

Supplementary Information

An Integrated Microfluidic Chip for Rapid and Multiple Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

Zirui Pang, ‡^a Lulu Shi, ‡^b Mingyu Wang ^{*b} and Jifang Tao^{*a, c}

^a Key Laboratory of Laser & Infrared System Ministry of Education, Shandong University, Qingdao, Shandong 266237, China

^b State Key Laboratory of Microbial Technology, Microbial Technology Institute, Shandong University, Qingdao, Shandong 266237, China

^c School of Information Science and Engineering, Shandong University, Qingdao, Shandong 266237, China

‡These authors contribute equally to this work

* E-mail: E-mail: taojf@sdu.edu.cn, wangmingyu@sdu.edu.cn

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Fig. S1. AST and MICs assays off-chip using traditional broth dilution method.

Fig. S2. Absorption spectra of CIP before and after freeze-drying. C0 and C1 represent the concentrations of $128 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ and $64 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of CIP after a 10-fold dilution, respectively.

Table S1. Comparison of the integrated microfluidic chip in this work with the previously reported microfluidic platforms for AST and MIC determination.

Video S1. The process of self-priming and segmentation captured using high-speed camera.

Video S2. The process of self-priming and segmentation simulated using commercial finite element method (FEM) software.

References

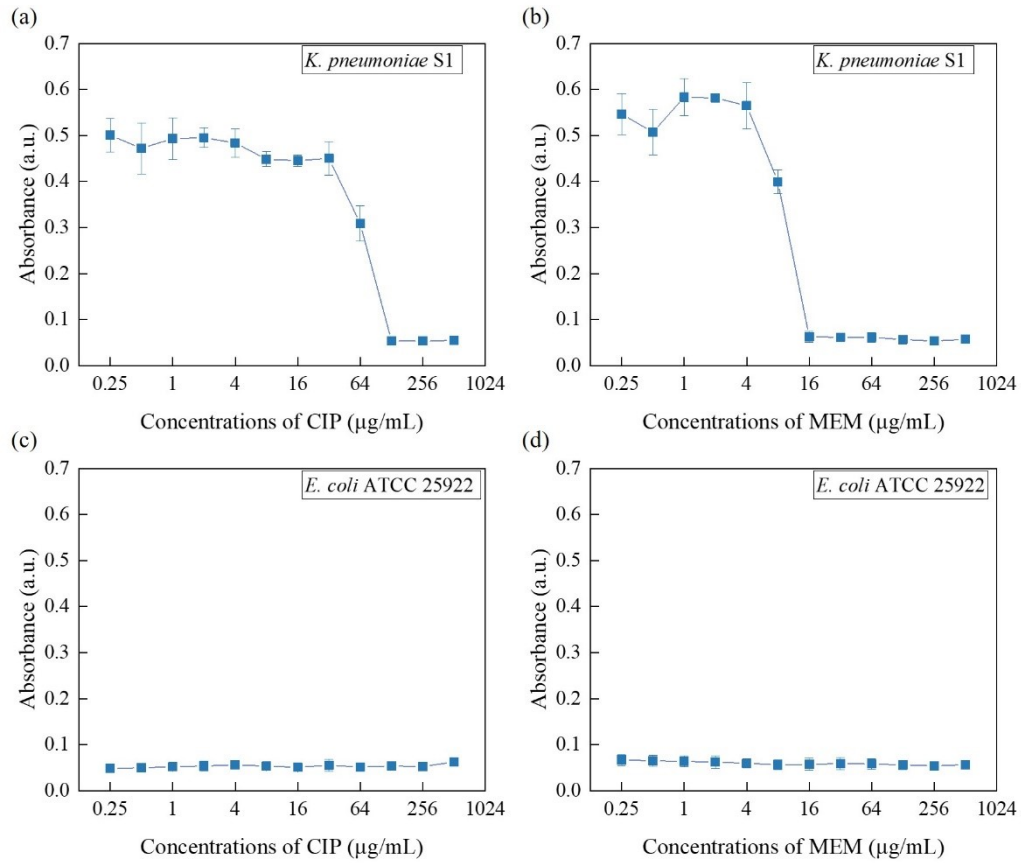


Fig. S1. AST and MICs assays off-chip using traditional broth dilution method. AST for *K. pneumoniae* S1 inoculated with CIP (a) and MEM (b), and *E. coli* ATCC 25922 inoculated with CIP (c) and MEM (d) using broth dilution method, respectively. The error bars represent the standard deviation of three replicates.

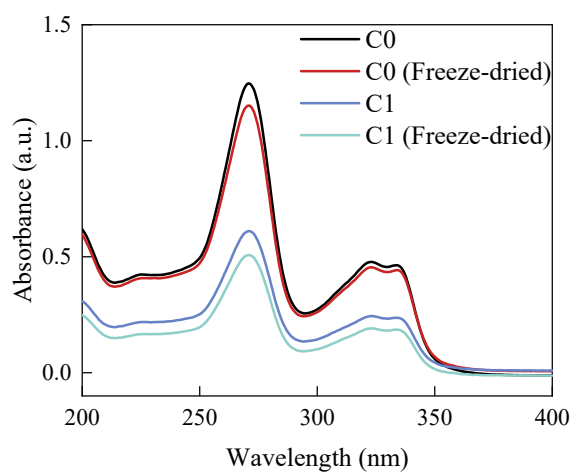


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Sample loading methods	Label probe	Multiplex detection	MIC determination methods	Incubation time	References
Air pressure-driven with electropneumatic controller	Label-free	Two rows of cell traps	Bacterial growth rates	Less than 30 min	1
Pump-driven	Resazurin	Seven linear channels	Relative increment of fluorescence intensity	8–9 h	2
Centrifugal force-driven	Label-free	Multiplexed drug testing	Morphological changes and number of bacteria	3 h	3
Self-partitioning SlipChip	Label-free	192 nanoliter-sized compartments	Morphological changes and number of bacteria	Within 3 hours	4
Pre-degassing and vacuum-driven	Resazurin	-	Digital resazurin assay	About 3 h	5
Self-priming and vacuum-driven	Label-free	Eight detection areas	Number of bacteria	2 h	This work

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