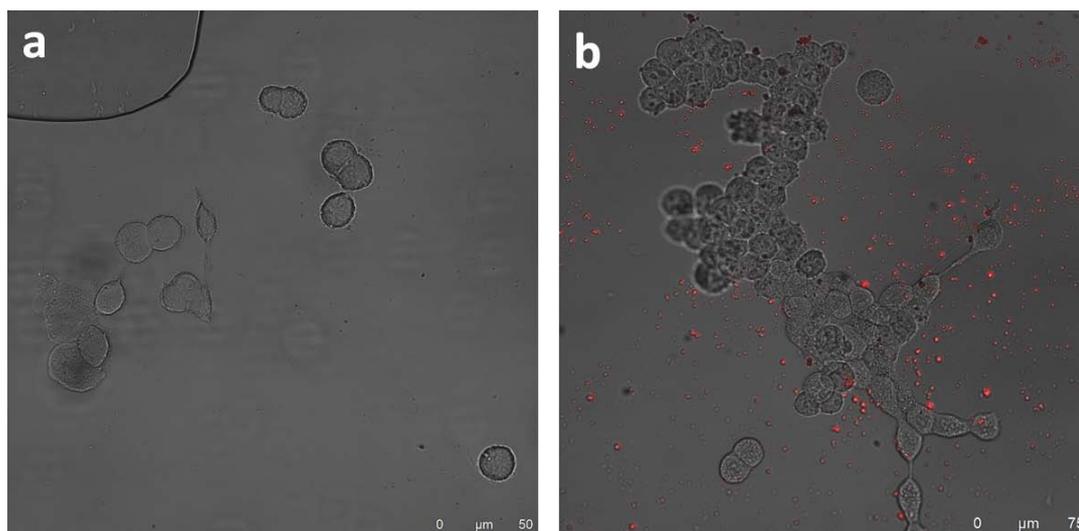


Figure S4 Confocal fluorescence images of (a) unlabeled and (b) SPIO-CdTe labeled HEK 293T cells.

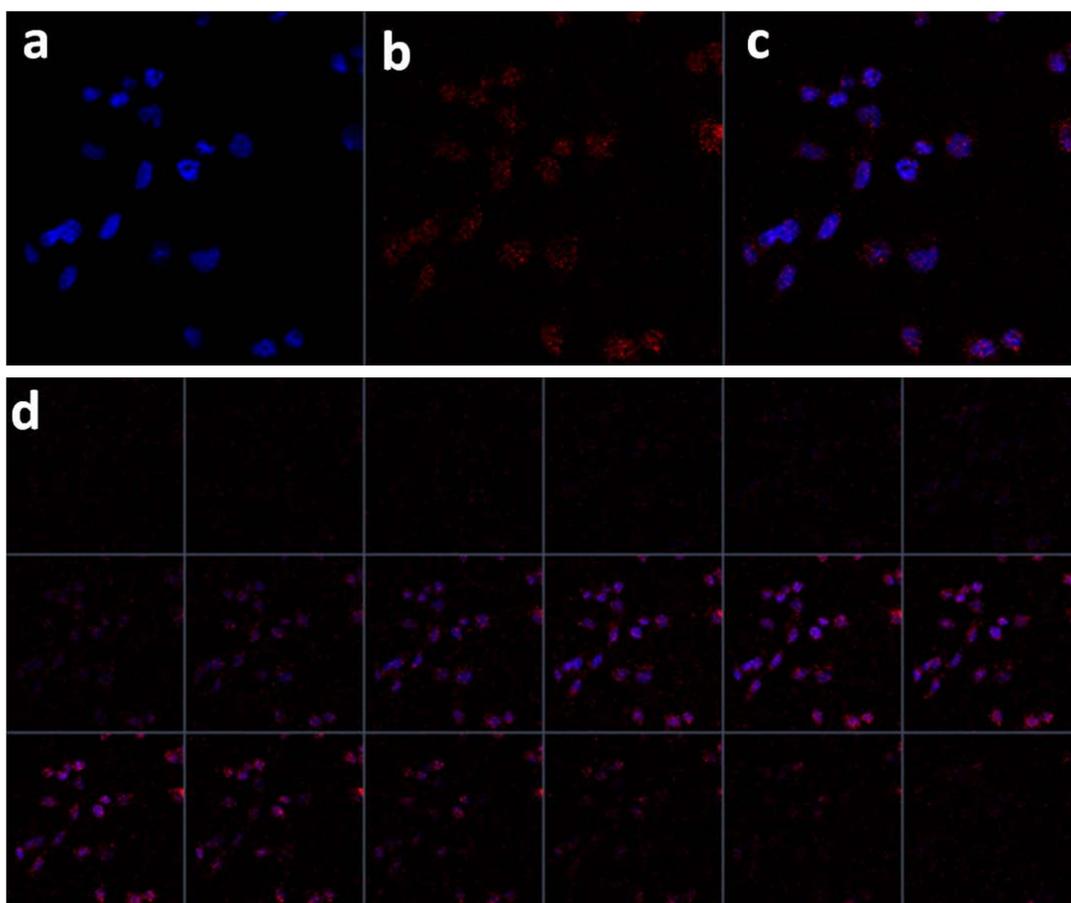


Figure S5 Confocal fluorescent images of HEK 293T cells incubated with CNT-SPIO-CdTe nanohybrids with Cd concentration of 5 μg/ml: (a) fluorescence

image of nuclei illuminated with blue; (b) fluorescence image showing CNT-SPIO-CdTe color only; (c) overlaid image of HEK 293T cells; (d) Z-stack image of interiors of cells.

Table 1 Quantum yield of the hybrid and pure CdTe

Sample	λ_{ex} (nm)	λ_{em} (nm)	A	F	G _x /G _s	QY (%)
Rhodamine B	325	576	0.041	412409		97
CdTe	325	695	0.067	201462	0.299	29
CNT-SPIO-CdTe	325	720	0.081	121340	0.149	14

A: Absorption intensity; F: Integrated fluorescence intensity; $G=F/A$. $\Phi_x = \Phi_s \left(\frac{G_x}{G_s}\right) \left(\frac{\eta_x}{\eta_s}\right)^2$