

Microfluidic Chip with Double-Sided Herringbone Microstructures for Enhanced Capture of Rare Tumor Cells

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Supplementary Tables

Table S1. The geometrical parameters and corresponding actual sizes of the single-sided herringbone chips.

μ	0.25	0.375	0.5	0.625	0.75
Width of groove: μW_T (μm)	50	75	100	125	150
Spacing between grooves: $(1-\mu) W_T$ (μm)	150	125	100	75	50
Groove periodicity: W_T (μm)	200				
λ	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Height of groove: λH (μm)	30	40	50	60	70
Height of microchannel: $(1-\lambda)H$ (μm)	70	60	50	40	30
Total height: H (μm)	100				

Table S3. Percentages of contacting streamlines (C. S.) and contacting points (C. P.) with different geometrical parameters (width of herringbone groove / interval between herringbone grooves / depth of herringbone groove / height of microchannel) and different inlet flow rates. The flow direction is reverse flow. Geometrical designs leading to >90% contacting streamlines are shown in the table.

	75/125/50/50		100/100/50/50		125/75/50/50		150/50/50/50	
	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)
1 mL/h	--	--	94	8.04	95	10.22	91	5.17
2 mL/h	--	--	92	8.9	93	9.54	92	7.91
3 mL/h	--	--	100	4.91	95	11.36	91	6.73
4 mL/h	--	--	92	6.32	92	8.88	90	5.59
5 mL/h	--	--	92	4.87	--	--	--	--
	75/125/60/40		100/100/60/40		125/75/60/40		150/50/60/40	
	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)
1 mL/h	97	31.42	99	12.61	100	17.04	100	7.28
2 mL/h	97	34.19	99	11.49	100	11.22	100	6.7
3 mL/h	97	28.02	100	13.15	100	8.06	100	8.5
4 mL/h	96	23.52	97	11.17	100	7.48	99	4.84
5 mL/h	90	23.25	95	13.14	95	6.67	98	3.45
	75/125/70/30		100/100/70/30		125/75/70/30		150/50/70/30	
	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)	C. S. (%)	C. P. (%)
1 mL/h	100	38.56	100	11.28	100	16.05	100	16.61
2 mL/h	100	34.35	100	14.38	100	9.98	100	10.14
3 mL/h	99	17.79	100	9.47	100	14.41	100	12.63
4 mL/h	98	14.17	94	2.38	98	7.45	100	12.55
5 mL/h	--	--	--	--	91	2.62	95	8.81

Table S4. Primers used in this study for targeting oncogenic driver mutations. All primers were synthesized by Life Technologies.

Name	Sequence
EGFR-18F	TGGAGAAGCTCCCAACCAA
EGFR-18R	TTCCCAAACACTCAGTGAAACA
EGFR-19F	GTGGCACCATCTCACAATT
EGFR-19R	ATGCTCCAGGCTCACCAAG
EGFR-20F	CTTTATCCAATGTGCTCCTC
EGFR-20R	TCTCCCTTCCCTGATTACCT
EGFR-21F	TTCGCCAGCCATAAGTCCT
EGFR-21R	TCATTCACTGTCCCAGCAAG

