Supplementary Information

3D microdevices that perform sample purification and multiplex qRT-PCR for early cancer detection with confirmation of specific RNAs

Yusuke Kimura, Masashi Ikeuchi, Yoshinori Inoue, and Koji Ikuta*

The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN

* Corresponding author: Koji Ikuta Tel: +81-3-5452-5162 Fax: +81-3-5452-5163 Email: ikuta@rcast.u-tokyo.ac.jp



Supplementary Fig. 1 qRT-PCR on a conventional device. This is the result of qRT-PCR using the same sample as that used in Fig. 6a but on a conventional device (Eco, illumina). The red line shows the fluorescence threshold line (=0.07).



Supplementary Fig. 2 The average and the standard deviation of qRT-PCR. These graphs show the average and the standard deviation of the fluorescence intensity when we repeated the same qRT-PCR experiment for 3 times (a) on the microdevice or (b) on the conventional device.



Supplementary Fig. 3 The absorbance of the (a) 100 μ m PP film and (b) 350 μ m PP sheet. We measured the absorbance of the 100 μ m PP film and 350 μ m PP sheet by the absorptiometer (UV-1800, SHIMADZU) and calculated the transmittance of the excitation light and fluorescence used in this paper. 100 μ m PP film 470 nm: 82.4%, 520 nm: 83.6%

350 µm PP sheet 470 nm: 60.7%, 520 nm: 59.5%



Supplementary Fig. 4 Observation system using the observation module.