

# Superparamagnetic Iron Oxide Nanoparticles-complexed Cationic Amylose for In Vivo Magnetic Resonance Imaging Tracking of Transplanted Stem Cells in Stroke

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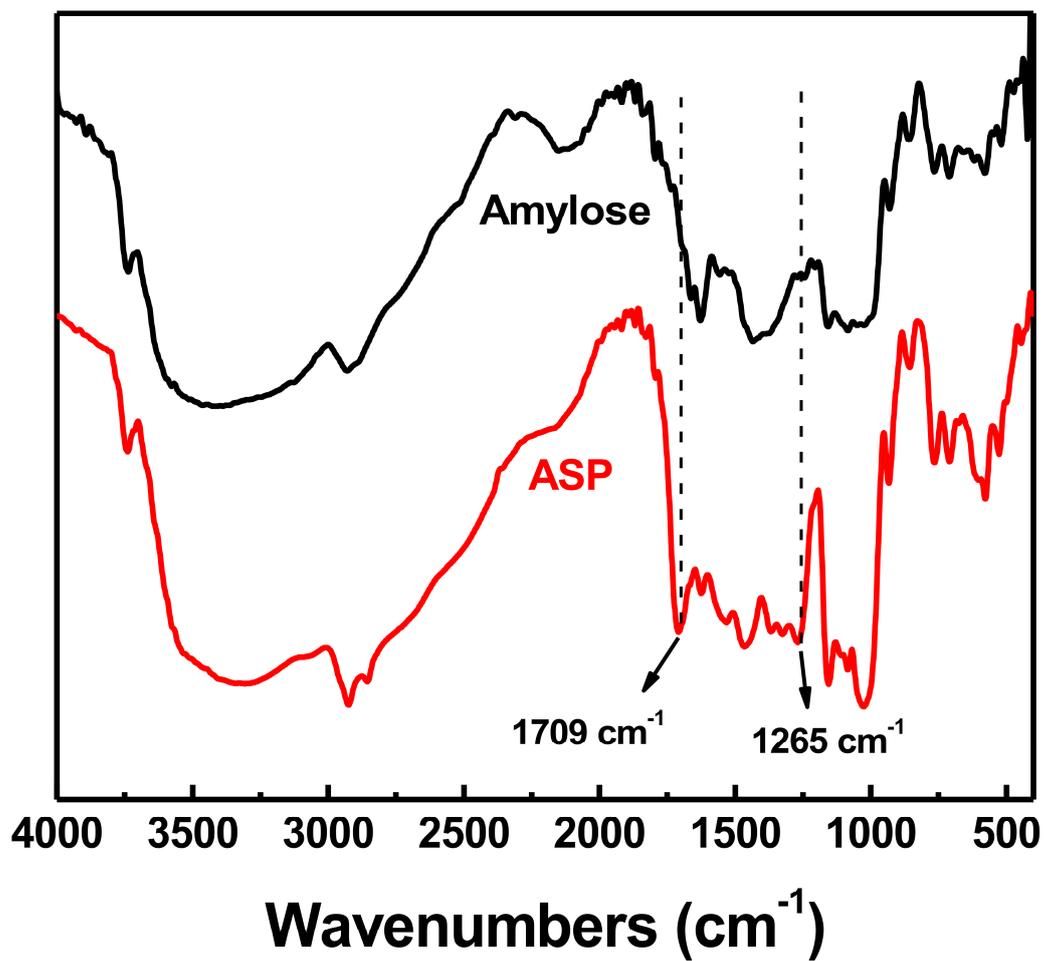
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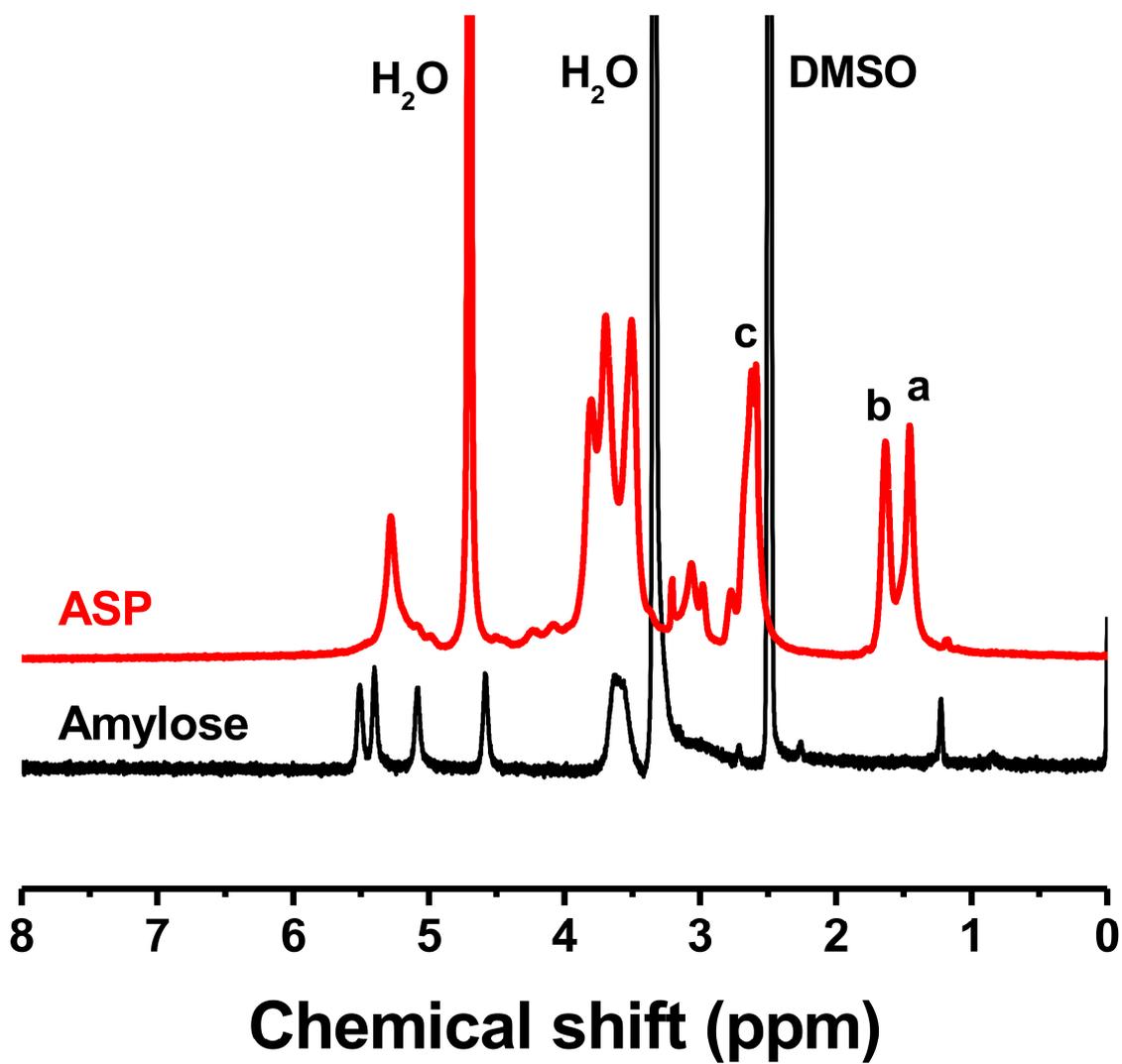
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## Appendix A



