

## Supplementary Material

### Microfluidic Device for High-Throughput Affinity-based Isolation of Extracellular Vesicles

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## S1. EV isolation comparison

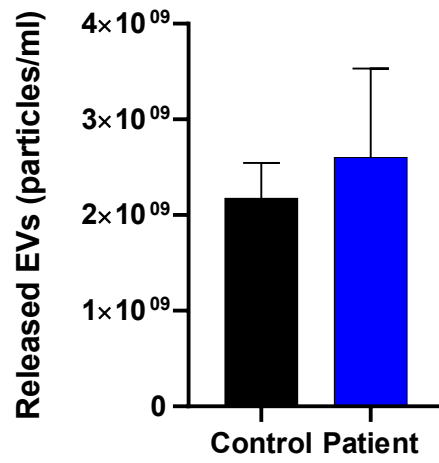
**Table S1.** Comparison of EV isolation methods

Isolation methods	Advantage	Disadvantage	Yield	Purity
Ultracentrifugation	Apply to most sample types Large capacity Isolate all types of EVs	Long process time Low yield High equipment cost	low	High
Ultrafiltration	Simple procedure Fast	Small capacity Low yield Potential damage to EVs	low	high
Polymerbased-precipitation	Simple procedure Large capacity Low cost	Low purity High non-vesicular contamination Additional steps to cleanup	low	low
Immunoaffinity	High purity Selection of EV population	Small sample capacity Inability to harvest intact EV	High	High

## S2. EV isolation and release using clinical samples

**Table S2.** Patient demographics

Cancer Type	Sample ID	Sample description				
		Sex	Age	Stage	Location	Subtype
Lung cancer	<i>LP1</i>	Male	50	IIIA	Lung	Adenocarcinoma
	<i>LP2</i>	Male	70	IIIB	Lung	Adenocarcinoma
	<i>LP3</i>	Female	65	IIIB	Lung	Adenocarcinoma
	<i>LP4</i>	Female	66	IIIB	Lung	Squamous cell
Healthy control	<i>HC1</i>	Male	24	NA	NA	NA
	<i>HC2</i>	Female	27	NA	NA	NA
	<i>HC3</i>	Male	22	NA	NA	NA



**Figure S1.** NTA analysis of harvested EV from lung cancer patients (n=4) and healthy donors (n=3)