Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances.

PDMS micropillar-based microchip for efficient cancer cells capture

Jingrong Xiao,[a] Weiqi He,[a] Zhengtao Zhang,[a] Weiying Zhang,[a] Yiping Cao,[a] Rongxiang He, *[a] and Yong Chen*[a,b]

[a] *Institute for Interdisciplinary Research & Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Chemical Materials and Devices of Ministry of Education, Jianghan University, Wuhan 430056, China.E-mail:herx@jhun.edu.cn*

[b] *Département de Chimie, Ecole Normale Supérieure, 24 Rue Lhomond, F-75231 Paris Cedex05, France. E-mail:**yong.chen@ens.fr***

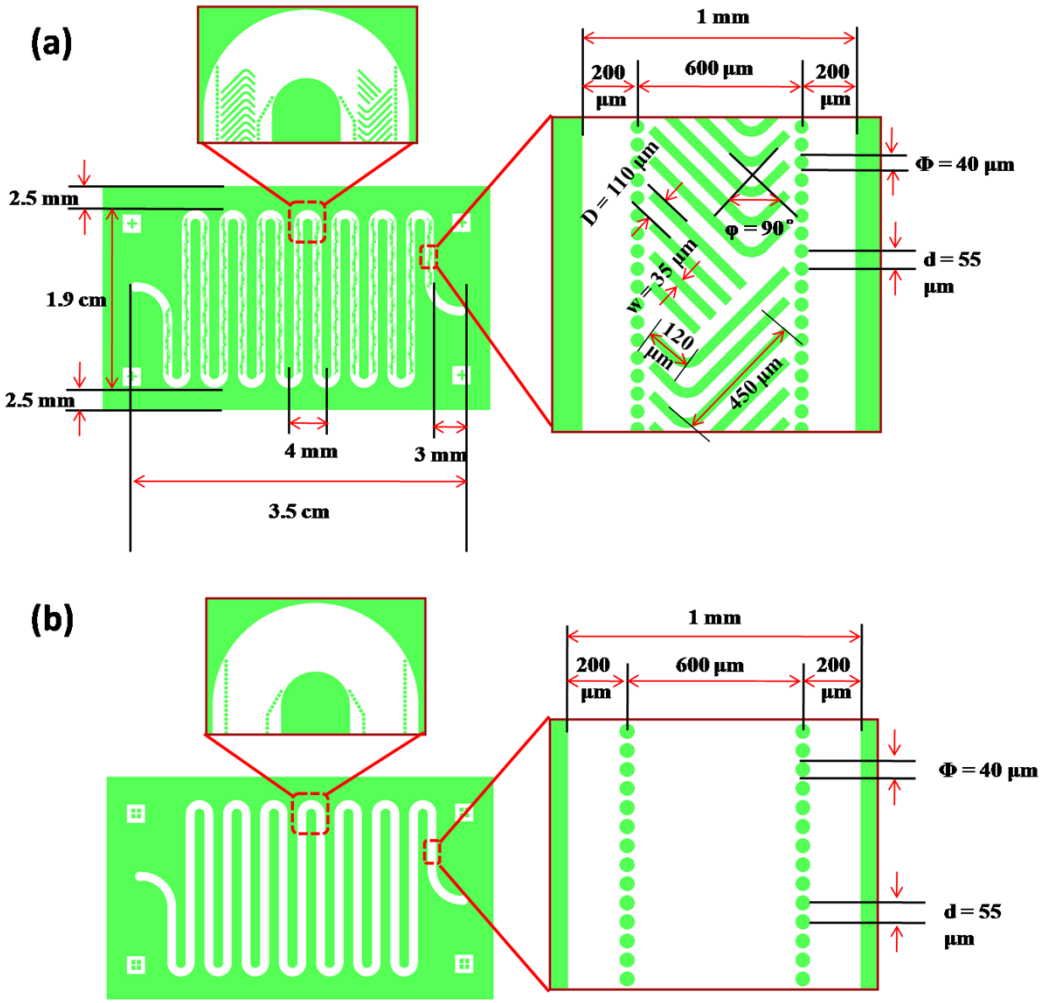

Fig. S1 The detail parameters of the micropillar-based microfluidic chip. (a) and (b) were the mask 2 and mask 1, respectively.