Supplementary Figures

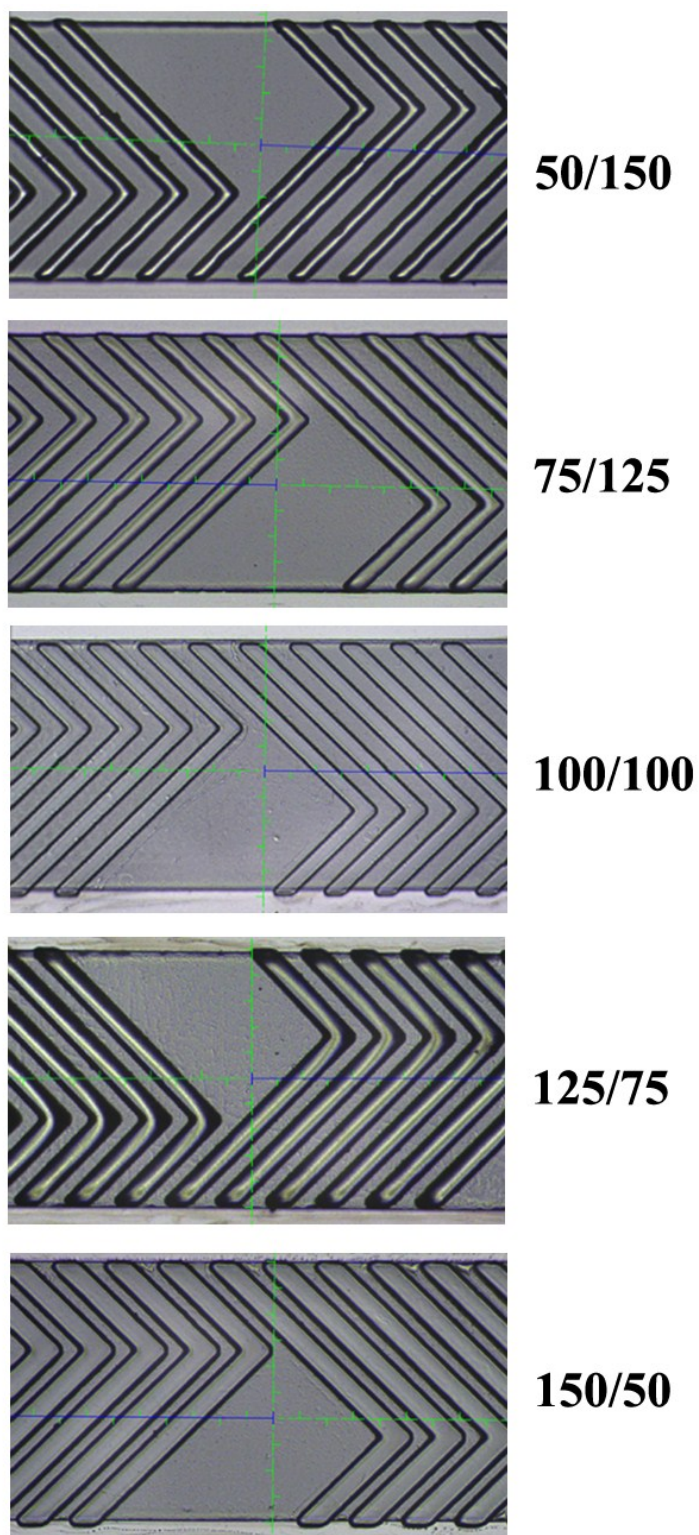


Figure S1. The microscopic figures of photoresist templates of single-sided herringbone chips with different herringbone groove width.

