

Supporting Information

Magnetic nanoparticles coated with (*R*)-9-acetoxyoctadecanoic acid for biomedical applications

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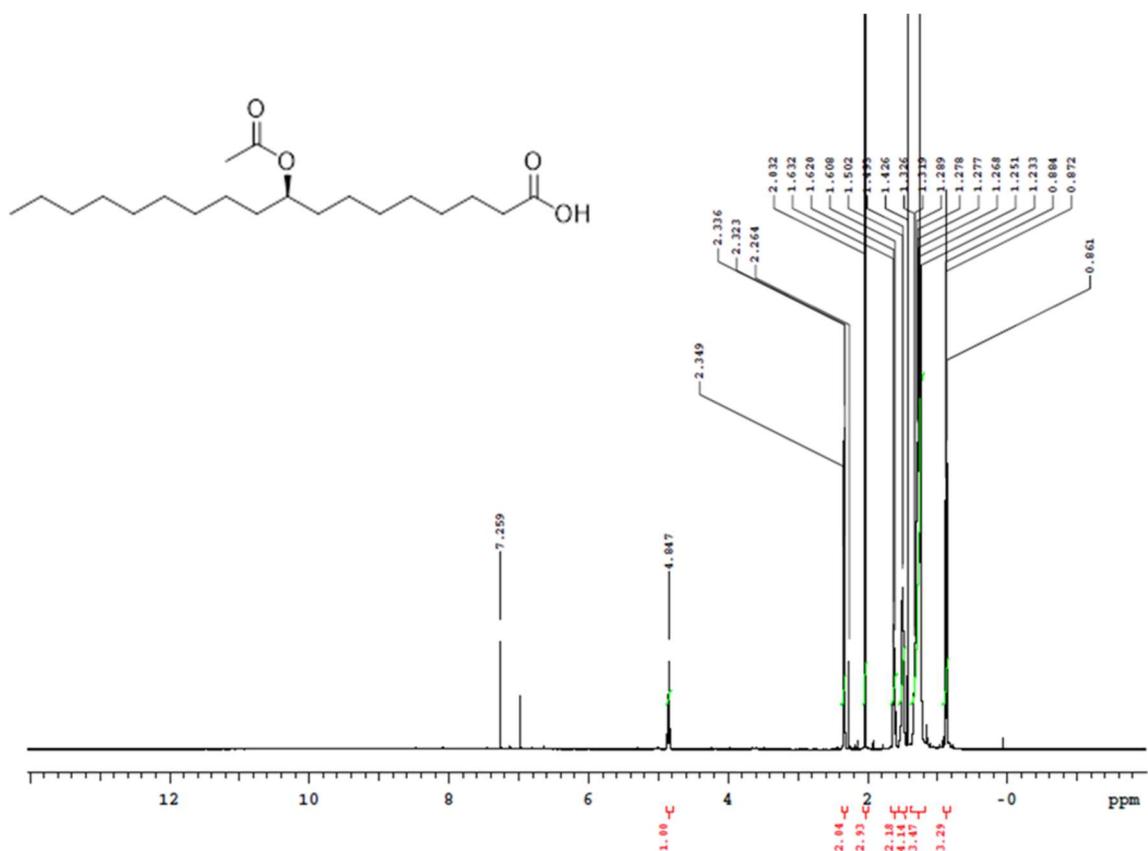


Figure S1. ^1H NMR spectrum (600 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of (*R*)-9-acethoxyoctadecanoic acid (**2**), (with traces of BHT).

