

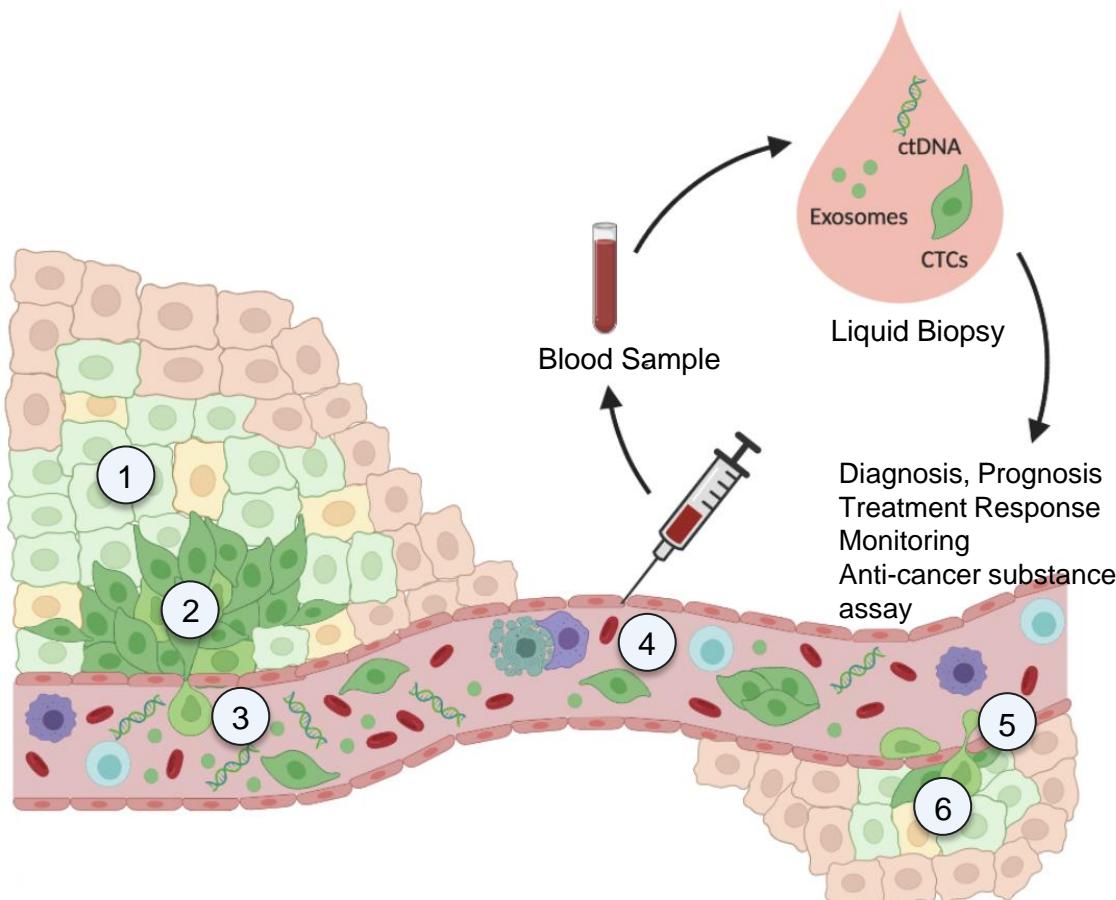
Micro-perforated membrane for label-free cell capture and integrated electrical detection operating in whole blood

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Hervé Aubert^a, Christophe Vieu^a

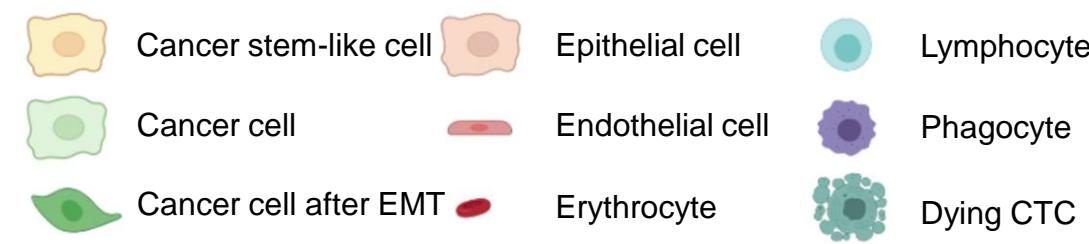
a: LAAS-CNRS, Université de Toulouse, CNRS, INSA, INPT, 31400, Toulouse, France

