Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Lab on a Chip. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2015

Supporting information of

Plasma nanotextured polymeric lab-on-a-chip for highly efficient bacteria capture and lysis

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Table S1. Bacterial strains and plasmids used in this study

Strains and plasmids	Genotype/relevant characteristics		
Salmonella 6910	WT ATCC14028		
E. coli TG1	WT E. Coli K12		

Plasmids	Genotype/relevant characteristics		
pFPV25,1	GFP, Ampi ^R		
pMW211	RFP, Ampi ^R		

Ampi^R refers to ampicillin resistance.

Direct detection of Salmonella-GFP cells on plasma nanotextured polymers: Bacteria sample preparation

In Fig. S1 a schematic for bacteria sample preparation is shown. Photos of Lysogeny Broth (LB) medium 1) before cultivation, 2) after overnight cultivation at

37 °C in LB. 3) After first centrifugation (4000 rpm 4 min). The following steps include removal of LB supernatant, addition of PBS and centrifugation (2 repetitions). 5) OD measurement at 600 nm. The following standard was used: for OD=0.2 (linear region), C=3.2*10⁸ cells/mL. Serial dilutions down to 10² cells/mL. 5) Perform plating on petri dishes with LB-agar (3 replicates) for both initial concentrations and chip effluents.

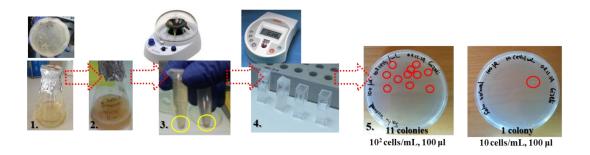


Fig. S1 Schematic of bacteria sample preparation.

Table S2. The primer pairs used and the corresponding fragment sizes produced by PCR

Target gene	Primer pair	PCR fragment size (bp)	
Salmonella <i>purE</i>	Forward: GACACCTCAAAAGCAGCGT Reverse: AGACGGCGATACCCAGCGG	635	
Salmonella ttrR	Forward: GGATGATGATACGGCGGTC	455	
E soli omnC	Reverse: CTTCCGCAATTTCACGGTTC Forward: GTGATGTGTGCGGGAATGG	212	
E. coli <i>ompG</i>	Reverse: CAAATTTATACATCGACAACCAACC	313	

Fabrication of bacteria capture module

Fig. S2 (a, b) shows the layout of the chip design with 3 parallel microchannels and illustrates SEM images of the PMMA bacteria capture module

after lithography with a thin inorganic-organic hybrid photoresist (ORMOCER – Ormocomp). The etching rate of Ormocomp photoresist is 25 nm/min after an initial 120 nm thickness loss during the first minute (see K. Tsougeni et al., Photolithography and Plasma Processing of Polymeric Lab on Chip for Wetting and Fouling Control and Cell Patterning, Microelectr. Eng., 2014, 124 (0), 47-52).

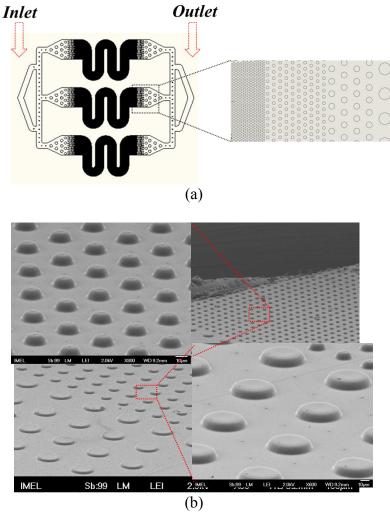


Fig. S2 (a) Layout of the chip design with 3 parallel microchannels. (b) The microfluidic channels of PMMA after lithography with ORMOCER photoresist. The Si containing polymer layer ($\sim 6~\mu m$) was exposed through a photo-mask using UV broadband light 365-nm, and then the soluble unexposed part was removed (developed) by means of MIBK (methyl-isobutyl-ketone) and IPA (iso-propyl-alcohol).

Table S3. Total capture module area and volume of capture module

Total Capture Module Area
1. Area $_{\text{empty chip}} = 668.6 \text{ mm}^2$
2. Area $post projection = 162.4 \text{ mm}^2$
3. Area free chip = 506.2 mm^2
4. Area $_{\text{post sidewall}} = 491.8 \text{ mm}^2$
5. Area $_{ALL\ CHIP} = 998\ mm^2$
Volume of Capture Module
Volume $_{\text{empty chip}} = 16.7 \mu l$
Volume of posts = 4 μl
Volume of wells = $7.1 \mu l$
VOLUME $_{FREE} = 19.8 \mu l$

