

Supporting Information

Antibiotic susceptibility test under a linear concentration gradient using travelling surface acoustic waves

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Supplementary figures

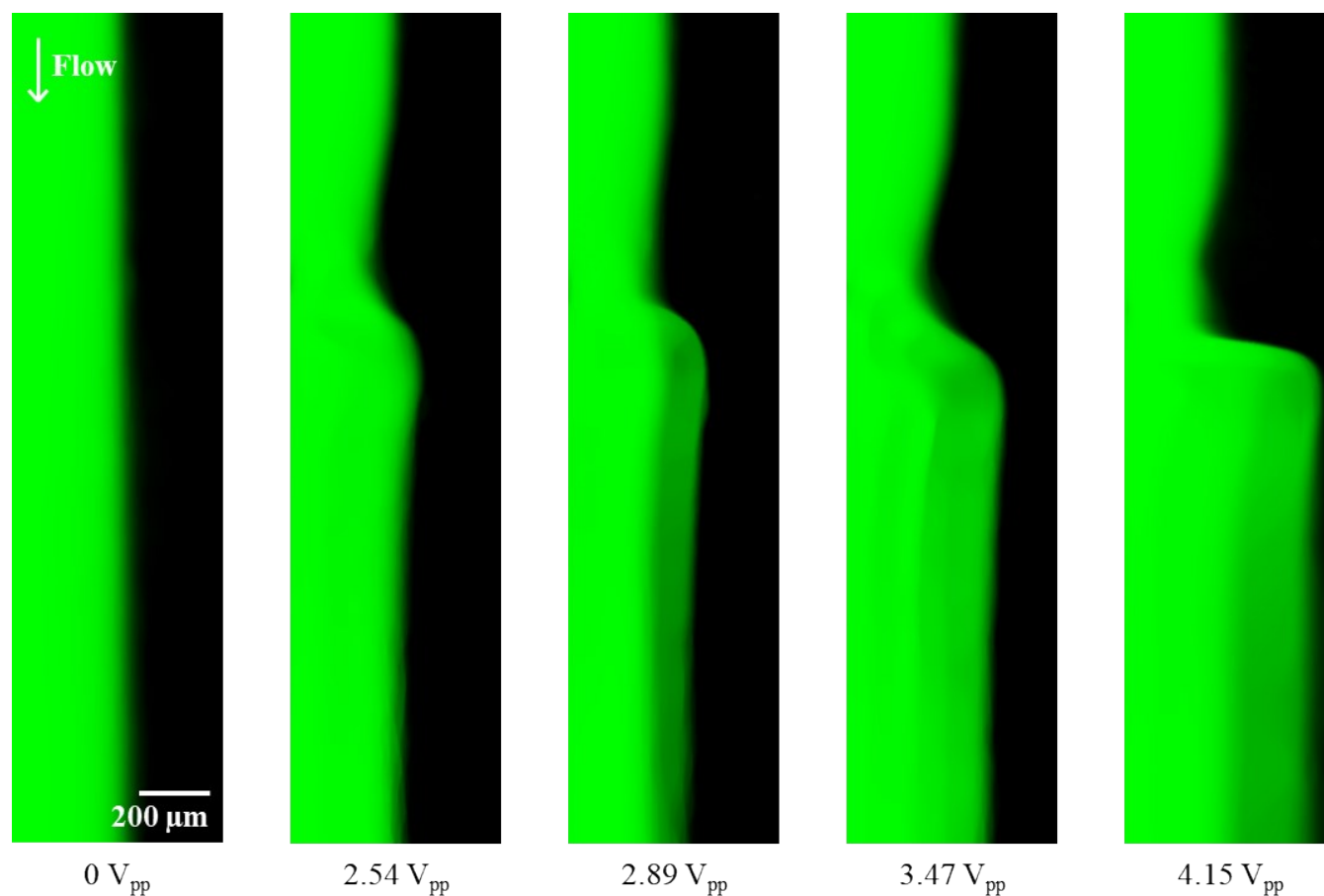


Fig. S1 Fluorescent and antibiotic-free fluid are injected at the left and right inlets at flow rates of 100 $\mu\text{L/h}$, respectively. A linear antibiotic concentration gradient produced by applying an electrical potential 0, 2.54, 2.89, 3.47 and 4.15 V_{pp}

