

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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Title: A toner-mediated lithographic technology for rapid prototyping of glass microchannels

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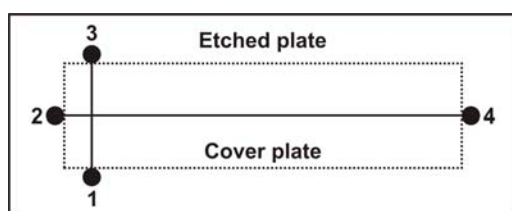


Figure S1. Layout of a glass electrophoresis microchip. 1, 2, 3 and 4 represent the sample, buffer, sample waste, and buffer waste reservoirs, respectively. The cover plate area is defined by the dashed lines. For gated injection mode, reservoirs 1 and 2 were used as buffer and sample reservoirs, respectively.

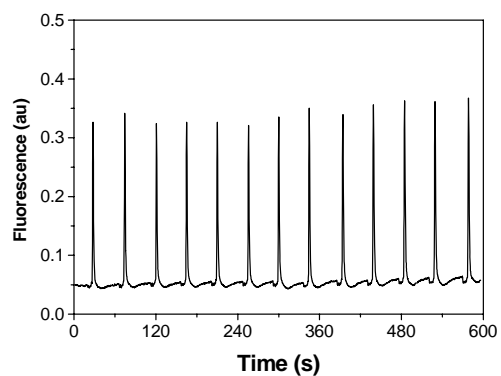


Figure S2. Repetitive injections of $20 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ fluorescein sample prepared in 20mmol L^{-1} boric acid/sodium borate buffer, pH 9. Unpinched injection conditions, $1.0 \text{ kV}/10 \text{ s}$ applied to injection microchannel; separation electric field, 400 V cm^{-1} . Detection point, 20 mm from the injection channel.

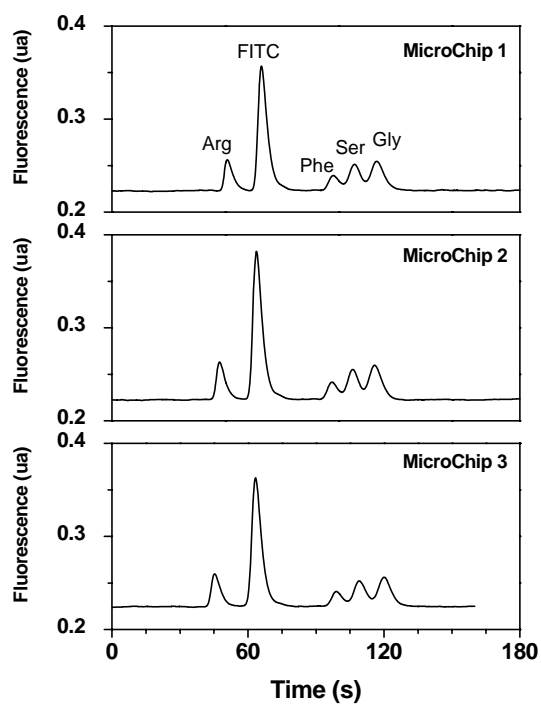


Figure S3. Electrophoretic separation of FITC-labeled amino acids ($25 \mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ each) using replicate microchips. Running buffer, 20 mmol L^{-1} boric acid/sodium borate pH 9; effective length, 40 mm. The applied voltages to the sample and buffer reservoirs were 0.8 kV and 1.8 kV, respectively. Gated injection mode was performed floating the applied voltage at the buffer reservoir for 1 s.