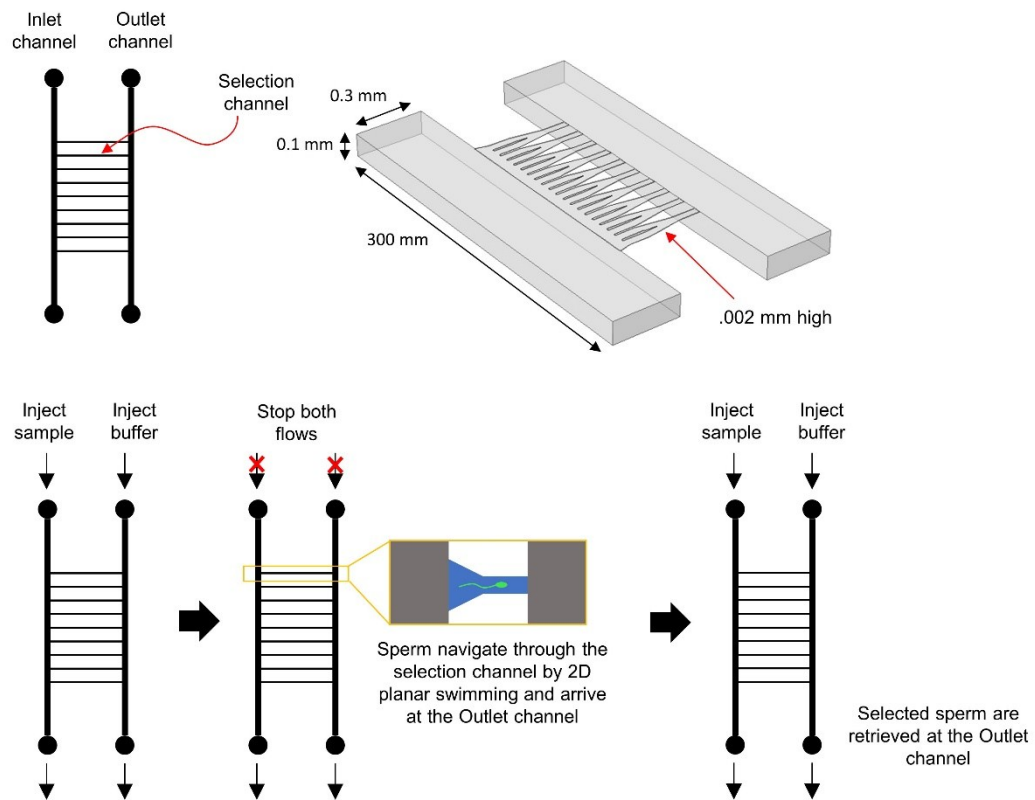


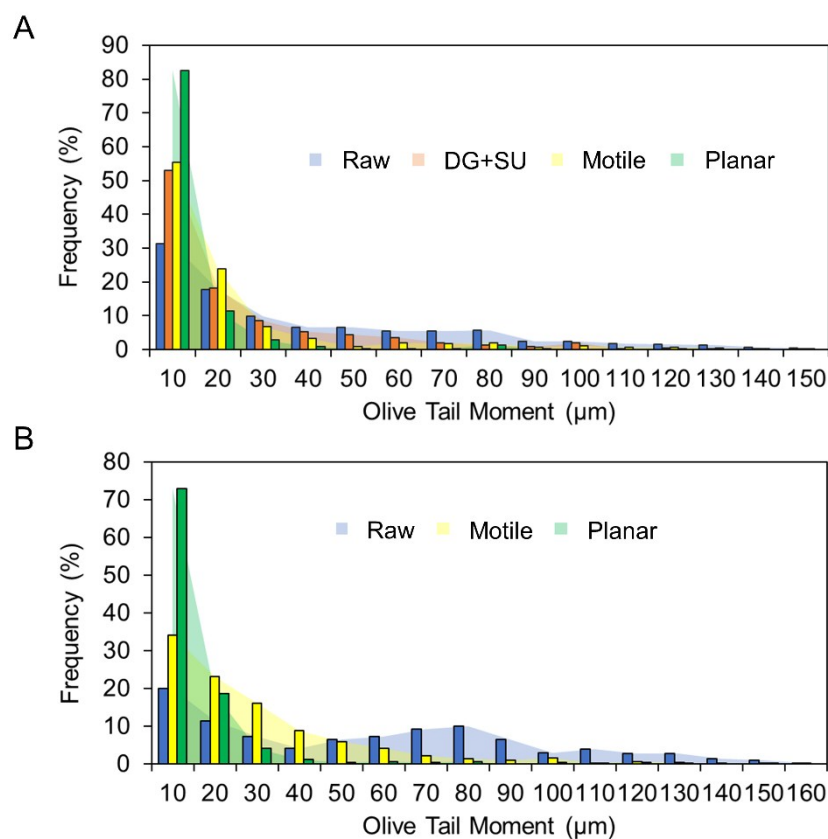
## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Two-Dimensional Planar Swimming Selects for High DNA Integrity Sperm