**Figure S1.** FTIR spectra of amylose and ASP. A new peak at 1709 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1265 cm<sup>-1</sup> of ASP, which could be assigned to the C=O vibration of carbamate structures and C-N vibrations of aliphatic amines, indicate that spermine was grafted to amylose backbone with carbamate linkages.



**Figure S2.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of amylose and ASP. The proton peaks at 1.45, 1.63 and 2.62 ppm further confirmed that the oligoamine residues were conjugated with amylose.

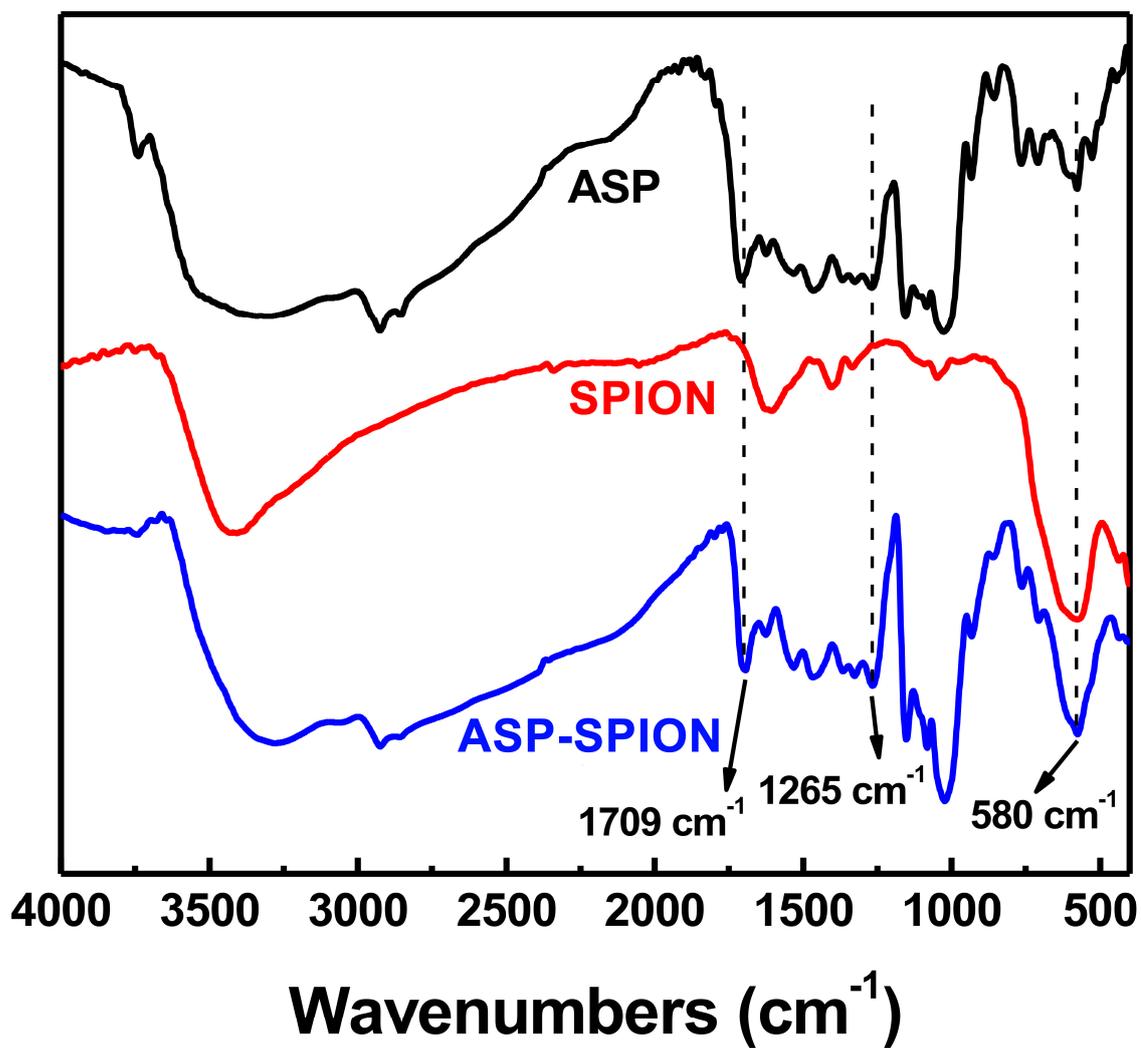


Figure S3. FTIR spectra of amylose, ASP, SPIONs and ASP-SPIONs. Characteristic absorption bands for C=O at 1709 cm<sup>-1</sup>, C-N at 1265 cm<sup>-1</sup> and Fe-O at 580 cm<sup>-1</sup> were observed in ASP-SPION.

