

Supplementary Information

Real Part of the Clausius-Mossotti Factor ($\text{Re}[f_{\text{CM}}]$)
of RBCs, T cells, B cells, Granulocytes, and Monocytes
Suspended in a Low-Conductivity Medium (0.17 S m^{-1})

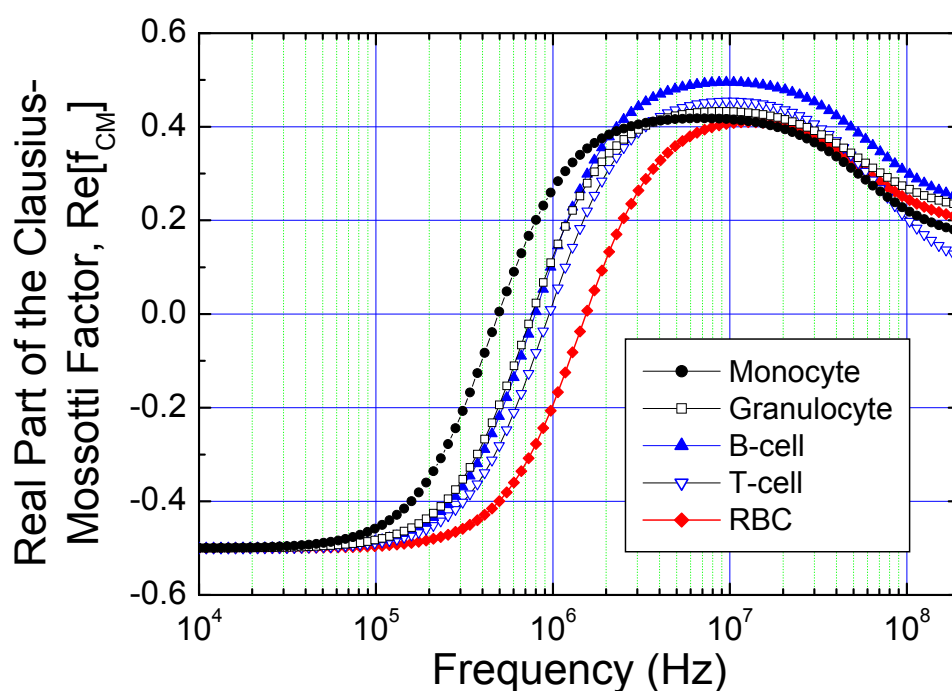
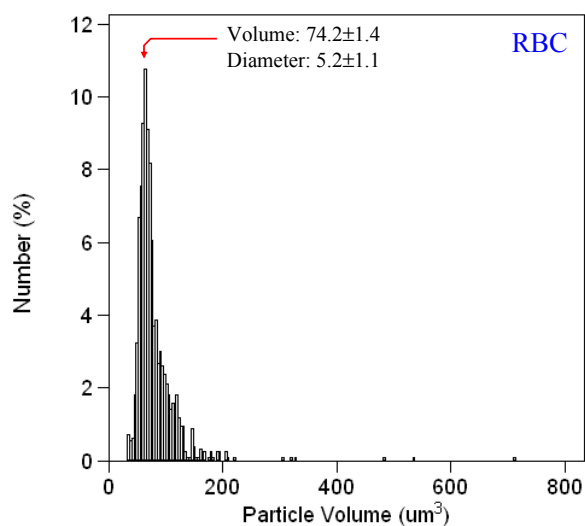
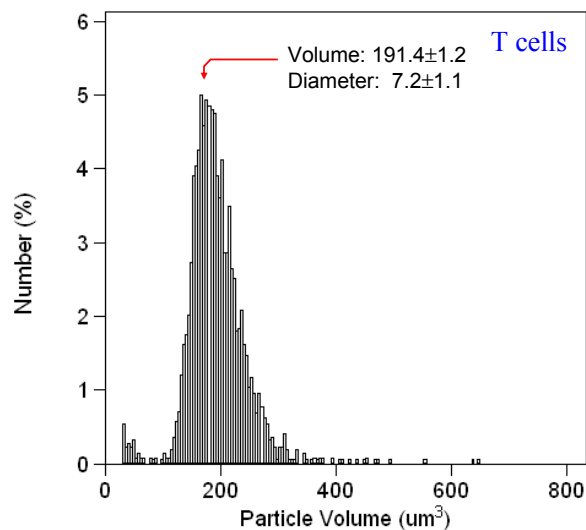


