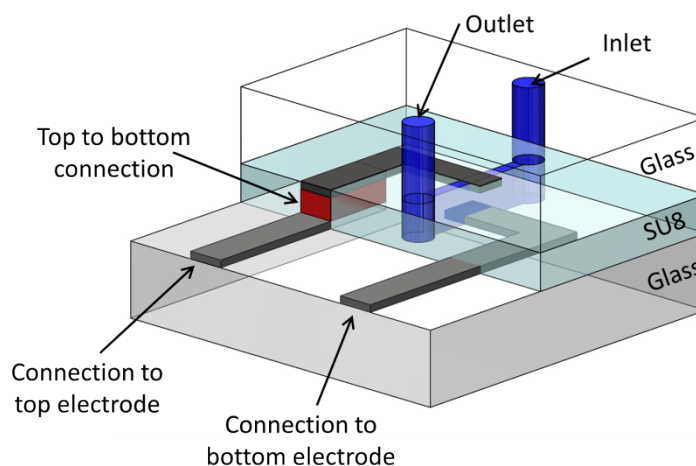


## Electronic supplementary information

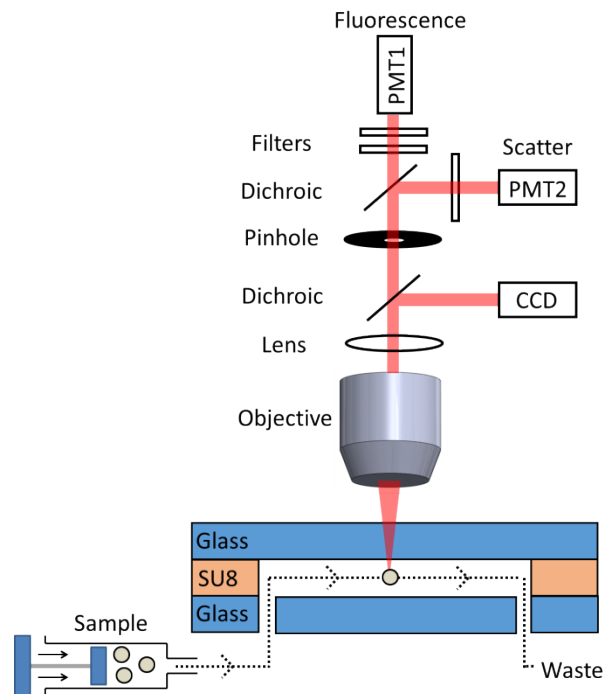


**Figure S1.** Diagram showing the micro-cytometer chip and the method used to contact the top and bottom electrodes on chip, so that electrical contact can be made on one side only.

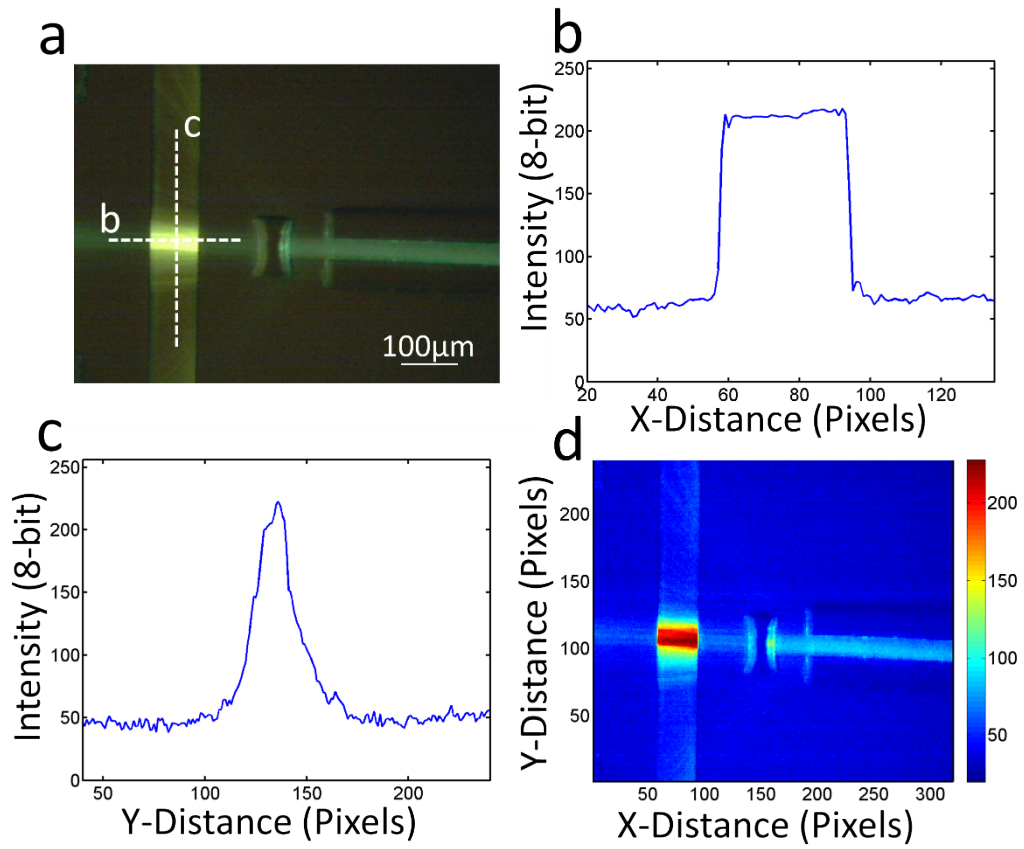
### Optical setup

Light from a 635nm diode laser (laserGlow LRD-0635-PFR-00100-05) was passed through a bandpass filter (Semrock FF01-632/22-6-D) and coupled into a 50 $\mu$ m core fibre (Thorlabs AFS50/125Y), which was butt coupled to the chip using a positioning stage. The output from the end of this fibre was measured to be 80mW. Fluorescence, side scatter (SSC) and imaging light was collected orthogonal to the excitation axis using a 20x objective (Nikon Plan Fluor), see Figure ES12. The light passed through an imaging lens ( $f=250$ mm) and was split according to wavelength. A dichroic beam splitter (Semrock ff495-dio3) passed light below 495nm to a camera to image the channel. The laser and fluorescence light passed through an iris onto a dichroic so that the 635nm laser light was incident on a PMT (Hamamatsu H10722-01) for side scatter detection. The fluorescence light passed through a 633nm notch filter (Semrock NF01 633U) and a bandpass filter (Chroma HQ675/50M) onto a second PMT (Hamamatsu H10722-01). The imaging lens was set up to focus simultaneously on the camera

and the iris. This made the system less complex and simplified alignment. The objective and imaging lenses produced a maximum deviation from collimation of 4 degrees, which did not impact on the performance of the optical filters.



**Figure S2.** Diagram of the optical system used to collect fluorescence and large angle scattered light from the channel.



**Figure S3.** (a) Image of the 635nm beam focused into the microfluidics channel; (b) cross section of the optical profile across the channel and (c) along the length of the channel, i.e. direction of flow; (d) intensity plot of the image from (a).