Supporting Information

An all-in-one microfluidic cryopreservation system and protocols with

Gradually Increasing CPA Concentration

Tianhang Yang^{a,b}, Xinbei Lv^c, Yuqiao Bai^d, Huabin Jiang^e, Xiaoran Chang^a, Jinxian Wang^{a,d,f,*}, Gangyin Luo^{a,d,e,f**}

^a Suzhou Institute of Biomedical Engineering and Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 215163 Suzhou, China
^b Jinan Guoke Medical Technology Development Co., Ltd, 250013 Jinan, China
^c School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Harbin Engineering University, 150001 Harbin, China
^d School of Biomedical Engineering (Suzhou), Division of Life Science and Medicine, University of Science and Technology of China, 230026, Hefei, China
^e College of Life Sciences, Shandong Normal University, 250014 Jinan, China
^f Suzhou ZhongKe Medical Device Industry Development Co., Ltd, 215163 Suzhou, China

Corresponding authors: Jinxian Wang: wangjx@sibet.ac.cn Gangyin Luo: luogy@sibet.ac.cn



Fig. S1 Function and dimension diagrams of sample processing layer (left) and control layer (right).



Fig. S2 Details of the integrated microfluidic chip fabrication procedures. Mask films of control layer (a) and sample processing layer (b) were ink-jet printed. The molds are made by photoresist dry film on stainless steel mirror plate (c). The control layer chip is bonded on the silica gel thin film coated on sample processing layer mold to avoid damage of the thin film while peeling off (d). The half-assembled chip with control layer and sample processing layer (e) is bonded to a glass slide substrate spin-coated with PDMS thin film (f).



Fig. S3 Working principle of the micro mixing valve.



Fig. S4 Reagents loading processes. Unmixing phenomena in connecting channel. (a) and in chamber. (b) during fast loading with syringe pumps. (c) Self-loading process with pre-treated negative pressure.



Fig. S5 Comparisons between microvalves with different outlets under increasing flow rates. (**a**) pressure changes of medium valve state with and without outlet orifice. (**b**) pressure changes of large valve state with and without outlet orifice. (**c**) pressure changes of medium valve with different outlet sizes. (**d**) pressure changes of large valve with different outlet sizes.



Fig. S6 Comparisons of material properties for the multi-layer chip. (a) Transparency comparison between PDMS chip (left) and silica gel thin film $(110 \ \mu m) + PDMS$ chip(right). (b) Deformed PDMS mixing valve. (c) Deformed PDMS dead-end valve before broken down. (d) Deformed silica gel mixing valve. (e) Deformed silica gel dead-end valve before broken down. (f) Side-view of PDMS valve while switching pneumatic pump. (g) Side-view of silica gel valve while switching

pneumatic pump. (h) Dynamic reaction of PDMS valve while switching. (i) Dynamic reaction of silica gel valve while switching. Silica gel thin film sample processing layer (110 μ m) + PDMS control layer chip has good elasticity with no obvious sacrifice of transparency and reaction time.



Fig. S7 Deformation processes of assembled and loaded chip. (a) Photos while medium elastic membrane is raising up and then repositioning. (b) Photos while medium elastic membrane is pressing down and then repositioning. Time gap = 0.083 s.



Fig. S8 Measured cell viability to centrifuge speed and centrifuge time at normal-scale. (**a**) MCF-10A cell viability after centrifuging. (**b**) T47D cell viability after centrifuging. Control group cells were not centrifuged; rotating at 800 r/min has 134g on the sample; 2500 r/min has 1307g; 4000 r/min has 3345g.



Fig. S9 Separating cell suspension by centrifuging. (a) Chip filled with cells suspension before centrifuging. (b) A glass slide bonded with 2 chips placed on a spinning plate. (c) Bottom-left part of the chip after centrifuging.