Fig. S1 Calculated real part of the Clausius-Mossotti factor ($\text{Re}[f_{\text{CM}}]$) of human peripheral blood RBCs (\blacklozenge), T cells (\blacktriangledown), B cells (\blacktriangle), granulocytes (\blacksquare), and monocytes (\bullet) in a suspension medium with a conductivity 0.17 S m^{-1} . The parameters used for calculation were the measured size of each blood cell subpopulation and dielectric parameters reported by Yang et al.^{2,13,28}

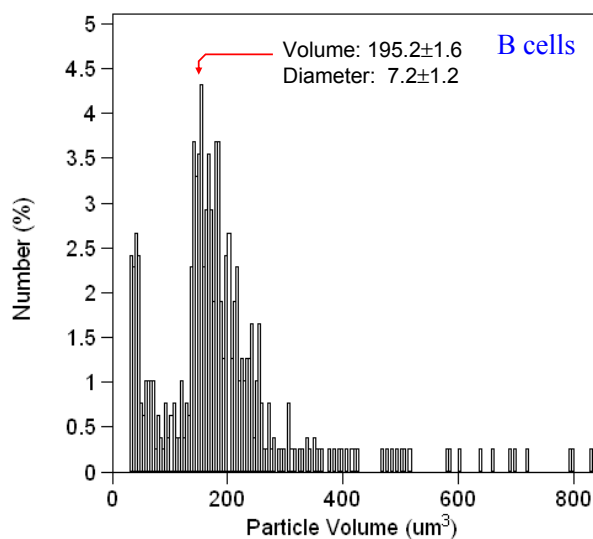
Histograms Showing the Size Distribution of Human Peripheral Blood Cell Subpopulations