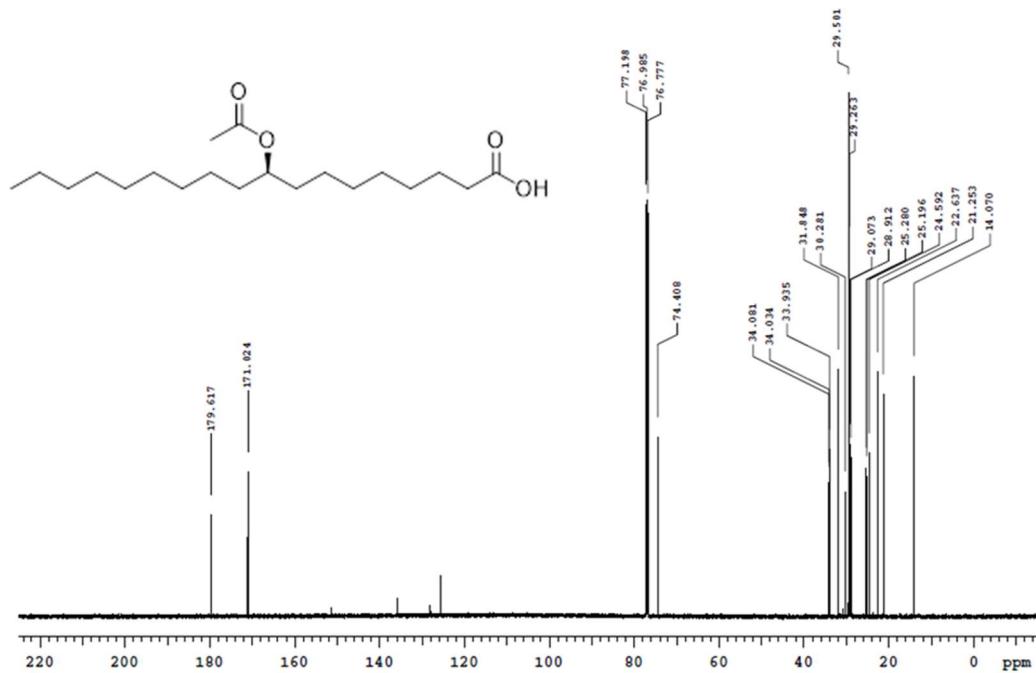


Figure S2. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (150.8 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of (*R*)-9-acethoxyoctadecanoic acid (**2**), (with traces of BHT).

