

**Supplementary Information**

**Enhanced extraction of skin interstitial fluid using a 3D printed device  
enabling tilted microneedle penetration**

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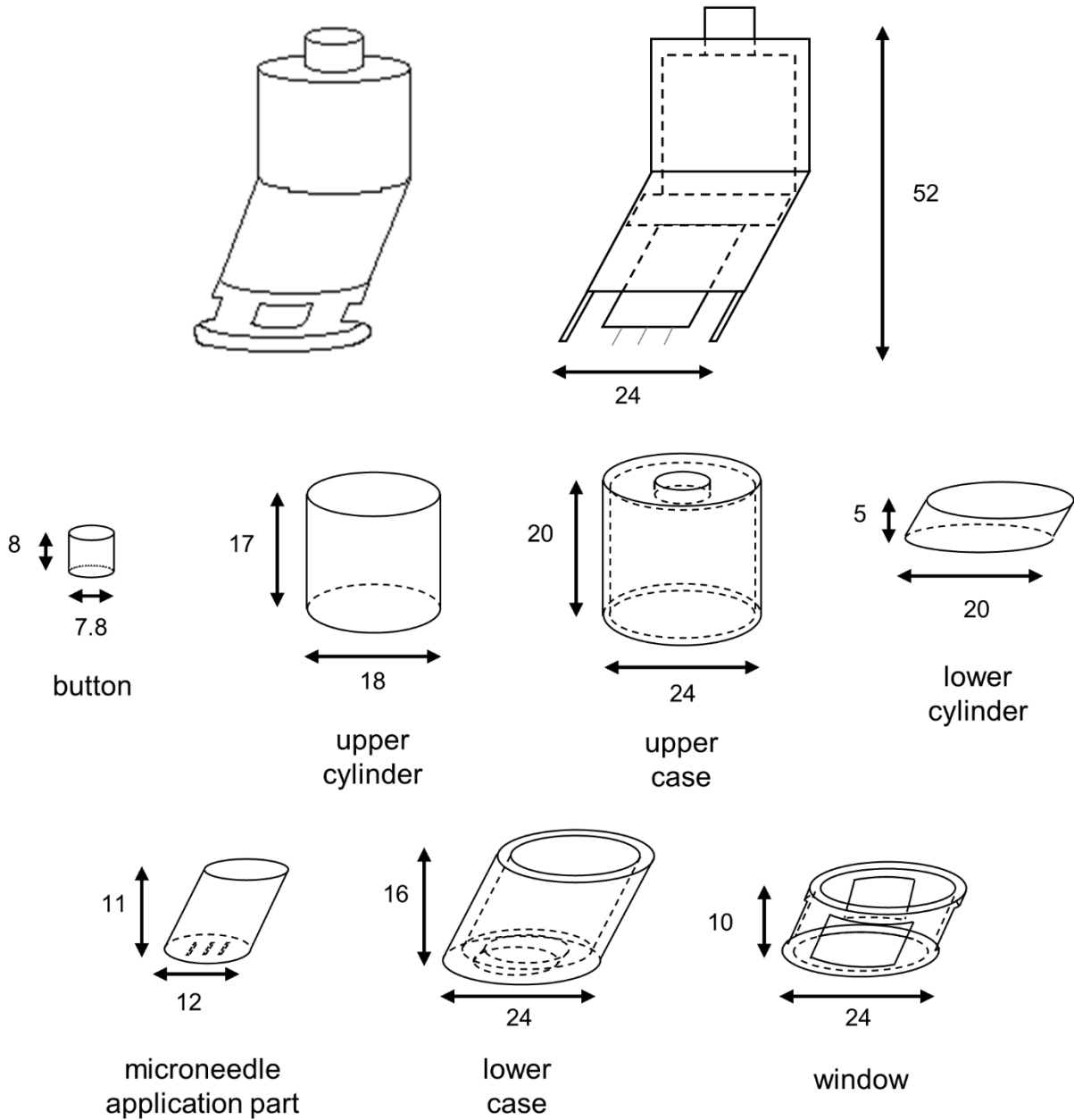
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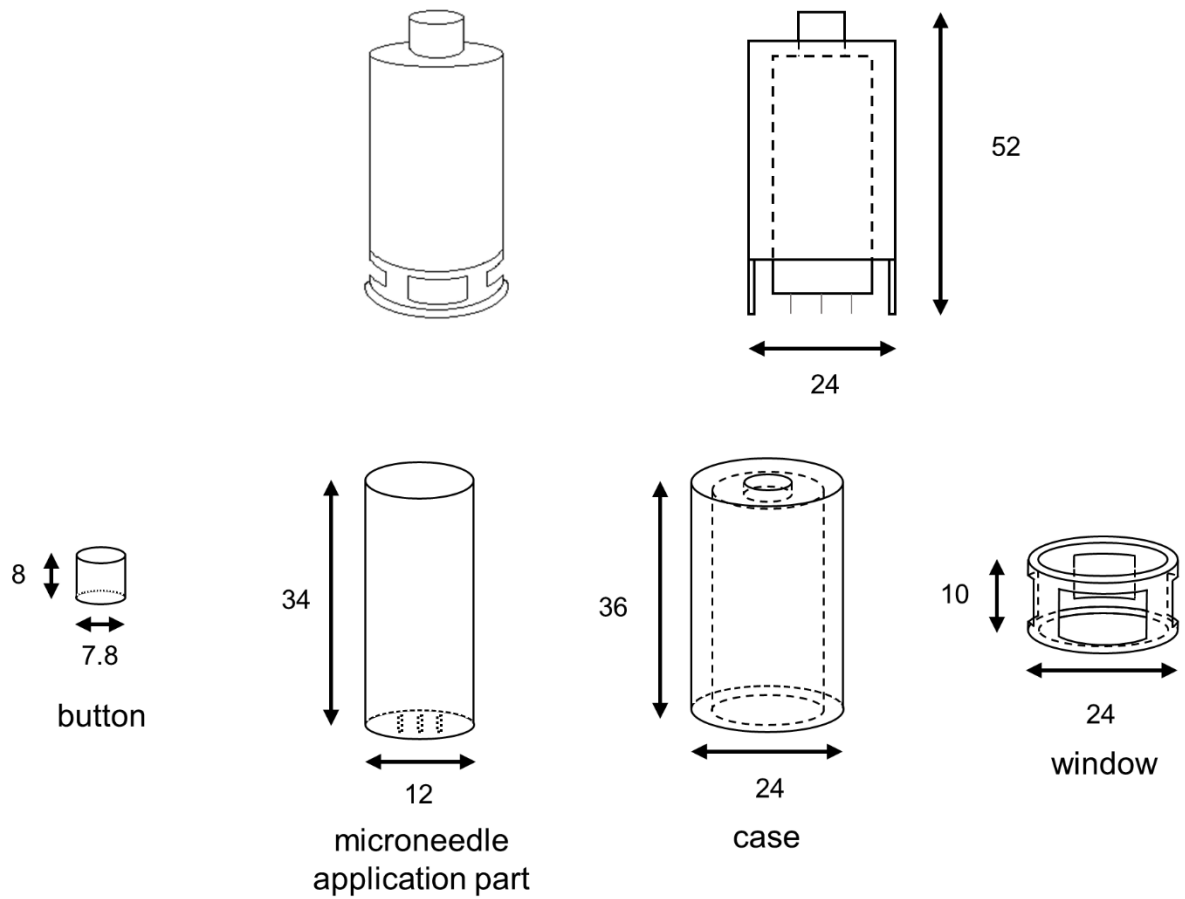
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## TMICS (mm)