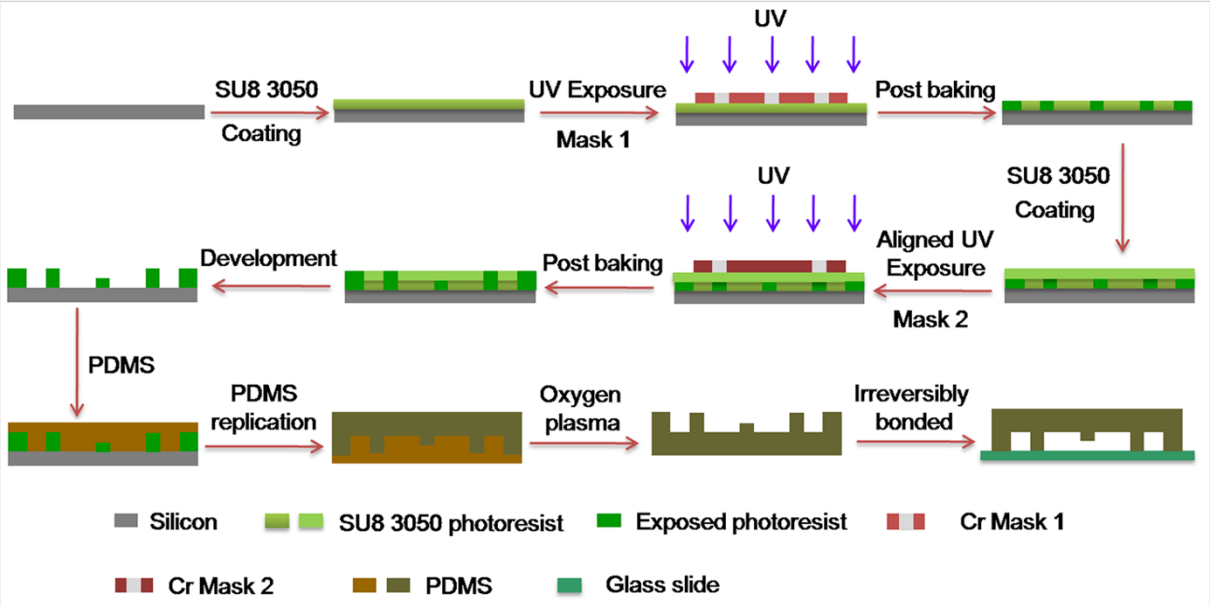

Fig. S2 Illustration of the microchip fabrication process.

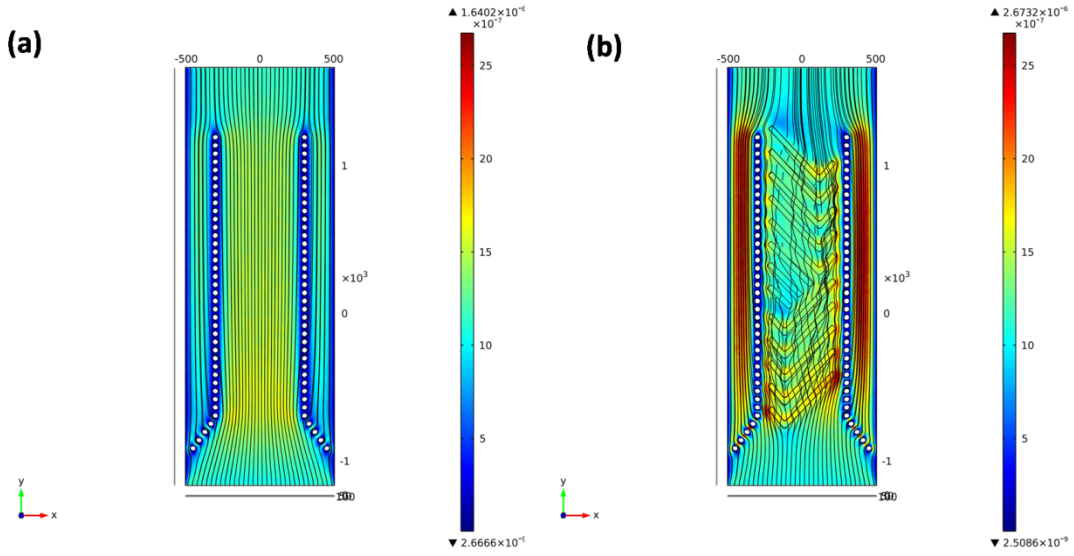

Fig.S3 3D simulation of the fluid flow in the microfluidic chips without (a) and with (b) herringbones microstructure. The simulation was conducted by a software COMSOL Multiphysics 4.2 version.

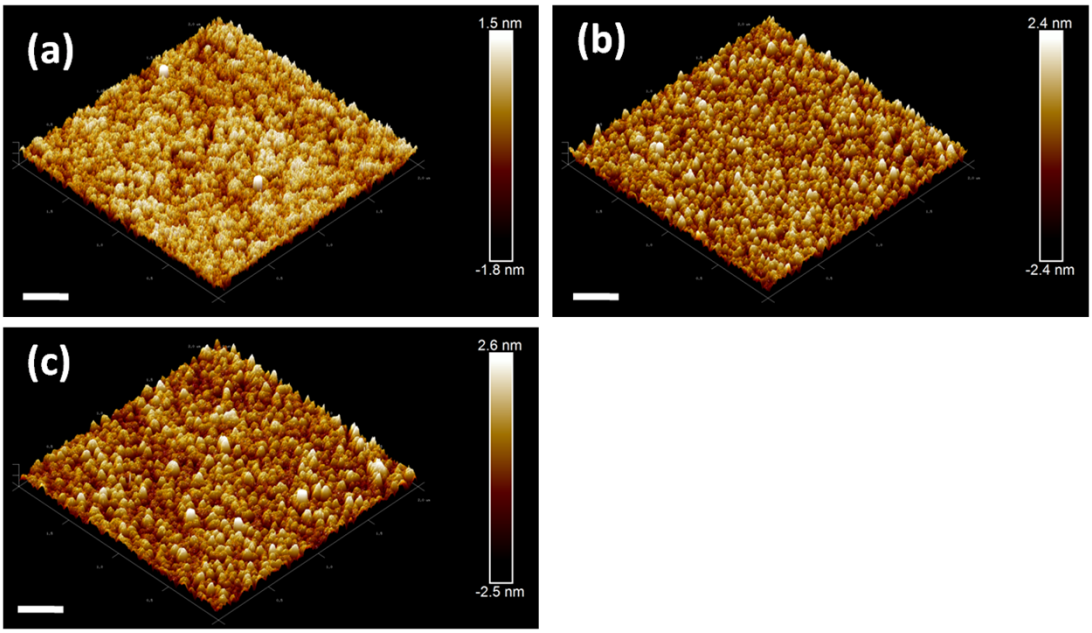

Fig.S4 The AFM images of the glass substrate, SA modified glass substrate and anit-EpCAM antibody modified glass substrate. All of the scale bars are 200 nm.