Electronic Supplementary Information

"A highly sensitive magnetite nanoparticle as a simple and rapid stem cell labelling agent for MRI tracking"

Hyunjin Kim, Hyun-Mi Dae, Cheongsoo Park, Eun Ock Kim, Daehong Kim, In-Hoo Kim, Yun-Hee Kim*, Yongdoo Choi*

Molecular imaging and therapy Branch, National Cancer Center, Ilsan-ro 323, Ilsan-gu, Goyang,

Geonggi-do, 411-769, Korea

E-mail address: ydchoi@ncc.re.kr (Yongdoo Choi),

E-mail address: sensia37@ncc.re.kr (Yun-Hee Kim)



Figure S1. TEM images of oleic acid–coated SPION. (A) The average core diameter of the OA-SPIONs is 11 nm. (B) A lattice shape of OA-SPION. (C) Fast-Fourier–transformed pattern of B obtained from the HR-TEM image and indexed to the face-centered cubic Fe₃O₄ (JCPDS 85-1436).

TEM images show the highly uniform characteristics of the OA-SPIONs in terms of both particle size and particle shape. HRTEM images and electron diffraction patterns reveal the highly crystalline nature of the OA-SPIONs.



Figure S2. Room-temperature magnetization curves of OA-SPION and TMA-SPION.



Figure S3. Stability of TMA-SPIONs in an aqueous solution.



Figure S4. Differentiation potential of TMA-SPION–labelled hMSCs. (A) Undifferentiated control hMSCs. (B) Differentiated hMSCs treated with medium. (C) Differentiated hMSCs treated with TMA-SPION. The lipid droplets inside the cells are stained with Oil Red O dye.



Figure S5. MR images of the control mouse brain in the photothrombotic infarct model. The control mouse was injected with 50 μ L of PBS and monitored for 3 days after injection by MRI.



Figure S6. Tracking of labelled stem cells in the photochemically induced model of cerebral infarction. (A) Accumulation of TMA-SPION–labelled stem cells in the infarct region was observed 1 day, 2 days, and 3 days after intravenous injection. (B) Prussian blue staining image of the region of ischemia. Brains extracted from infarcted mice were sliced into paraffin sections and then stained with Prussian blue.



Figure S7. Tracking of labelled stem cells in the mouse infarct model after intravenous injection. The cells were observed for 7 days by MRI.