

Supporting Information

**A general top-down approach to synthesize rare earth doped-Gd₂O₃ nanocrystals
as dualmodal contrast agents**

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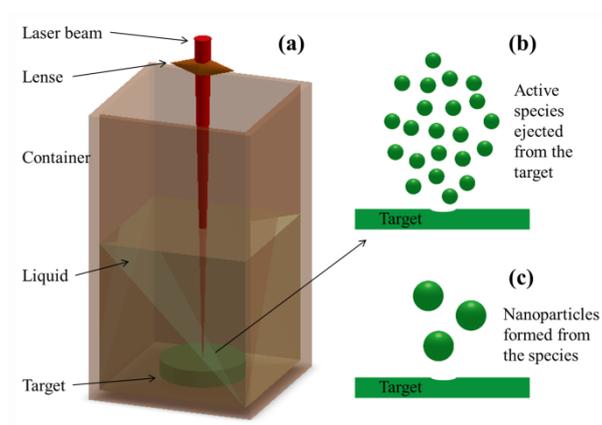


Figure S1 (a) Experimental setup of Laser Ablation in Liquid (LAL). (b) Active species ejected from the target after energy absorption of the focused laser. (c) Nanoparticles formed from the active species aggregation.

Supporting Information

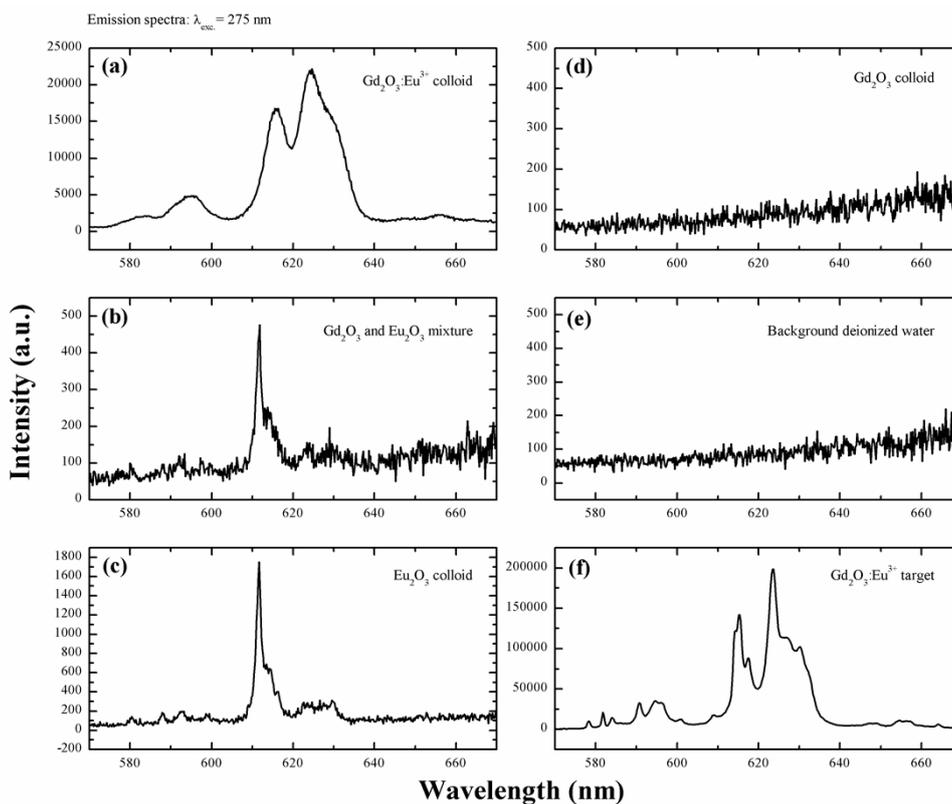


Figure S2. Emission spectra of $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ colloid, Gd_2O_3 and Eu_2O_3 mixture, Eu_2O_3 colloid, Gd_2O_3 colloid, background deionized water, and $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ target respectively.