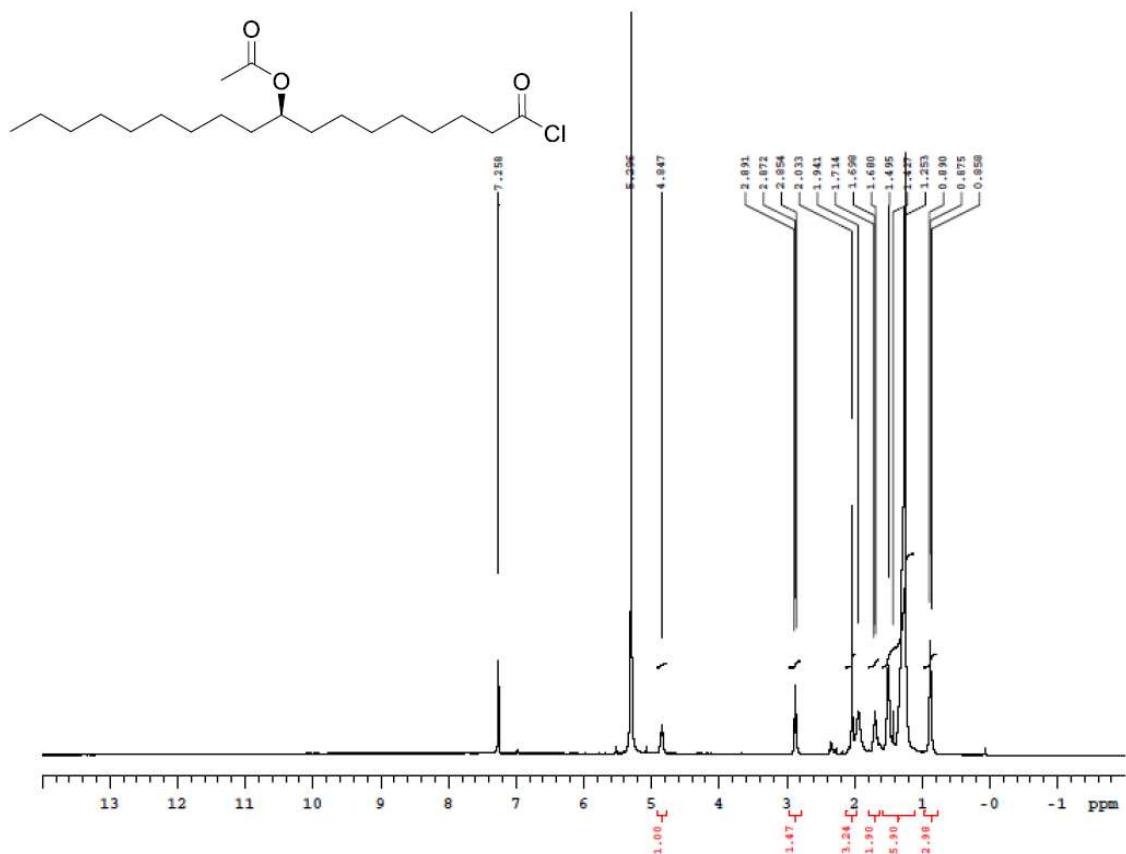


Figure S3. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of (*R*)-1-chloro-1-oxooctadecan-9-yl acetate (**3**).

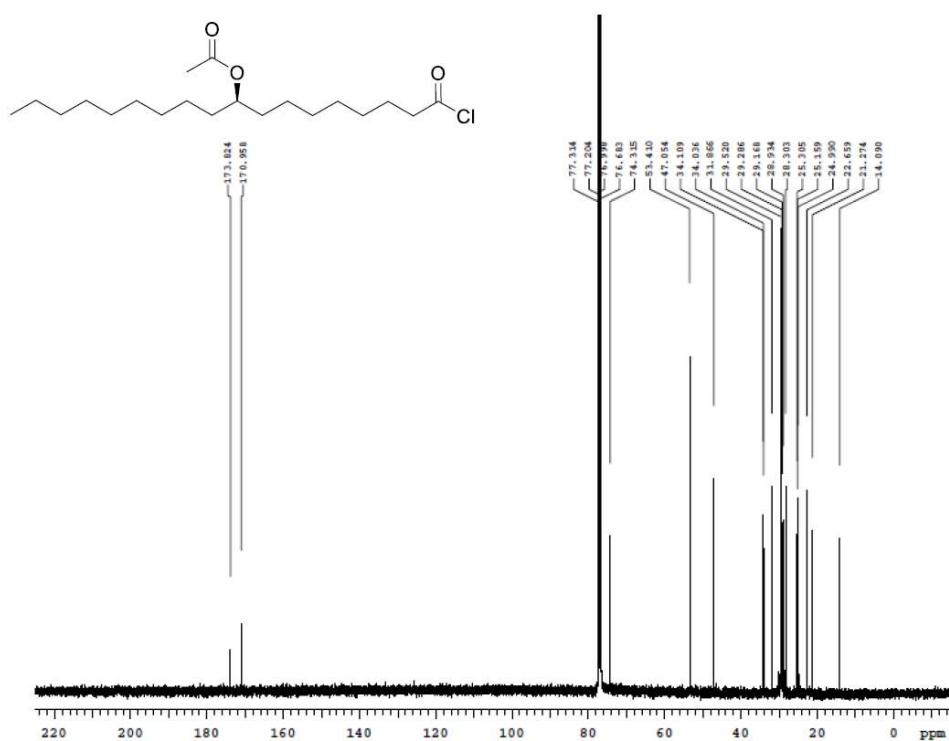


Figure S4. ^{13}C NMR (100.5 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of (*R*)-1-chloro-1-oxooctadecan-9-yl acetate (**3**).