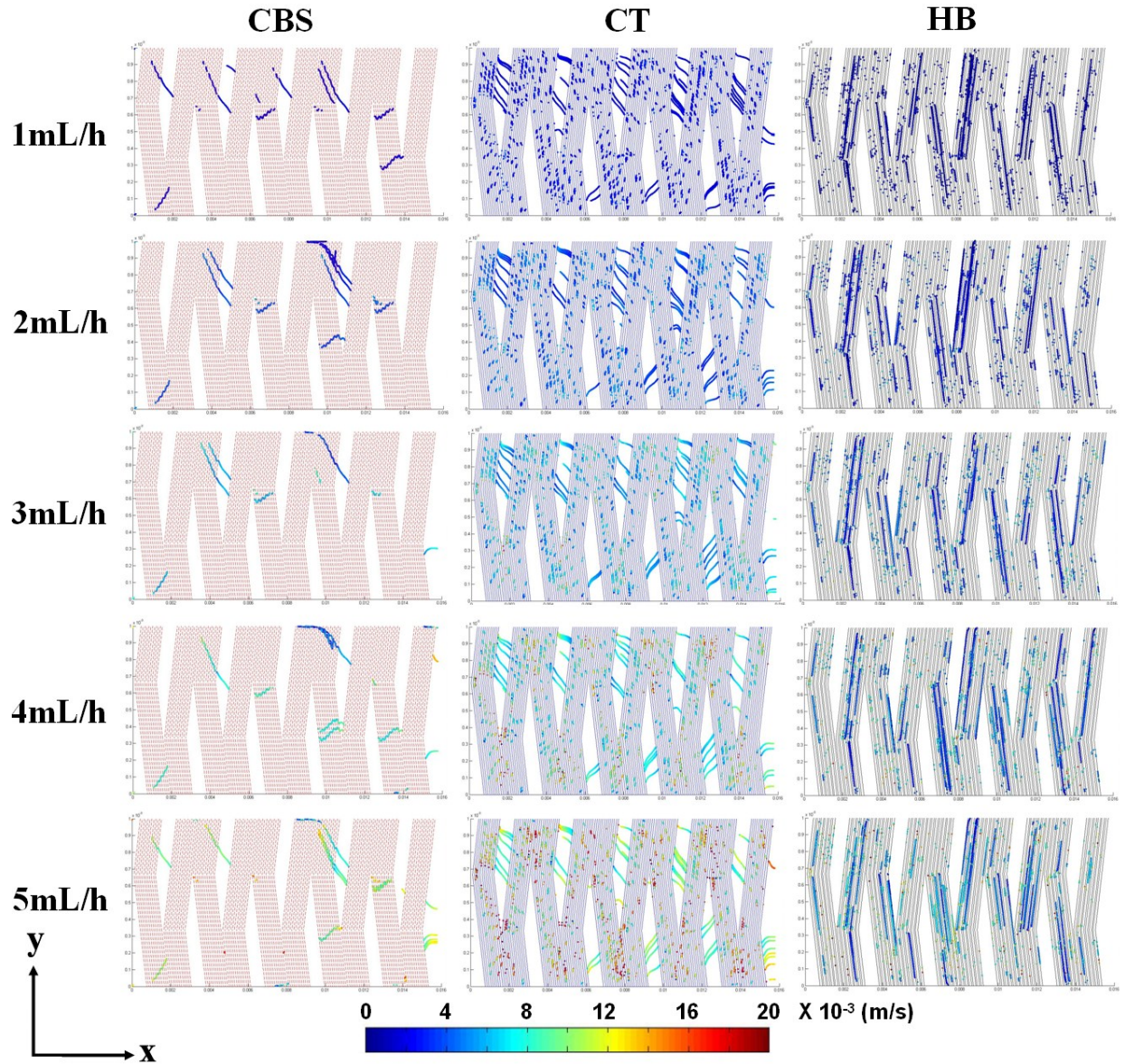


Figure S2. Simulated surface contact as a function of the inlet flow rate under forward flow, broken down by contact location (CBS: channel bottom and sides; CT: channel top; HB: herringbone groove top and sides). The herringbone groove width, interval between herringbone grooves, herringbone groove depth and channel height are fixed at 125 μm , 75 μm , 50 μm and 50 μm ($\mu=0.625$, $\lambda=0.5$), respectively. The color bar is shown with the unit of m/s.