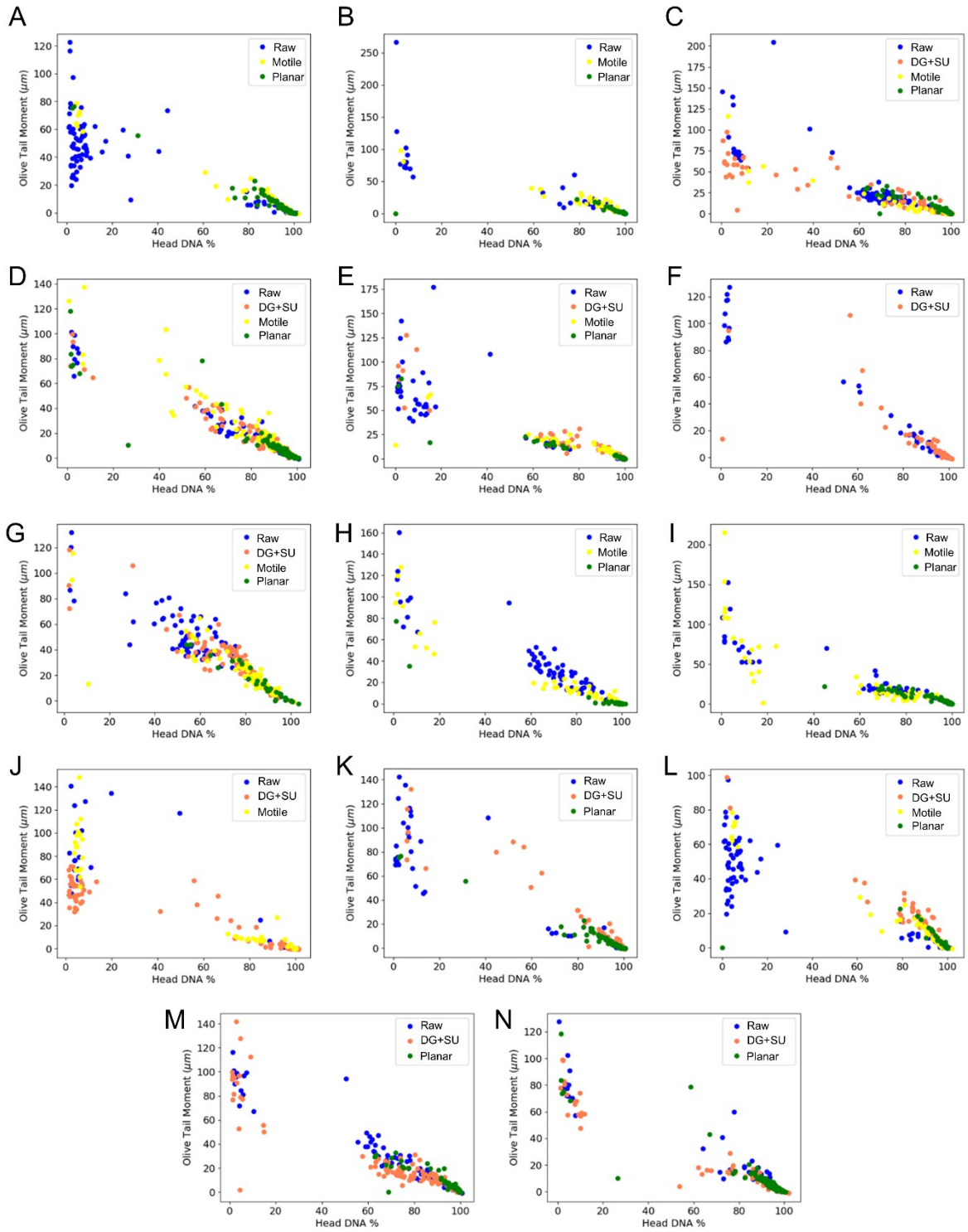
Jason Riordon,<sup>a§</sup> Farhang Tarlan,<sup>a§</sup> Jae Bem You,<sup>a§</sup> Biao Zhang,<sup>a,b</sup> Percival J. Graham,<sup>a</sup> Tian Kong,<sup>a</sup> Yihe Wang,<sup>a</sup> Alexander Lagunov,<sup>c</sup> Thomas Hannam,<sup>c</sup> Keith Jarvi,<sup>d</sup> David Sinton<sup>a,\*</sup>