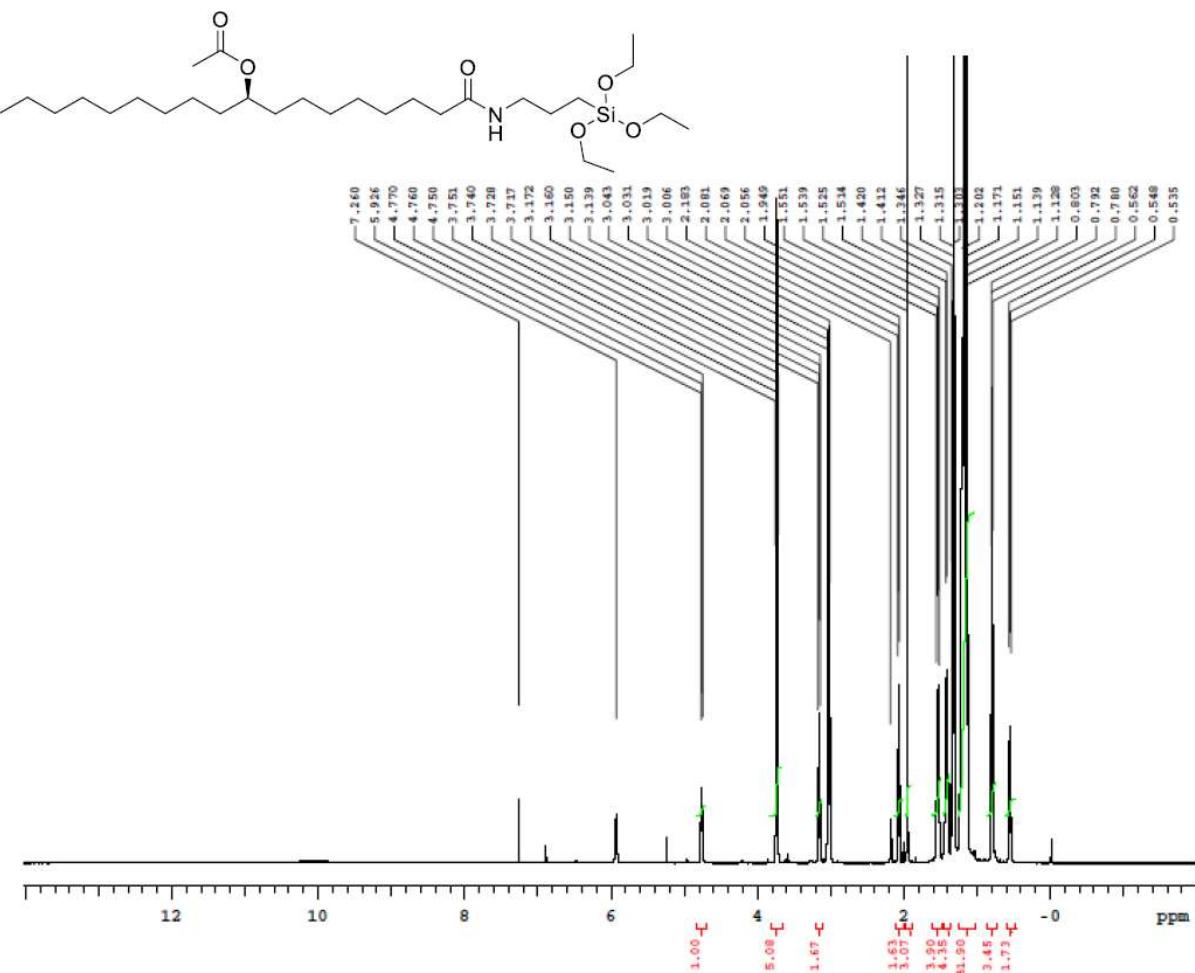


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum (600 MHz, CDCl₃, 298 K) of (*R*)-1-oxo-1-((3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl)amino)octadecan-9-yl acetate (**4**).