Direct counting of fluorescence images

Table S4. Counting of Data

Antibody	Initial Concentration (cells/mL)	Total InjectedNumber of Cells in chip	Total captured cells in chip	Capture efficiency (%)	
	108	10 ⁷	3610234	36	
	10 ⁷	10 ⁶ 508929		51	
Polyclonal: AbD Serotec	106	10 ⁵	75686	76	
ADD Scrotte	10 ⁵	104	9002	90	
	104	10 ³	1213	100	
Polyclonal: KPL	108	10 ⁷	2704840	27	
	10 ⁷	10 ⁶	10 ⁶ 441924		
	106	10 ⁵	10 ⁵ 62480		
	10 ⁵	104	8858	88	
	104	10 ³	1730	100	
	5*10 ²	5*10 ¹	1294	100	
Monoclonal: MyBioSource	108	10 ⁷	853697	9	
	10 ⁷	10 ⁶	188848	18	
	106	10 ⁵	39401	39	
	10 ⁵	104			

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1 . 4 3 1	741 100
	741 : 100
	7-11 100

Thermal lysis on chip performed on a hotplate: Experimental set-up

Fig. S3 (a) illustrates the experimental setup that used for bacteria thermal lysis on chip. Thermal lysis was performed on a hotplate. A thermocouple and a thermometer were used to control the temperature inside the microchannel. The device holder and the tube where the effluents were collected are shown in enlargement. Fig. S3 (b) shows snapshots during heating of chip. The vapor formed at 95 °C but no leakage was observed after flashing the chip to collect the lysis effluents.

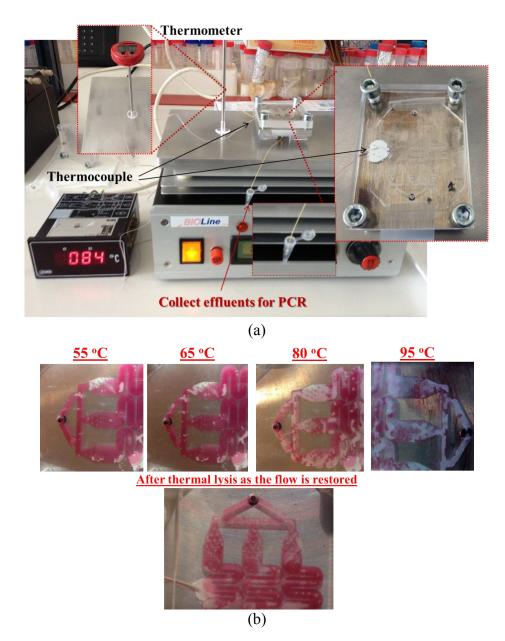


Fig. S3 (a) The experimental set up for thermal lysis on chip. (b) Snapshots during heating of chip.

Thermal lysis on chip followed by conventional off chip PCR and agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products: How much effluent to collect

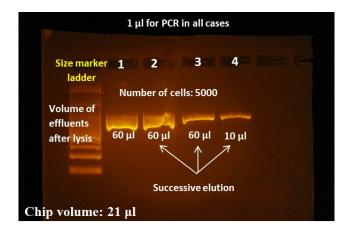


Fig. S4 Agarose gel electrophoresis of salmonella DNA (derived from 5000 cells) after thermal lysis on chip and off chip PCR. Lane 1 corresponds to 60 μl effluent. Lanes 2, 3, 4 correspond to successive elutions. The total volume extracted from chip was 190μl.

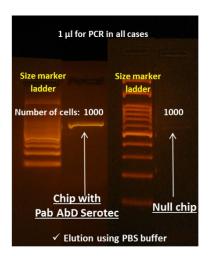


Fig. S5 Comparison experiment between a null chip containing mouse gamma globulin rather than AbD Serotec anti-LPS antibody and a chip with the specific antibody of AbD Serotec. 1000 cells were injected in both cases.

Table S5. Specificity of *S.* Typhimurium versus *E. coli* on PMMA cell capture microchips

Cell [mixture (1:1)]	Initial Concentration (cells/mL)	Injected Volume (µl)	Total Injected Number of Cells in chip	Injected cells/mm ²	Captured Cells/mm ²	Selectivity
	M	Ionoclona	l antibody My	BioSource		
Salmonella (green)	1,00E+08	20	2,00E+06	3,16E+03	2,77E+02	492:1
E. coli (red)	1,00E+08	20	2,00E+06	3,16E+03	5,63E-01	
	Polyclonal antibody AbD Serotec					
Salmonella (green)	1,00E+08	20	2,00E+06	3,23E+03	3,92E+02	500:1
E. coli (red)	1,00E+08	20	2,00E+06	3,23E+03	7,88E-01	
Polyclonal antibody KPL						
Salmonella (green)	1,00E+08	20	2,00E+06	3,23E+03	5,38E+02	330:1
E. coli (red)	1,00E+08	20	2,00E+06	3,23E+03	1,63E+00	