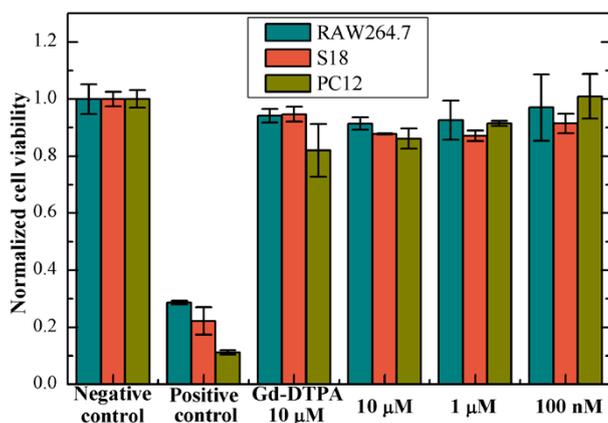


Figure S3 Cell viability of RAW264.7, S18, and PC12 cells after co-incubation with different concentrations of $\text{Gd}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ nanoparticles (10 μM , 1 μM and 100 nM Gd ion concentrations) for 48h, compared with Gd-DTPA (10 μM), negative control (DMEM), and positive control (5% DMSO).

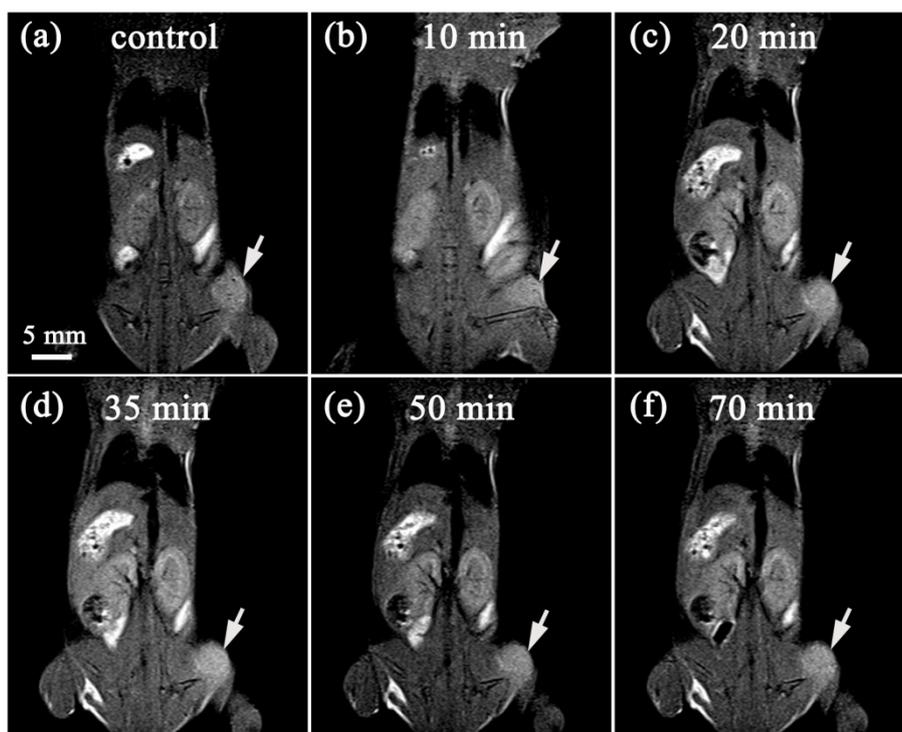


Figure S4. In vivo MRI of a NPC CNE-2 xenografted tumor. Before (a), 10min (b), 20min (c), 35min (d), 50min (e), and 70min(f) after injection of the $Gd_2O_3:Eu^{3+}$ nanoparticles ($15 \mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$). The tumor get the best imaging enhancement after 35min of the particle injection.