

Supplementary Information

Label-Free Isolation of Rare Tumor Cells from Untreated Whole Blood by Interfacial Viscoelastic Microfluidics

Fei Tian,^{1,2, +} Lili Cai,^{4, +} Jianqiao Chang,² Shanshan Li,¹ Chao Liu,^{2,3★} Tiejun Li,^{1★} and Jiashu Sun^{2,3★}

¹ School of Mechanical Engineering, Hebei University of Technology, Tianjin 300401, China

² CAS Key Laboratory of Standardization and Measurement for Nanotechnology, CAS Center for Excellence in Nanoscience, National Center for Nanoscience and Technology, Beijing 100190, China

³ University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

⁴ Department of Geriatric Laboratory Medicine, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China

⁺These authors contributed equally.

E-mail address: liuc@nanoctr.cn; li_tiejun@hebut.edu.cn; sunjs@nanoctr.cn

Tel:+86-10-82545621; Fax: +86-10-82545621

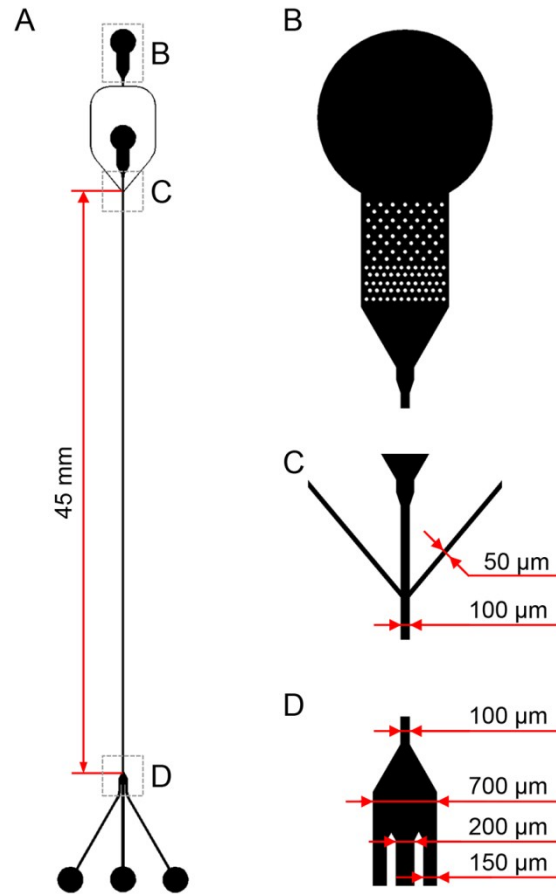


Figure S1. (A) CAD design showing that the co-flow microfluidic device consists of a separation section that is 45 mm long and 100 μm wide, (B, C) two inlets with debris filters for core and sample fluids, respectively, and (D) three outlets for tumor cells (one center outlet with a width of 250 μm) and blood cells (two side outlets with a width of 150 μm), respectively. The entire microchannel has a uniform depth of 50 μm .

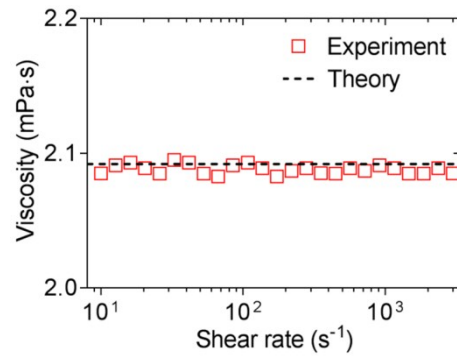


Figure S2. Rheological measurement (markers) and theoretical calculation (dashed line) of shear viscosities of 0.005 % PEO solution.