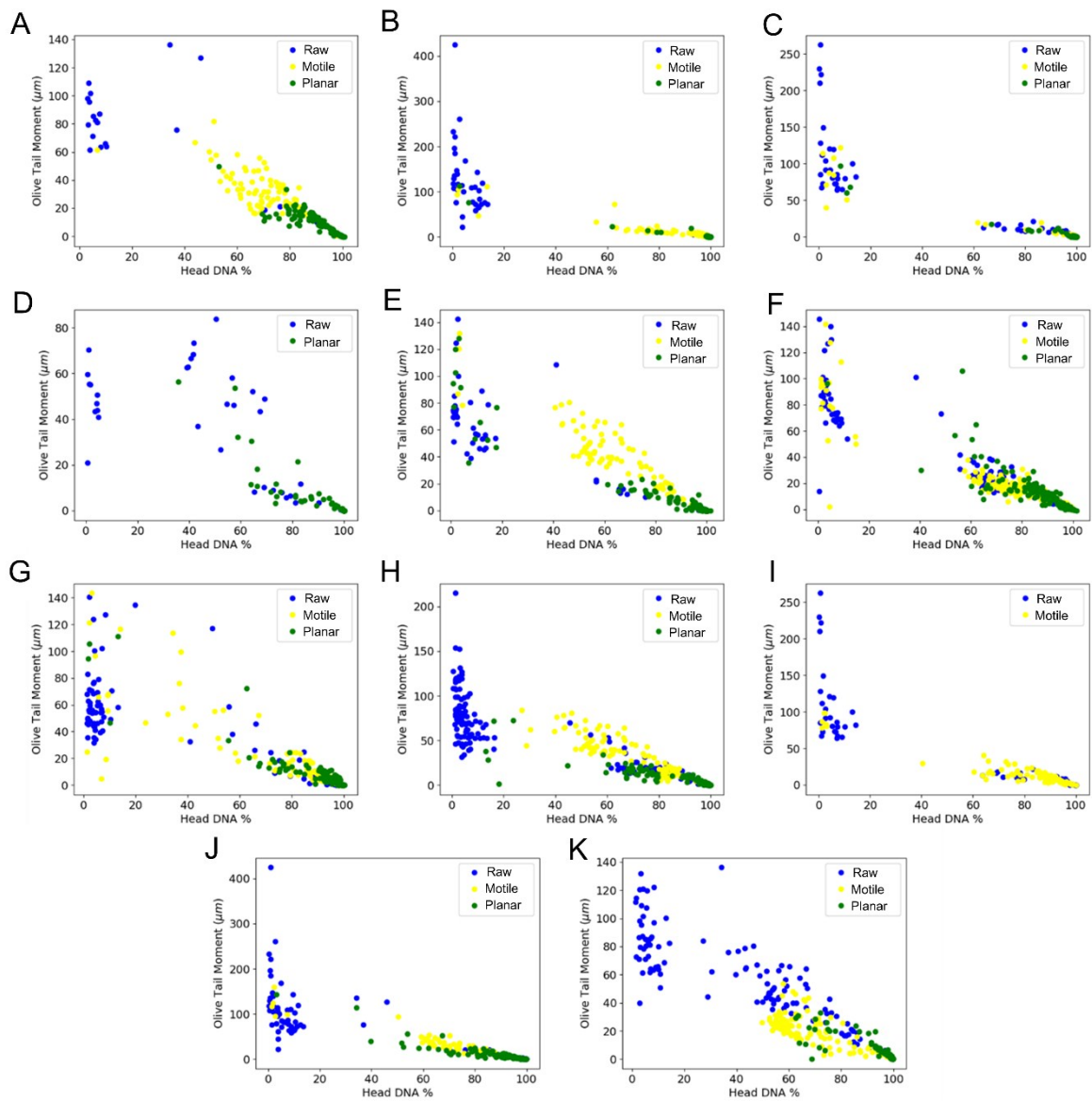
**Fig. S1** Schematic demonstrating loading, selection and collection in the device.