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Dissemination of Circulating Tumor Biomarkers in Blood

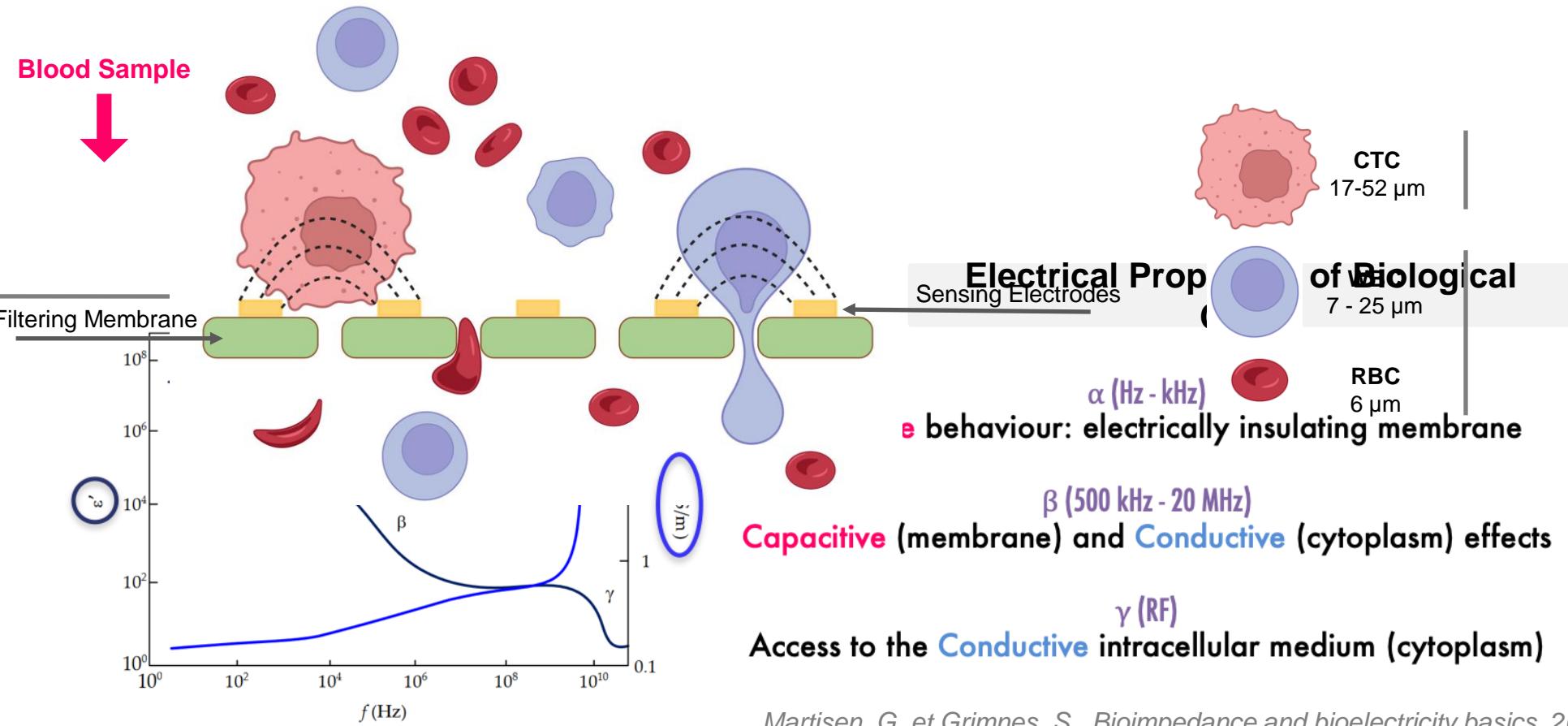


- ① Primary tumor formation and growth
 - ② Epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT)
 - ③ Intravasation
 - ④ Spread of CTCs
 - ⑤ Extravasation
- Mesenchymal to epithelial transition (MET)
Secondary tumor formation and growth