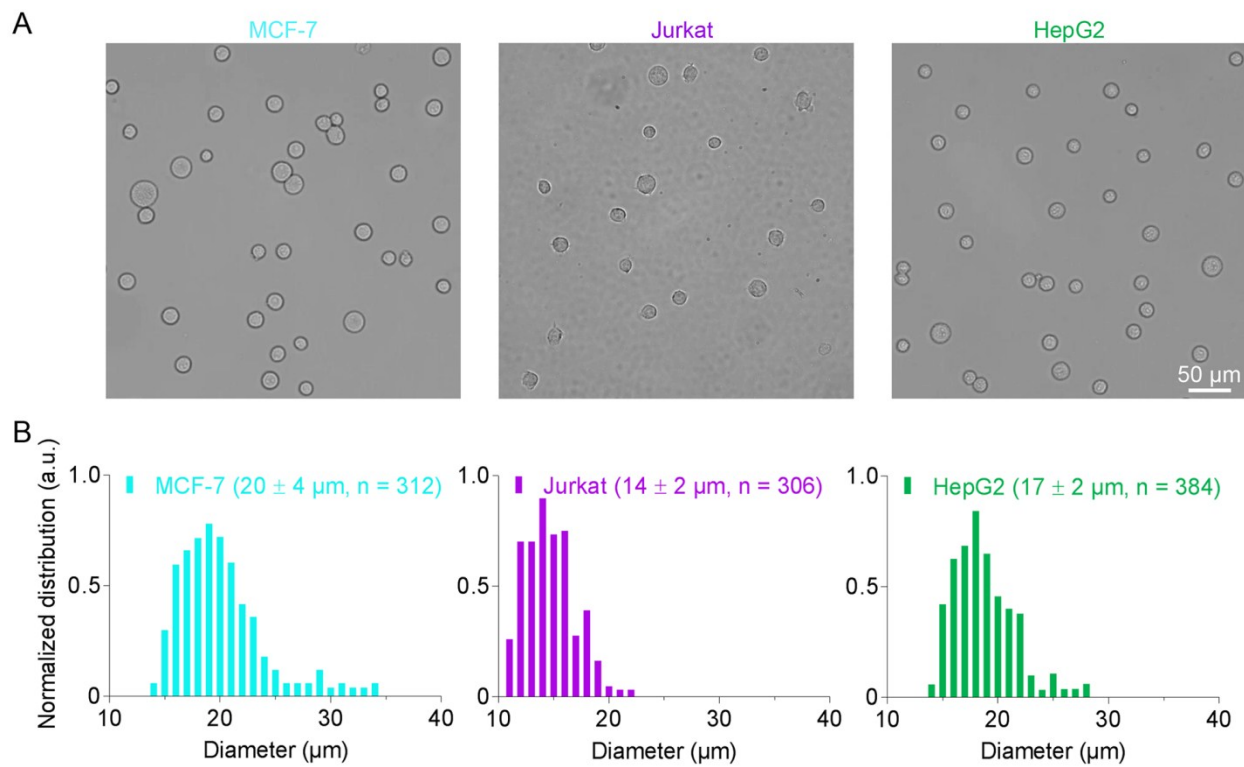


Figure S3. (A) Representative bright-field images and (B) size distributions (mean \pm s.d.) of MCF-7, Jurkat, and HepG2 cells.

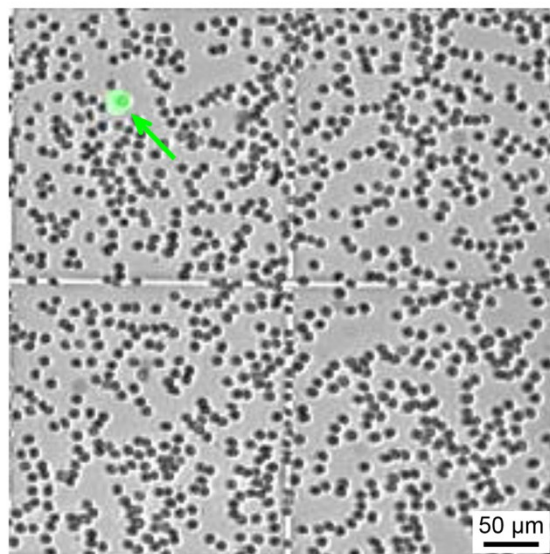


Figure S4. Cell counting by hemocytometer after microfluidic separation of whole blood spiked with HepG2 cells (green, initially spiked at a concentration of 50 cells mL⁻¹).