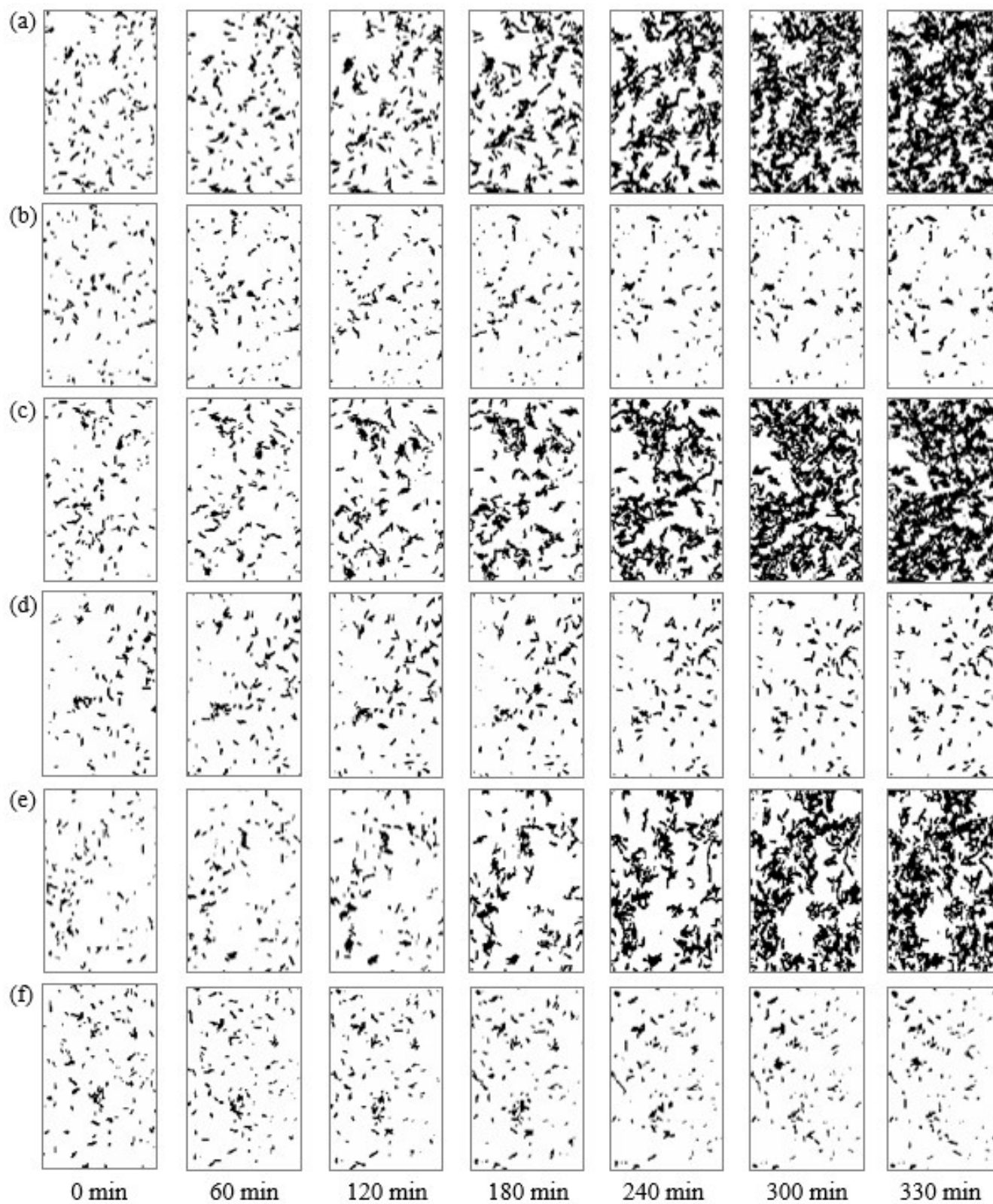


Fig. S2 Time-lapse growth images of *P. aeruginosa* under (a) 1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ gentamicin. (b) 2.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ gentamicin. (c) 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ levofloxacin. (d) 5.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ levofloxacin, respectively. Time-lapse growth images of *E. coli* under (e) 1.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ gentamicin. (f) 2.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ gentamicin, respectively.

Supplementary Movie S1: Switching gradient generation