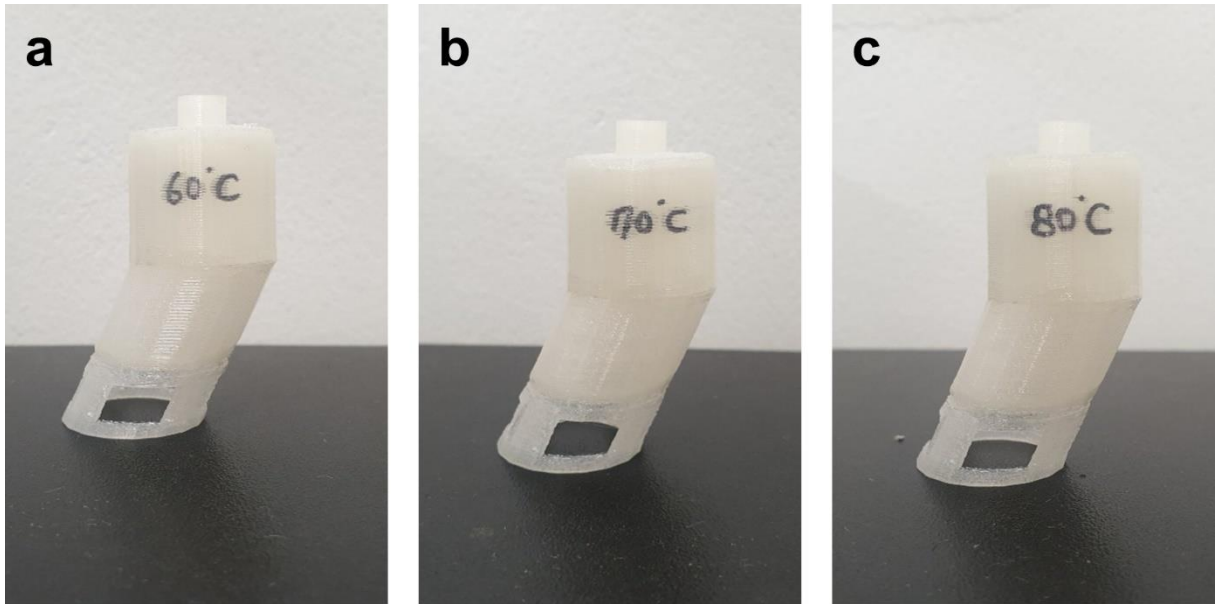


**Fig. S1: CAD design of TMICS components.** Design and specification outside and inside of the assembled TMICS and individual parts: a button, a cylinder in upper case, an upper case, a cylinder in lower case, an MN application part, a lower case, the windows. (All values are in mm.)