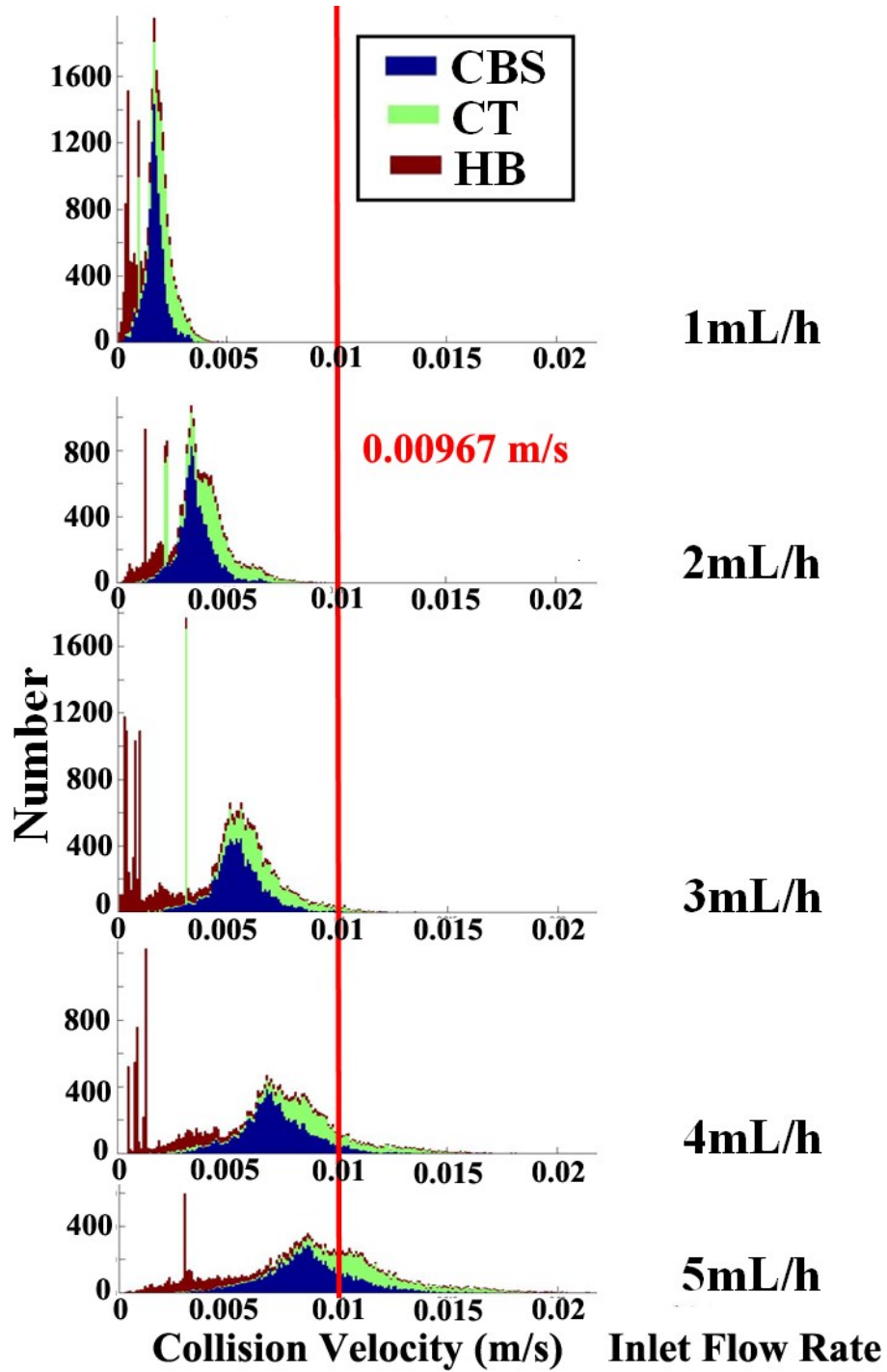


Figure S3. Distributions of contact velocity under different inlet flow rates and contact locations (CBS: channel bottom and sides; CT: channel top; HB: herringbone groove top and sides). The herringbone groove width, interval between herringbone grooves, herringbone groove depth and channel height are fixed at 125 μm , 75 μm , 50 μm and 50 μm ($\mu=0.625$, $\lambda=0.5$), respectively. The flow direction is reverse flow (see Figure 1A).