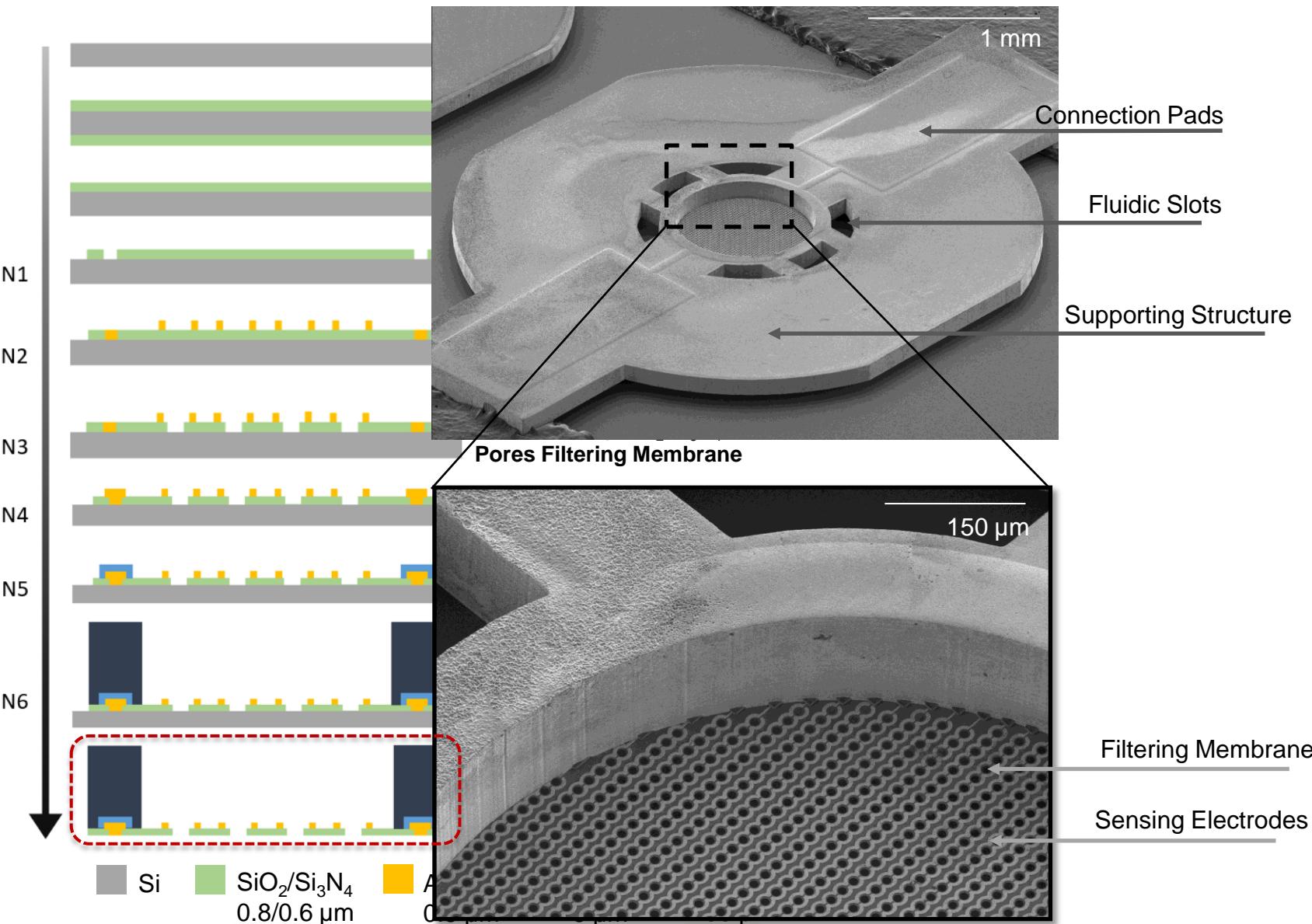


Adapted from Melzer and al., 2017

Combination of Cell Capture and Cell Detection



Microdevices Fabrication Process



E. Bou « Micro-dispositifs pour la biopsie liquide : vers la capture et détection intégrées de biomarqueurs cellulaires tumoraux ».

