

Supporting Information for

PEGylated Gd(OH)₃ nanorods as metabolizable contrast agents for computed tomography imaging

Yingda Du,^{a,} Ming Xing,^a Zhiman Li,^b and Wei Guo^a*

^a National & Local United Engineering Laboratory for Chinese Herbal Medicine Breeding and Cultivation, Key Laboratory for Molecular Enzymology and Engineering of Ministry of Education, National Engineering Laboratory for AIDS Vaccine, and School of Life Science, Jilin University, Changchun 130012 (P. R. China)

E-mail: duyingdajlu@163.com

^b Laboratory Animal Center of Jilin University, Changchun 130021 (P. R. China)

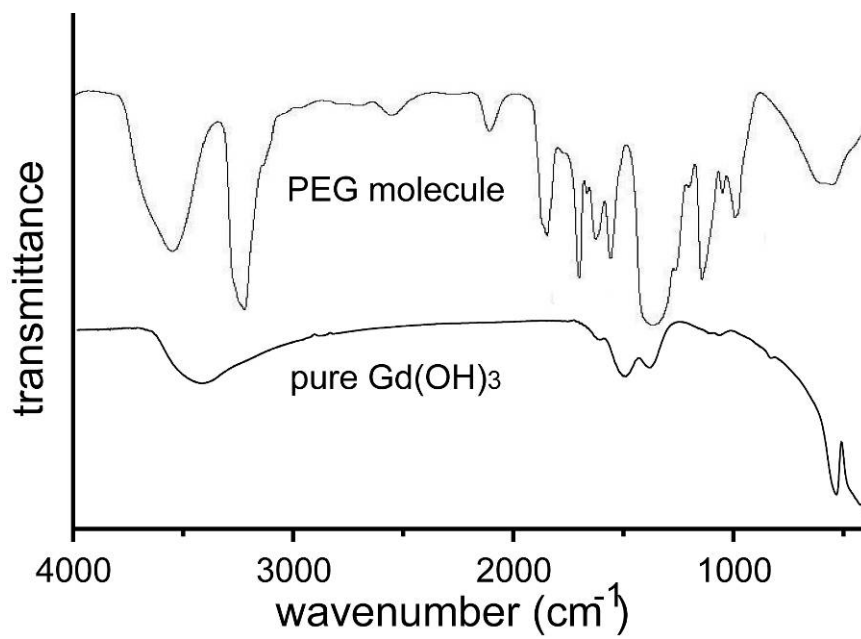


Fig. S1. FT-IR spectrum of PEG molecule and PEG-Gd(OH)₃.

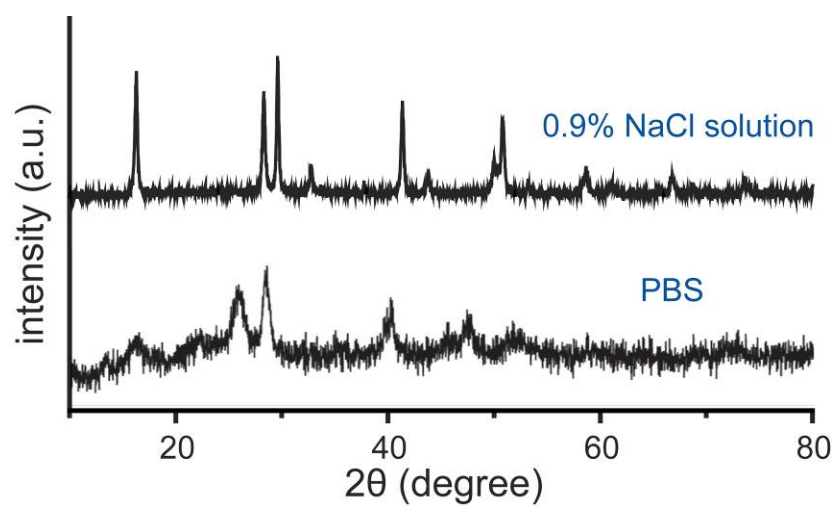


Fig. S2. Wide-angle XRD patterns of PEG-Gd(OH)₃ treated with 0.9% NaCl solution and PBS for one week.

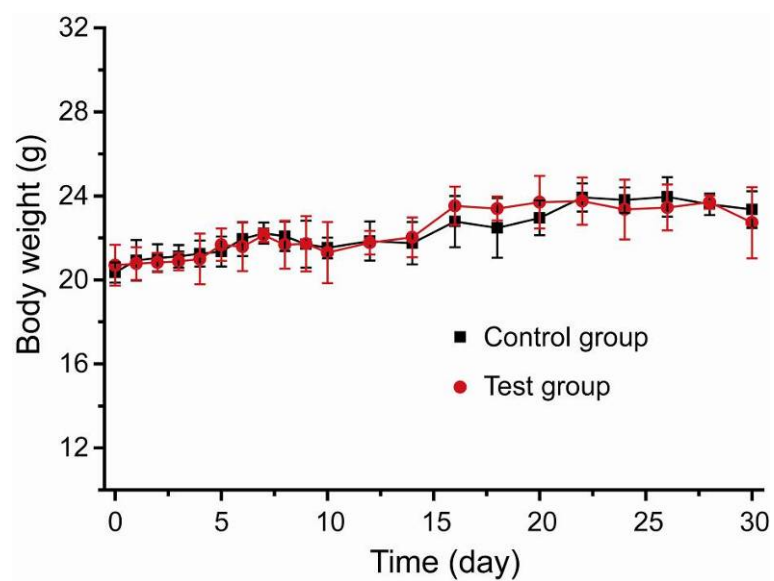


Fig. S3. Body-weight change of mice after intravenous injection of PEG-Gd(OH)₃ (test group) and 0.9% NaCl solution (control group).

Table S1. Value of hemolysis percentage upon the treatment of PEG-Gd(OH)₃.

Concentrations (mg mL ⁻¹)	Value of hemolysis (%)
0.9 % NaCl solution	0
D. I. water	100
0.0625	-0.521
0.125	0.234
0.25	0.534
0.5	0.954
1	1.057

Table S2. CT values of the heart, liver, spleen, and kidneys of a rat before and after intravenous administration of PEG-Gd(OH)₃ at different timed intervals.

Time	Heart	Liver	Spleen	Kidneys
Pre-injection	53.3	55.7	52.3	46.3/46.9
20 min	52.7	102.4	89.6	46.4/47.1
40 min	53.2	153.6	124.3	46.1/47.2
60 min	52.4	178.4	156.3	47.3/46.4