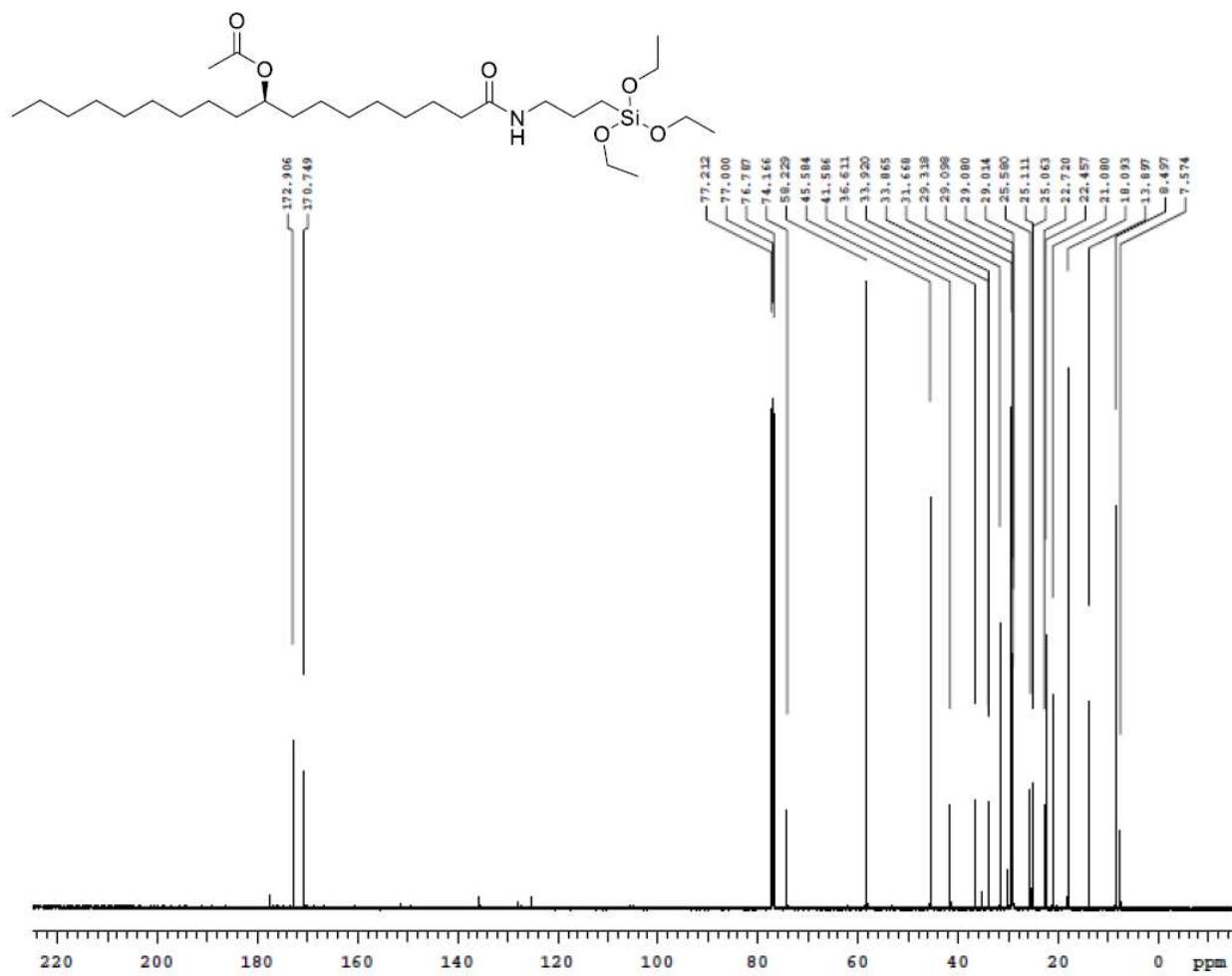


Figure S6. ^{13}C NMR spectrum (150.8 MHz, CDCl_3 , 298 K) of (*R*)-1-oxo-1-((3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl)amino)octadecan-9-yl acetate (**4**).