Fabrication Process

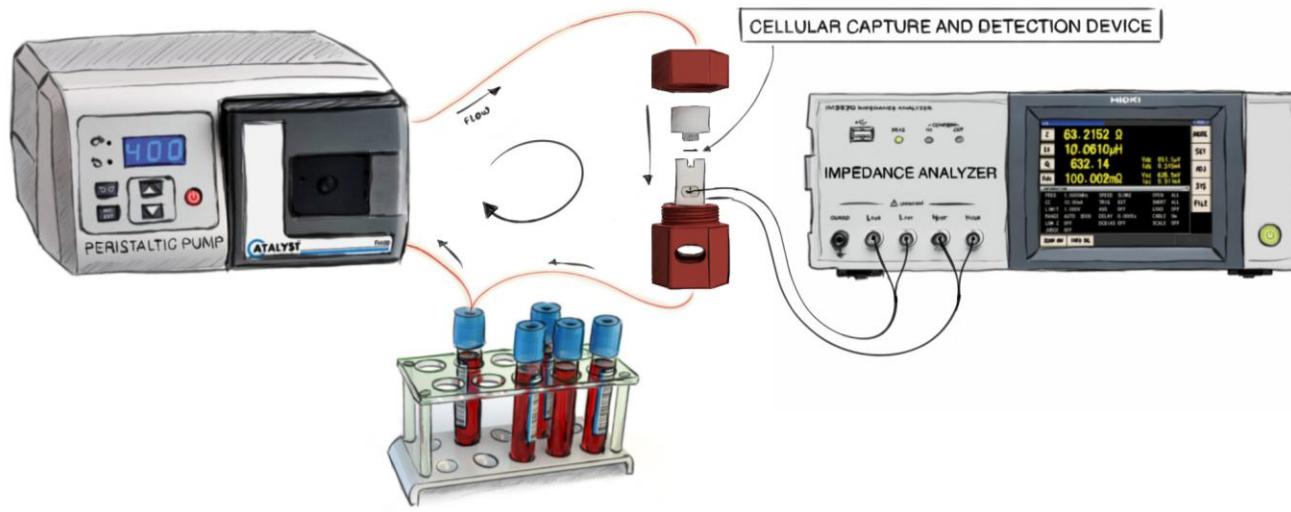
- Introduction

- Cell Capture and Detection

- Conclusion

Cell Capture Experiments

Experimental Setup

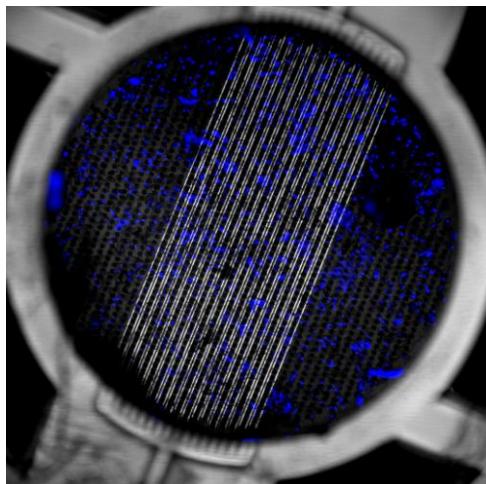


Protocol

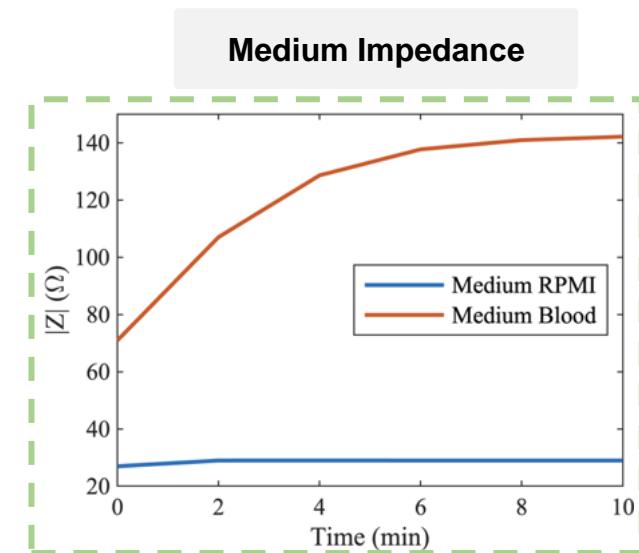