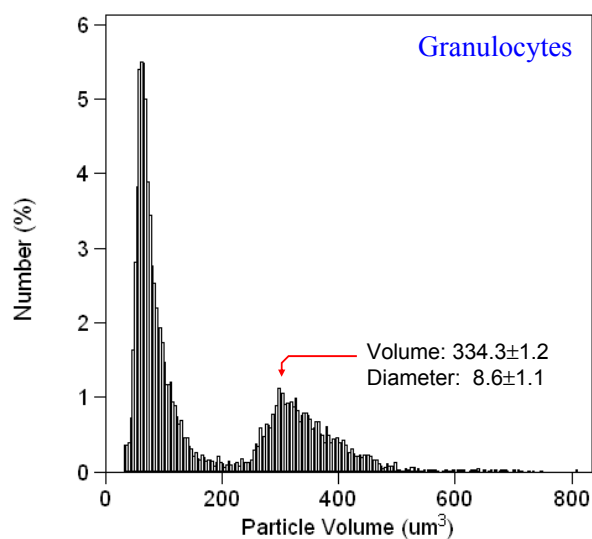
(a) RBCs



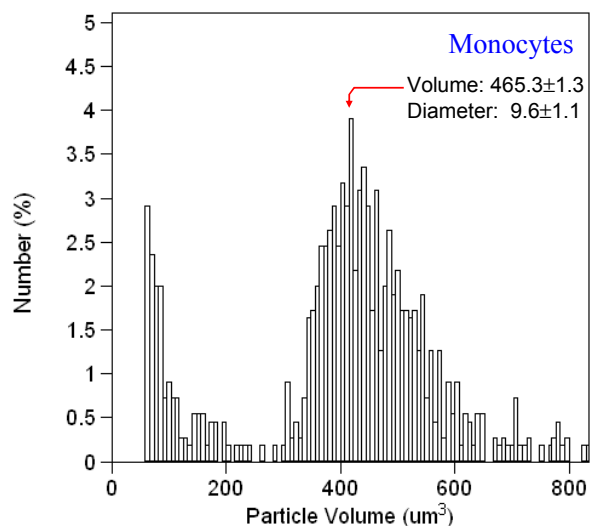
(b) T cells



(c) B cells



(d) Granulocytes



(e) Monocytes

Fig. S2 Histograms showing the size distribution of human peripheral blood (a) RBCs, (b) T cells, (c) B cells, (d) granulocytes, and (e) monocytes. The measured mean volumes and diameters of the blood cell subpopulations with one standard deviation at 95% confidence limits are summarized in Table 1.

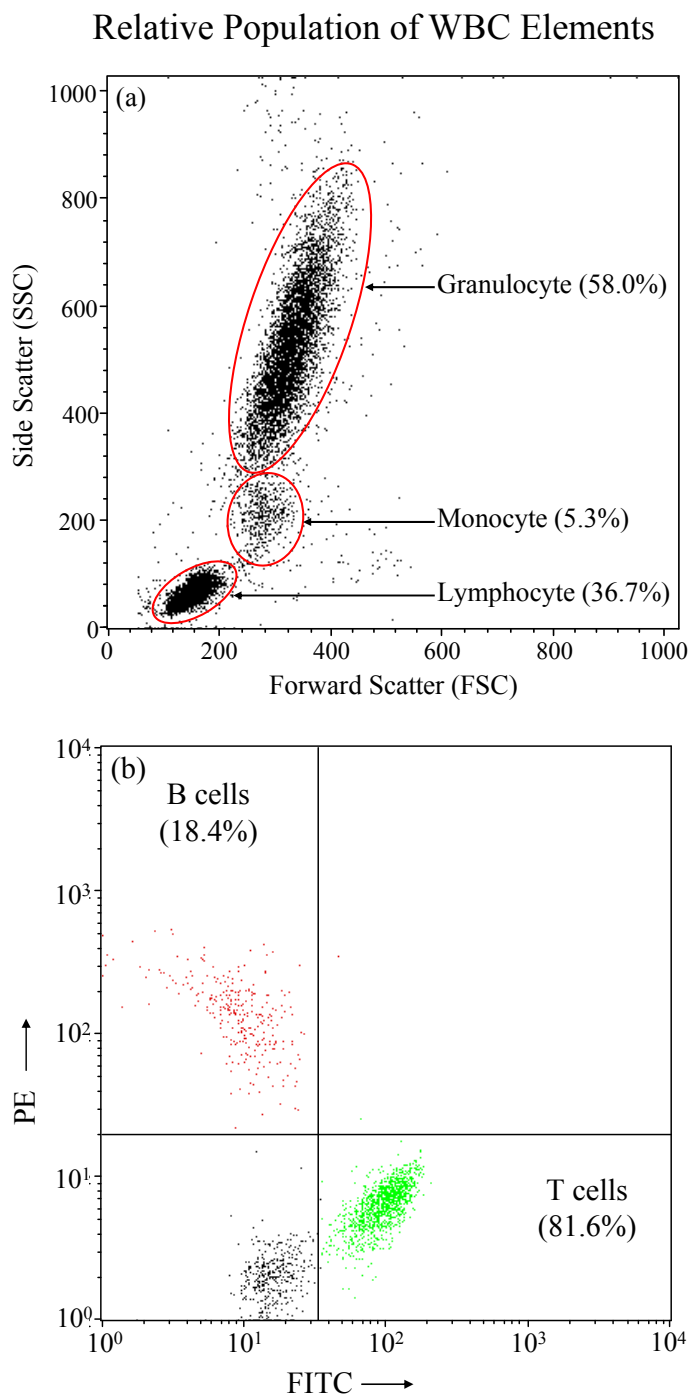


Fig. S3 FACS scatter plots showing (a) forward and sidelight scatter properties of human peripheral blood treated by RBC lysis buffer and (b) fluorescently labeled lymphocytes with anti-CD3- FITC and anti-CD20-PE.