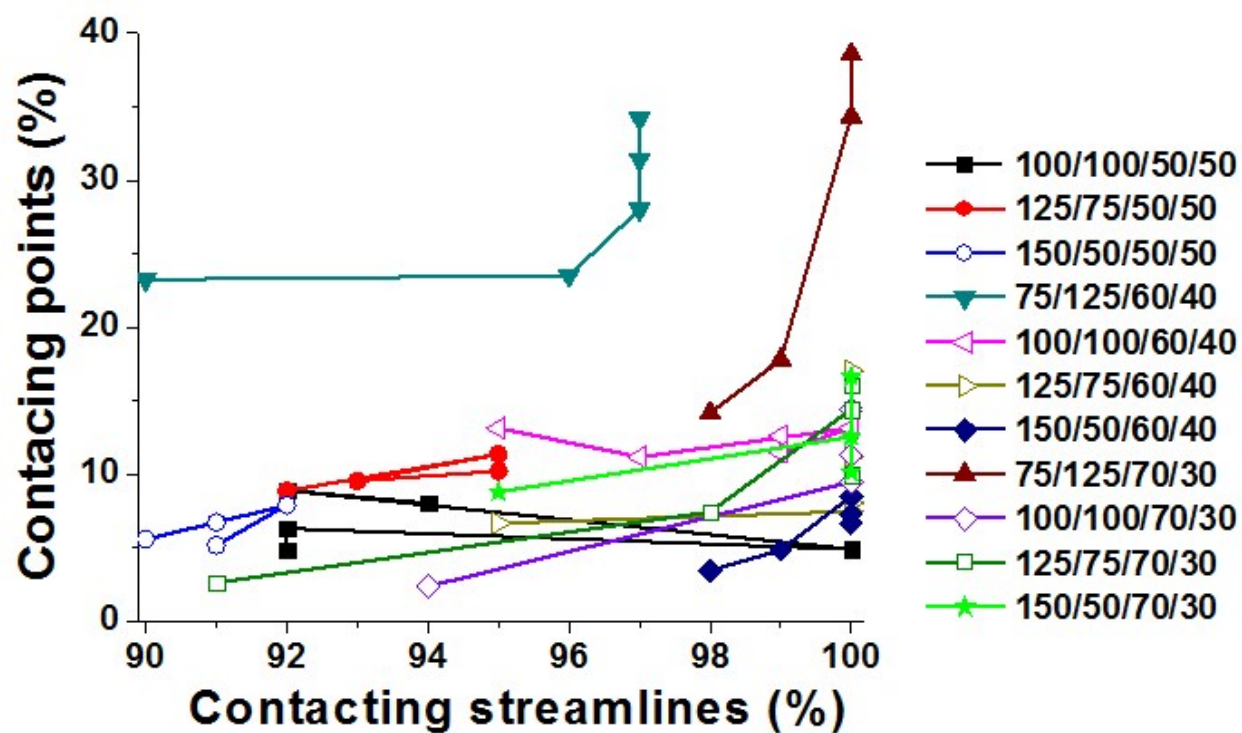


Figure S4. Percentages of contacting streamlines and points with different geometrical parameters (width of herringbone groove / interval between herringbone grooves / depth of herringbone groove / height of microchannel) and different inlet flow rates (1~5 mL/h). The flow direction is reverse flow.

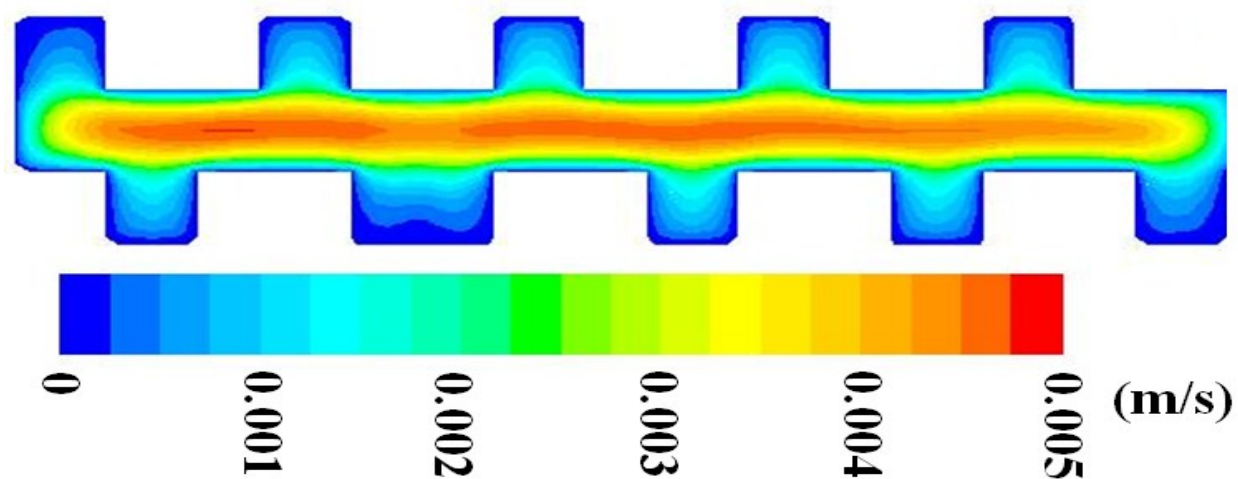


Figure S5. Velocity profile in the double-sided herringbone chip shown in Figure 4C