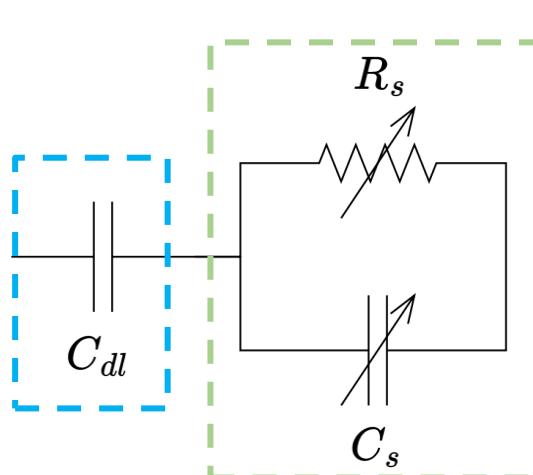
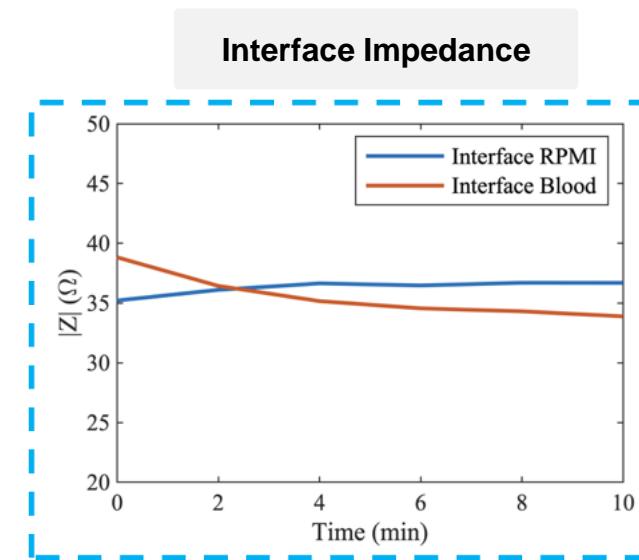
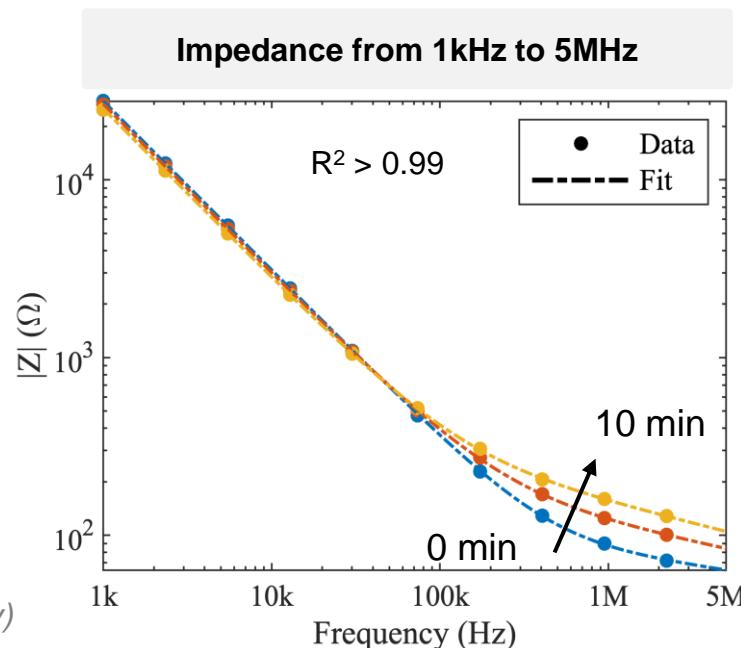
- Pre-Processing: Ethanol & PBS
- Sample Processing: 10 min in closed loop
- Post-Processing: Fixation and Observation

Blood (*EFS – French Blood Collection Site*)