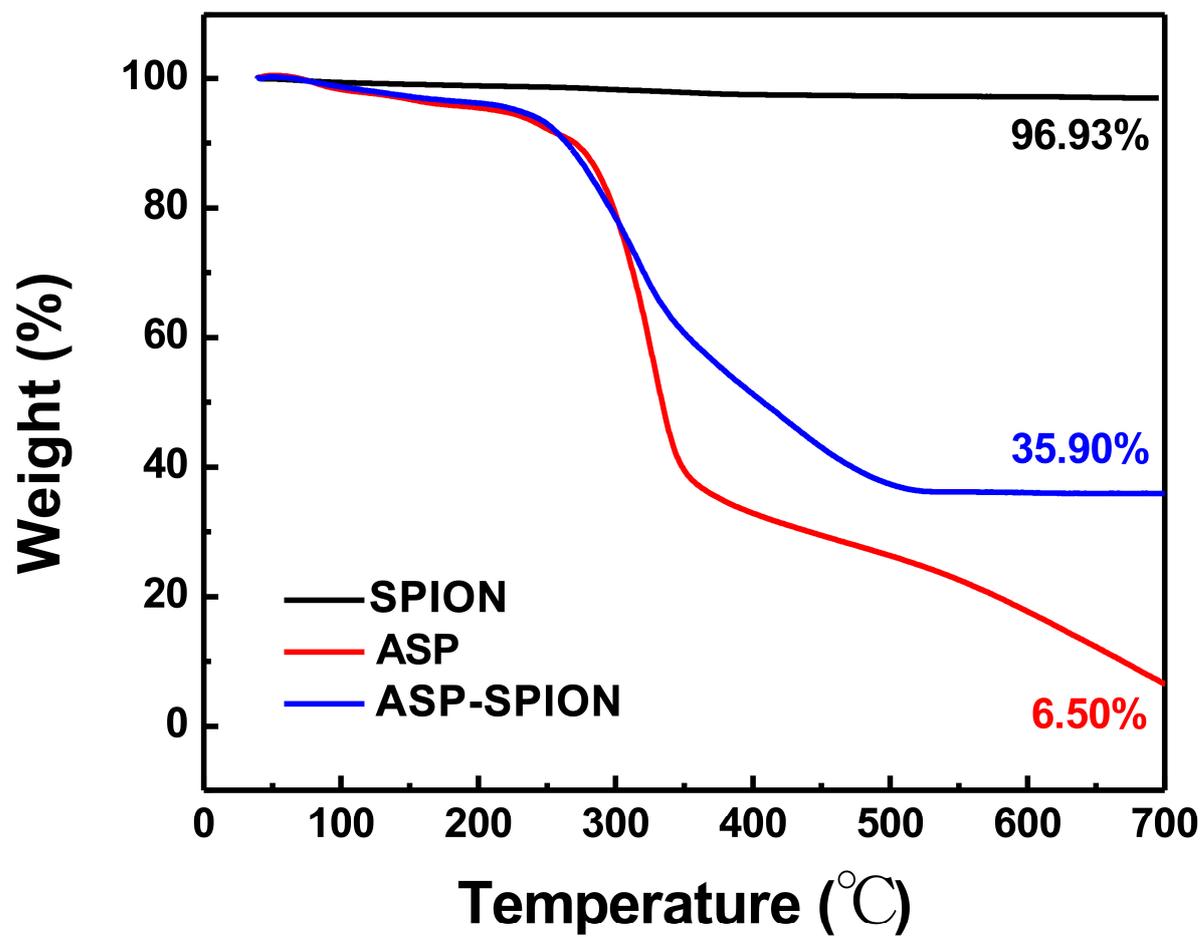


Figure S4. TG curves of native SPIONs, ASP and ASP-SPIONs.

