Supporting Information

Multimodal Prussian Blue-type Analogs as Contrast Agents for X-ray Computed Tomography

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Figure S1. Size distribution of PBA 1-3 analyzed by dynamic light scattering (DLS) in aqueous suspensions.



1





Figure S2. Scanning electron microscopic (SEM) images of 1-3.

2

3



Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of 1-3 highlighting the corresponding CN stretches.



Figure S4. UV-vis spectra of 1-3 in water suspension.



Figure S5. Plot of mass attenuation coefficients for the elements I (Z = 53), K (Z = 19), Rb (Z = 37), and Cs (Z = 55) as a function of photon energy.

[http://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/XrayMassCoef/tab3.html].





Figure S6. (a) High-resolution X-ray μ -CT image of iohexol and PBAs (1-3) suspended in 2.5% agarose. Phantoms scanned at 25 kV; C denotes the control that does not contain any contrast agents. (b) High-resolution X-ray μ -CT image of PBA **3** in triplicate scanned at various X-ray tube voltages (25, 30, and 40 kV).



Figure S7. Transmitted microscopic image with the $10-\mu$ m scale bar showing U87-Luc cells not treated with PBAs as a control. The blue areas are nuclei stained with the nuclear dye Hoechst 33342.