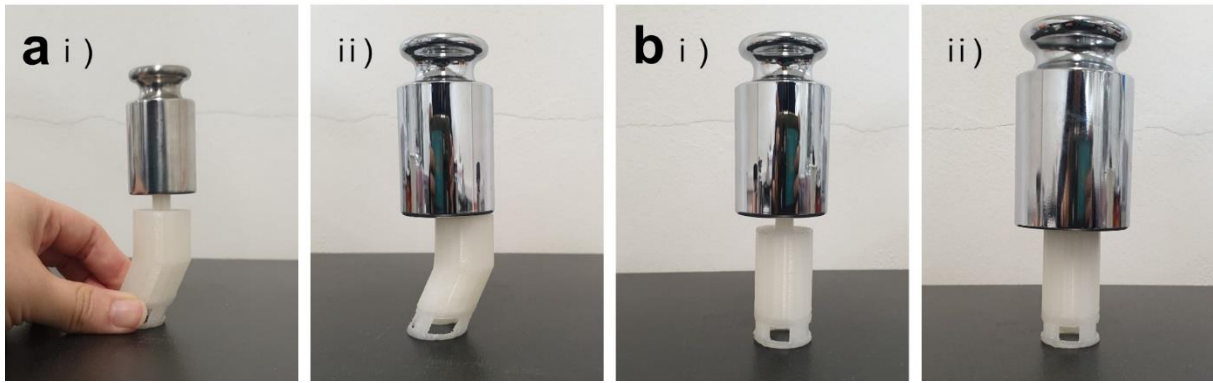
## SMICS (mm)



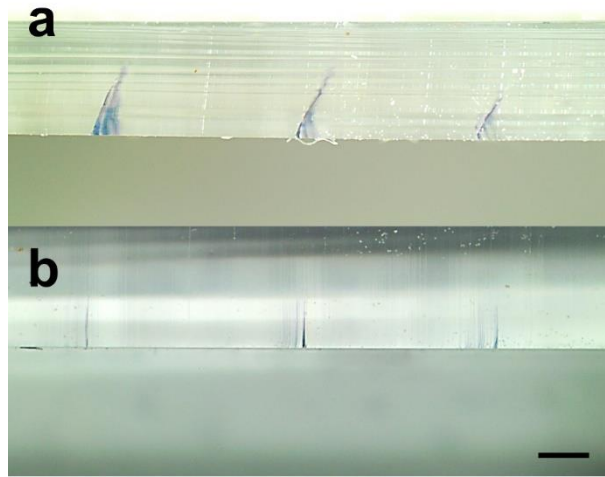
**Fig. S2: CAD design of SMICS components.** Design and specification outside and inside of the assembled TMICS and individual parts: a button, an MN application part in the case, SMICS case, the windows (All values are in mm.).



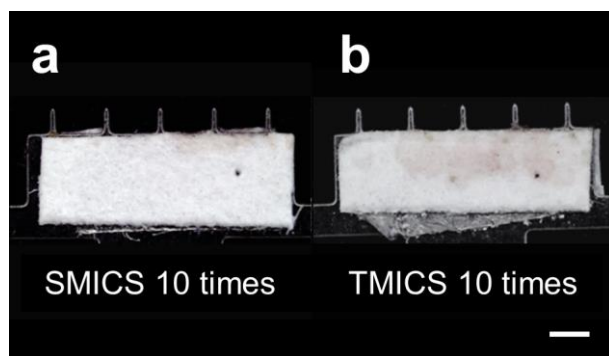
**Fig. S3: Optimizing the temperature condition of the FDM 3D printing.** The temperature of the heating bed was changed from 60 °C (a), 70 °C (b), and 80 °C (c) with maintaining the extruder temperature at 230 °C.



**Fig. S4: Measurement of a minimal requiring force for the MN device operation.** (a) TMICS operating test using a 200 g (i) and a 500 g (ii) weights. (b) SMICS operating test using a 500 g (i) and 1 kg (ii) weights. All the tests were repeated at least three times.



**Fig. S5: Optical images of the MN trace that penetrate to PDMS artificial skin.** (a) TMICS penetrates the MN at  $66.3\pm 0.8$  degrees. (b) SMICS at  $90.2\pm 0.9$  degrees. The scale bar is 500  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. S6: Representative images of ISF collected in the paper reservoir from a rat in vivo skin.** (a) ISF collected after applying SMICS 10 times (b) ISF collected after applying TMICS 10 times The scale bar is 1 mm.