Impedance Evolution during Sample Processing

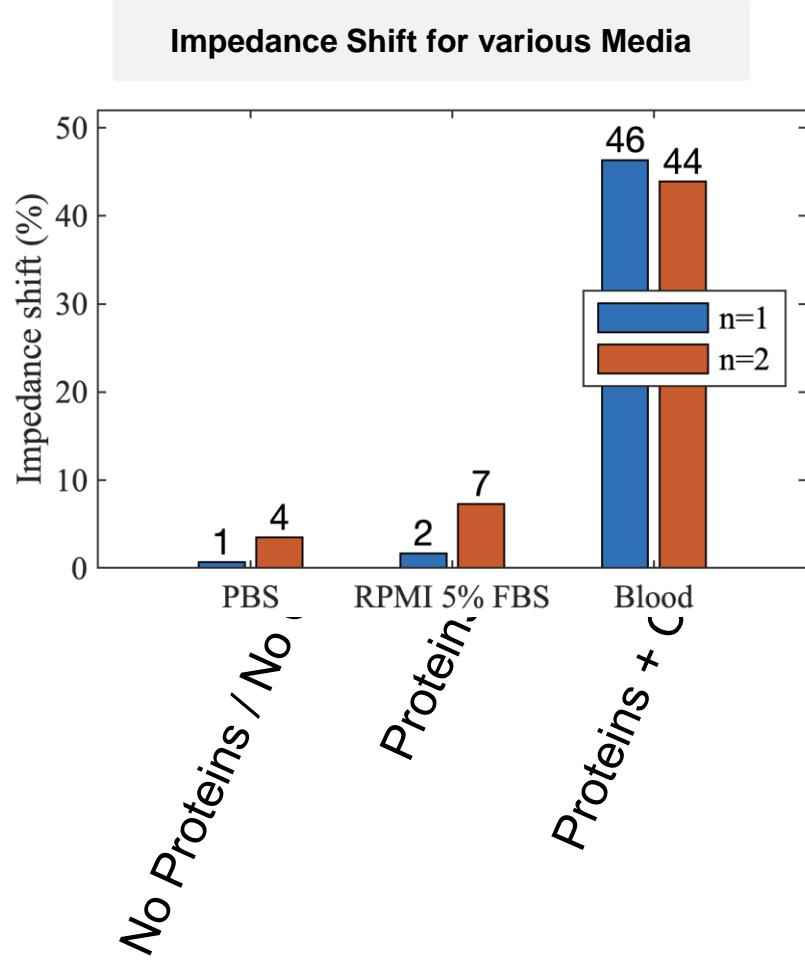


Overlay Hoechst (Blue) and BF (Grey)

