Electronic Supplementary Information

Facile assembly of Fe₃O₄@Au nanocomposite particles for dual mode magnetic resonance and computed tomography imaging applications

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Figure S1. TEM image of the synthesized Fe₃O₄ NPs.



Figure S2. Photographs of particle dispersion of Fe_3O_4 (1), Fe_3O_4/PGA (2), $Fe_3O_4/PGA/PLL$ (3), $Fe_3O_4/PGA/PLL/PGA$ (4), $Fe_3O_4/PGA/PLL/PGA/Au$ DENPs (5), $Fe_3O_4/PGA/PLL/PGA/Au$ DENPs after EDC crosslinking (6), Fe_3O_4 @Au NPs after acetylation (7), and { $(Au^0)_{50}$ -G5.NH₂} DENPs (8), respectively.



Figure S3. TEM images of Fe_3O_4 @Au NCPs in bright field (a) and dark field (b), and EDS mapping of Au (c) and Fe (d) in Fe_3O_4 @Au NPs. (e) shows the EDS spectrum of the formed Fe_3O_4 @Au NCPs.

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Figure S4. UV-vis spectra of the aqueous solution of Fe_3O_4 NPs assembled with PGA/PLL/PGA trilayers (1) and the formed Fe_3O_4 @Au NCPs (2).



Figure S5. The phase contrast microscopic images of KB cells treated with PBS buffer (a), $Fe_3O_4@Au$ NCPs (with a concentration of 10 (b), 25 (c), 50 (d), and 100 (e) µg/mL, respectively), and $Fe_3O_4@G5$ NPs (with a concentration of 10 (f), 25 (g), 50 (h), 100 (i) µg/mL, respectively) for

24 h.



Figure S6. The change of the percentage of signal intensity of the mouse liver as a function of time post injection of the $Fe_3O_4@Au$ NCPs.