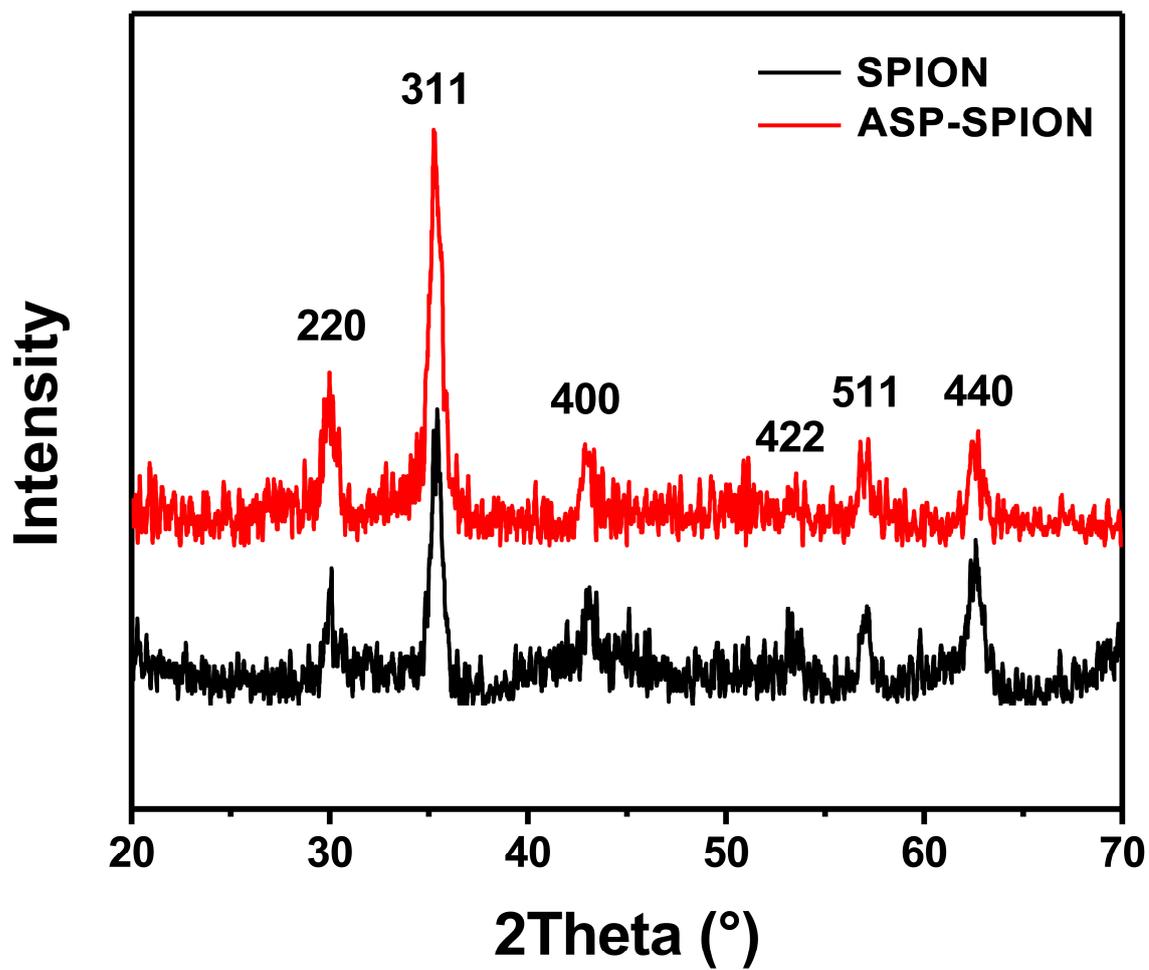


Figure S5. X-ray diffraction diagrams of native SPIONs and ASP-SPIONs.