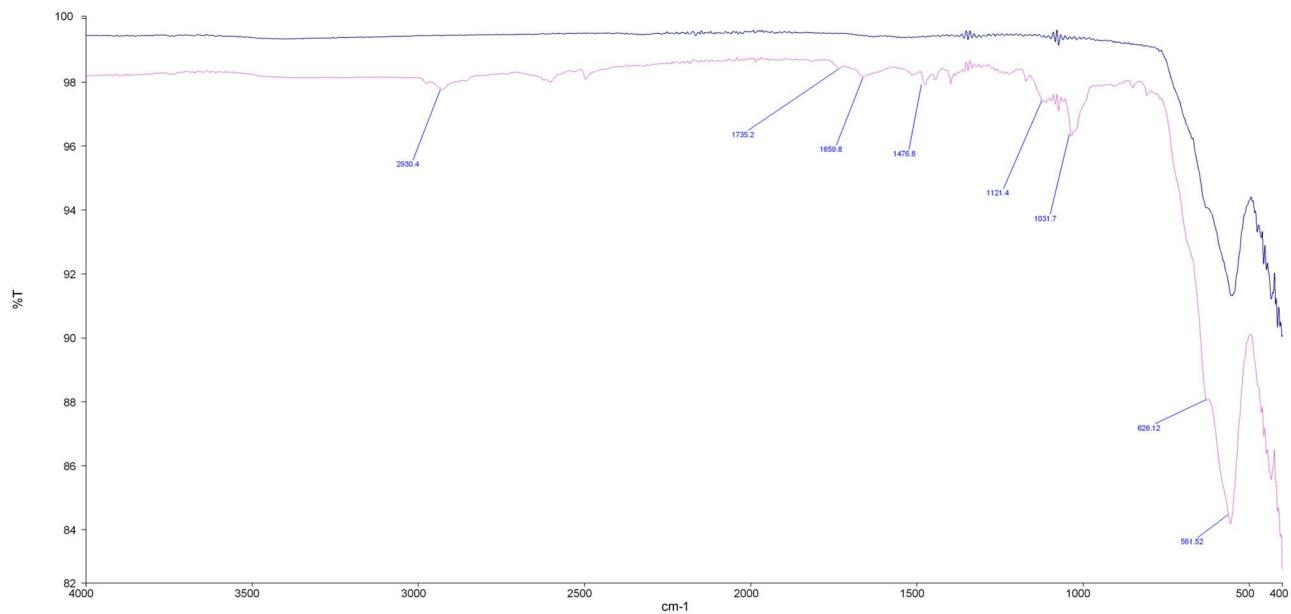


Figure S7. Up (blue): IR spectrum (ATR) of B-magnetite; Low (pink): IR spectrum (ATR) of MAGOR.

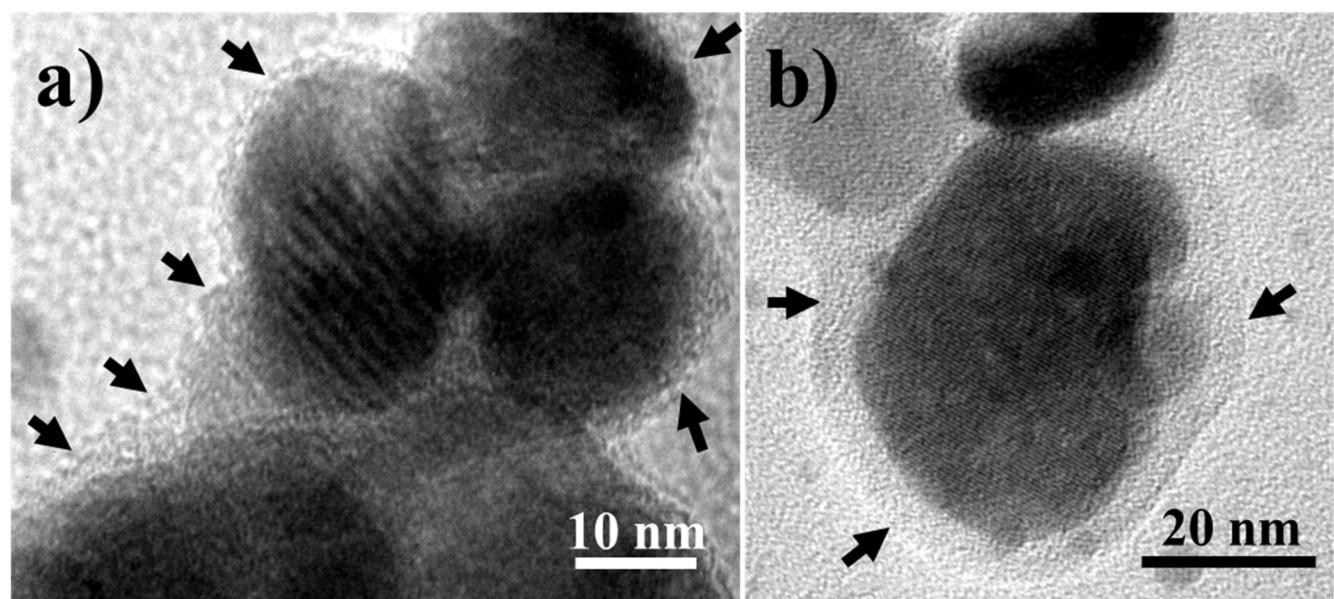


Figure S8. TEM bright field images of MAGOR nanoparticles, a) and b). A quite homogeneous amorphous layer (arrows) is visible around nanoparticles. This layer can be associated to the attached organic phase.