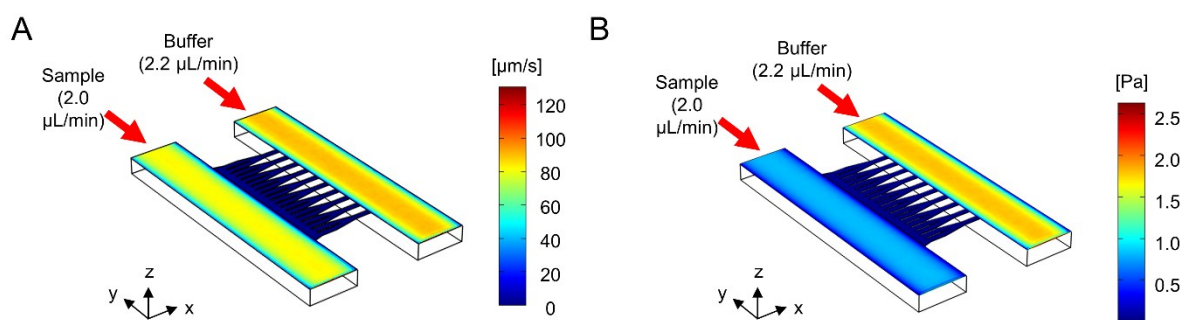
**Fig. S2** Average olive tail moment distribution of donor and clinical patient semen samples. A) In donor samples 28% of raw sperm showed  $< 10 \mu\text{m}$  olive tail moment, while this ratio increased to 50% for the motile sperm and to 99% for the planar swimming sperm. B) In patient samples, 30% of the raw sperm exhibited  $< 10 \mu\text{m}$  olive tail moment. This ratio increased to 64% for the motile sperm and 98% for the planar swimming sperm.



**Fig. S3** Head DNA % and olive tail moment scatter plot of each donor semen sample following single-cell gel electrophoresis.



**Fig. S4** Head DNA % and olive tail moment scatter plots of each patient semen sample following single-cell gel electrophoresis.



**Fig. S5** Numerical simulation of velocity distribution (A) and shear stress distribution (B) in the device during loading and collection processes, within a plane that crosses the selection channels at mid-height.

**Table S1.** Detailed comet measurements for both donor and patient samples. Values are presented as average  $\pm$  S.D.

	Donor			Patient		
	Head DNA (%)	OTM ( $\mu$ m)	Tail Moment ( $\mu$ m)	Head DNA (%)	OTM ( $\mu$ m)	Tail Moment ( $\mu$ m)
<b>Raw (range)</b>	59.5 $\pm$ 10.0 (40.5 – 77.5)	35.8 $\pm$ 6.9 (20.5 – 46.2)	72.8 $\pm$ 19.1 (35.5 – 118.8)	40.8 $\pm$ 7.5 (24.9 – 49.1)	58.0 $\pm$ 18.8 (34.6 – 99.6)	122.1 $\pm$ 31.2 (72.0 – 186.0)
<b>DG+SU (range)</b>	79.7 $\pm$ 5.5 (69.1 – 87.6)	18.1 $\pm$ 5.1 (13.0 – 31.3)	29.8 $\pm$ 11.5 (14.5 – 52.1)	Data not available		
<b>Motile (range)</b>	81.1 $\pm$ 5.0 (70.0 – 87.7)	16.5 $\pm$ 4.9 (9.9 – 23.8)	28.6 $\pm$ 12.7 (11.3 – 49.1)	73.2 $\pm$ 6.5 (62.2 – 82.7)	25.4 $\pm$ 9.6 (15.2 – 43.0)	47.4 $\pm$ 18.5 (26.3 – 82.0)
<b>Planar (range)</b>	92.5 $\pm$ 2.5 (90.0 – 97.5)	6.5 $\pm$ 2.7 (2.0 – 10.2)	7.7 $\pm$ 3.3 (1.8 – 11.2)	90.4 $\pm$ 2.3 (87.5 – 95.3)	7.8 $\pm$ 2.2 (4.3 – 11.0)	11.1 $\pm$ 2.6 (8.7 – 18.0)

**Table S2.** Sperm concentration and motile concentration of the anonymized donor semen samples used in this study

<b>Donor #</b>	<b>Sperm concentration (<math>10^6 \times \text{mL}^{-1}</math>)</b>	<b>Motile concentration (<math>10^6 \times \text{mL}^{-1}</math>)</b>
1	75	25
2	72	26
3	104	31
4	58	16
5	68	20
6	74	21
7	116	45
8	105	37
9	111	40
10	114	55
11	118	61
12	94	52
13	97	36
14	95	42
15	51	32
16	166	91



**Table S3.** Sperm concentration and motile concentration of the anonymized patient semen samples used in this study

<b>Patient #</b>	<b>Sperm concentration (<math>10^6 \times \text{mL}^{-1}</math>)</b>	<b>Motile concentration (<math>10^6 \times \text{mL}^{-1}</math>)</b>
1	45	19
2	72	25
3	101	31
4	69	29
5	74	23
6	85	26
7	55	35
8	112	54
9	91	12
10	63	16
11	58	11

**Movie S1** Planar swimming sperm selection process. Sperm must employ a planar swimming mode through the selection channel to reach the outlet channel (right). Once in the selection channel, geometrical confinement mandates planar swimming. The movie is sped up 5x.