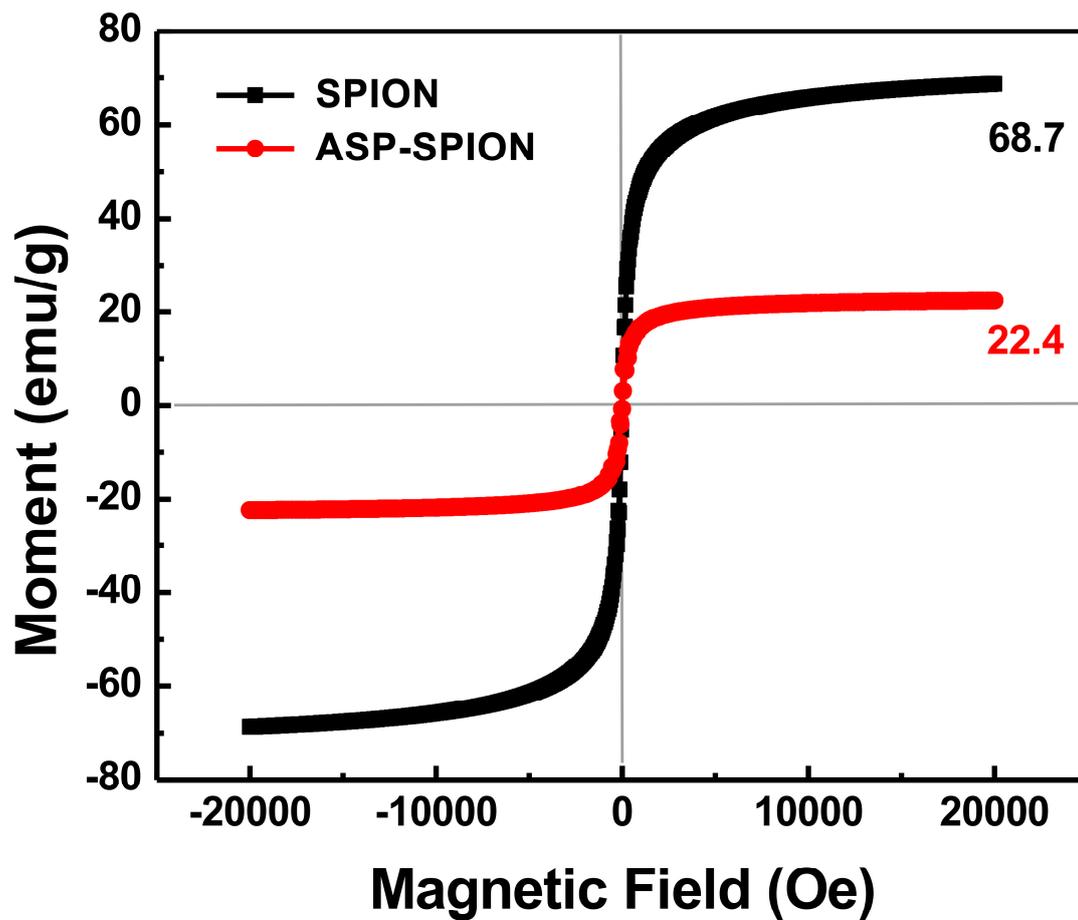


Figure S6. Magnetization curves of SPIONs and ASP-SPIONs. Graph shows that the modification of SPIONs by ASP didn't obviously affect the superparamagnetic property.

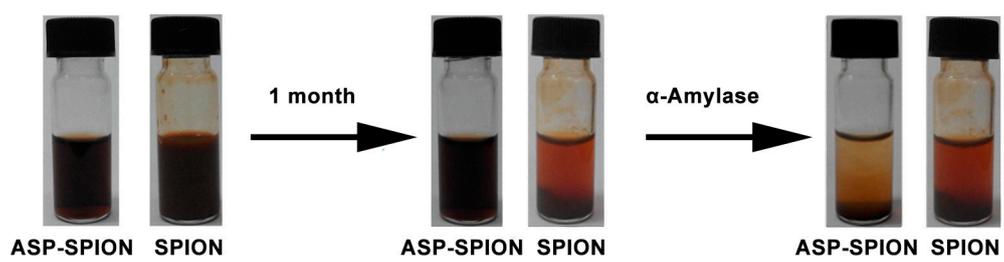


Figure S7. Aqueous dispersibility of ASP-SPIONs and SPIONs.