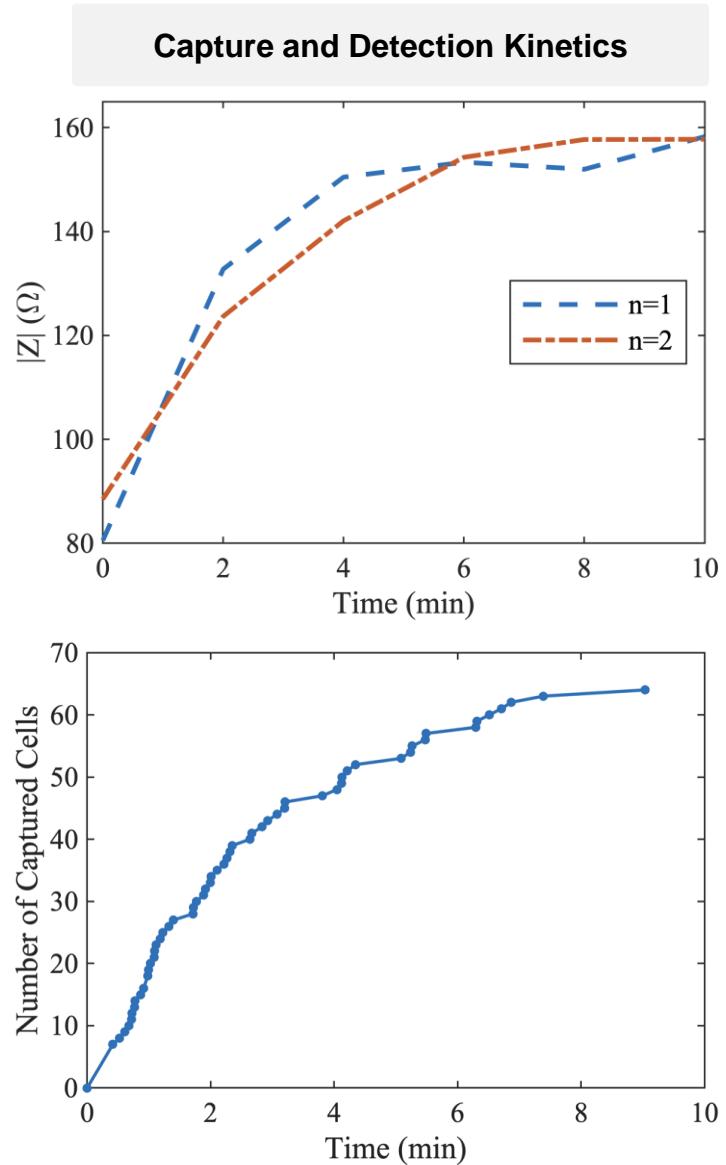


- Impedance increases during sample processing (200 kHz - 5 MHz)
- Good fit with a simple electrical model
- Stability of the Interface Impedance
- Evolution of the Medium Impedance in Blood

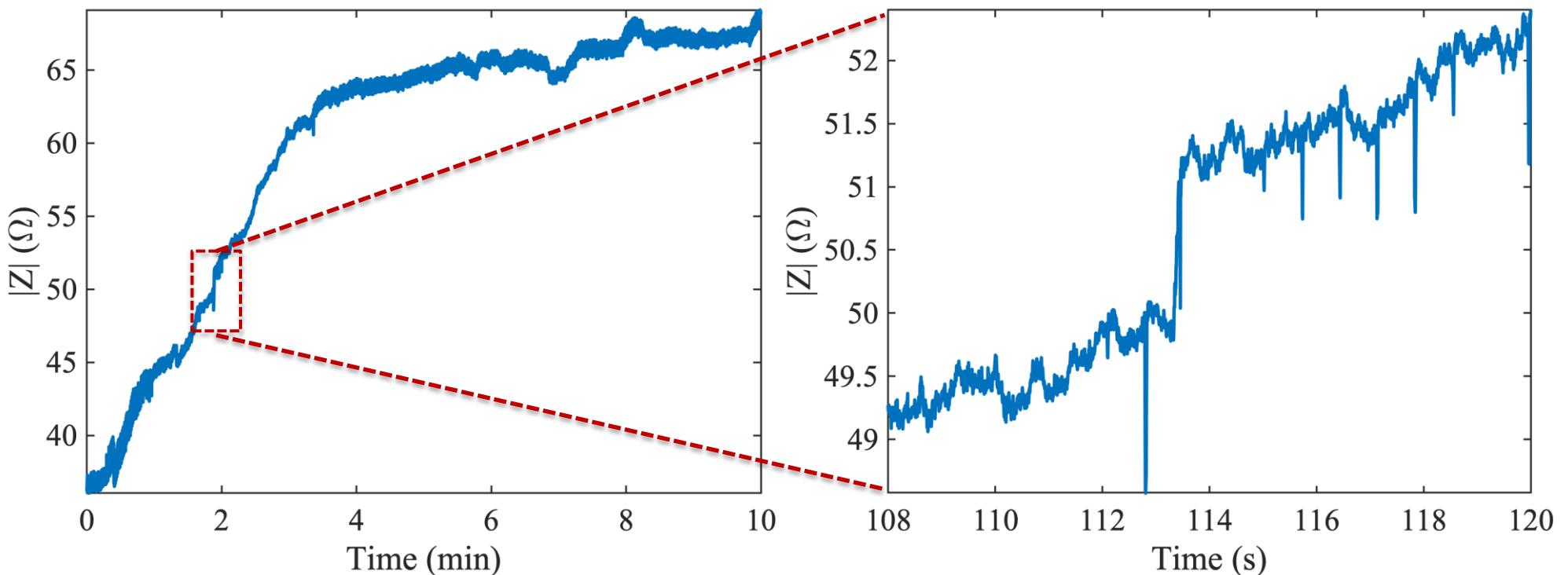
Detection of Captured Cells



• Detection of captured cells on the filtering membrane



Conclusion and Prospects



**Detection of single cell capture events
Discrimination of CTCs based on their electrical signature**

