

**Integration of world-to-chip interfaces with digital microfluidics for bacterial transformation and enzymatic assays**

**Supplementary Information**

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## **Microfluidic device fabrication and operation**

Devices were designed using AutoCAD 2017 (Autodesk, San Rafael, CA) and fabricated in the Concordia cleanroom. The DMF fabrication procedure followed a previous protocol<sup>1-2</sup> using high resolution 25,400 dpi transparency masks printed by CAD/Art (Bandon, OR) services. Briefly, glass substrates pre-coated with S1811 photoresist (Telic, Valencia, CA) were exposed to UV for 8 s on a Quintel Q-4000 mask aligner (Neutronix Quintel, Morgan Hill, CA) to imprint the transparency masks design. These were developed in MF-321 for 2 min with shaking and rinsing with DI water. Developed slides were then baked at 115 °C for 1 min before etching in CR-4 chromium etchant until the pattern was clearly visible. The remaining photoresist was then removed in AZ-300T stripper for 2 min. After rinsing with DI water and drying, a silane solution comprising de-ionized water, 2-propanol and (trimethoxysilyl)-propyl methacrylate (50:50:1 v/v) was added to the devices in a Pyrex dish for 15 min. Devices were primed for dielectric coating with 15 g of Parylene-C (7.2 µm) in a SCS Labcoater 2 PDS 2010 (Specialty Coating Systems, Indianapolis, IN), and coated with Fluoropel PFC1601V (Cytonix, Beltsville, MD) in a Laurell spin coater (North Wales, PA) set to 1500 rpm for 30 s with 500 rpm/s acceleration followed by 10 min baking at 180°C.

Prior to experiments, two types of top-plates were prepared – ITO-DMF or ITO-well-DMF (Figure S3). ITO-DMF were coated with FluoroPel PFC 1601V by spin coating and then post-baked as described above. For ITO-well-DMF, 1 mm diameter holes were drilled on the top plate using a Micromill (Proxxon MF 70, S.A. Wecker, Luxemburg) with a diamond drill bit (dia. 1.00 mm, L = 38 mm, diamond tip length: 3.50 mm, shank: 0.70 mm; ordered from KLY Amazon). These were diced into 25 mm x 75 mm pieces and were coated with Fluoropel PFC1601V and post-baked using the conditions described above on both sides. A 3D-printed well (with 1 mm

diameter holes; see Figure S2) that is coated inside with Fluoropel (using a cotton swab) were aligned directly on top of the holes on the ITO and glued (LePage super glue, Mississauga, Ontario) to the glass and dried for 5 min at room temperature. Both of these ITOs were joined to the bottom substrate with two pieces of double sided tape, resulting in an inter-plate gap of ~140  $\mu\text{m}$ .

A custom-designed fabricated device was used in this study for both bacterial transformation and enzymatic assay. After combining the top and bottom plates, the DMF device was primed to be interfaced through our automation system (see our online GitHub repository: [<https://github.com/shihmicrolab/Automation>]) that will automate the droplet movement on the devices. Electrodes were actuated using 160  $V_{\text{RMS}}$  at 15 kHz using solid-state relays controlled by in-lab software.

### **Competent cell preparation**

Prior to preparation, a -80 °C freezer stock of DH5 $\alpha$  was streaked-out on a plate containing lysogeny Broth (LB) and 8% agar and grown overnight (12 to 16 h). On day 1, a single bacterial colony (2 to 3 mm in dia.) (from the streaked plate using the -80 °C stock) was inoculated in 5 mL of LB in a 20 mL flask overnight (about 12 to 14 h) at 37 °C, 220 rpm. On day 2, 6 mL of the culture was added into 600 mL of fresh LB medium and incubated in 37 °C at 220 rpm. After 1.5 h, the OD 600 was measured every 15 min until the OD 600 level reached 0.45. The cells were transferred to cold 50 mL centrifuge tubes. Before spinning, the centrifuge was spun for a few seconds to reach 4 °C. Then the cells were recovered by centrifugation at 1000 g for 10 min at 4 °C after which the medium was decanted from the cell pellets. The bacterial sediment was re-suspended in 50 mL of ice-cold solution containing 15% glycerol with 75 mM of CaCl<sub>2</sub> and was

incubated on ice for 5 min and then centrifuged at 1000 g for 10 min. After centrifugation, the cells were re-suspended in 2 mL of 75 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> with 15% glycerol solution. 100 µL aliquots were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in -80 °C freezer.

### **Cloning and Protein Expression**

The sequence for the *Rhodothermus marinus* SG0.5JP17-172 endoglucanase gene (EGL) was obtained from NCBI (GenBank accession number WP\_014065767.1) and was synthesized by IDT (Coralville, IA) as a linear DNA fragment. The gene was amplified by PCR using Phusion polymerase (Thermo Fisher scientific, Waltham, MA) according to manufacturer's instructions (initial 98°C for 30s, 98°C for 10s, 55°C for 30s, 72°C for 30s/kb, final 72°C for 10min and 4°C on hold, with 35 cycles of amplification). The following primers were used to introduce a 5' XbaI and a 3' BamHI restrictions sites:

Forward:

5' - TGACTGACTCTAGAAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAGATATAACC

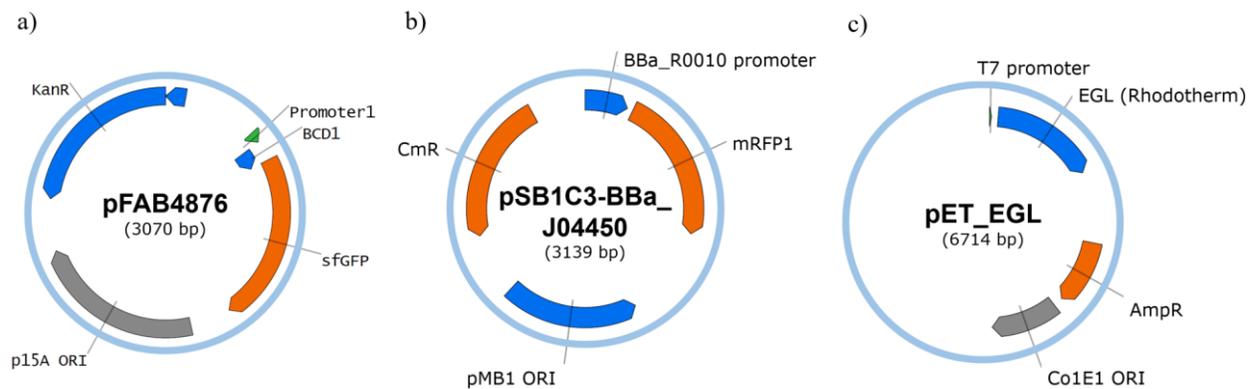
ATGCGTGTATTGGCGCTGC - 3'

Reverse:

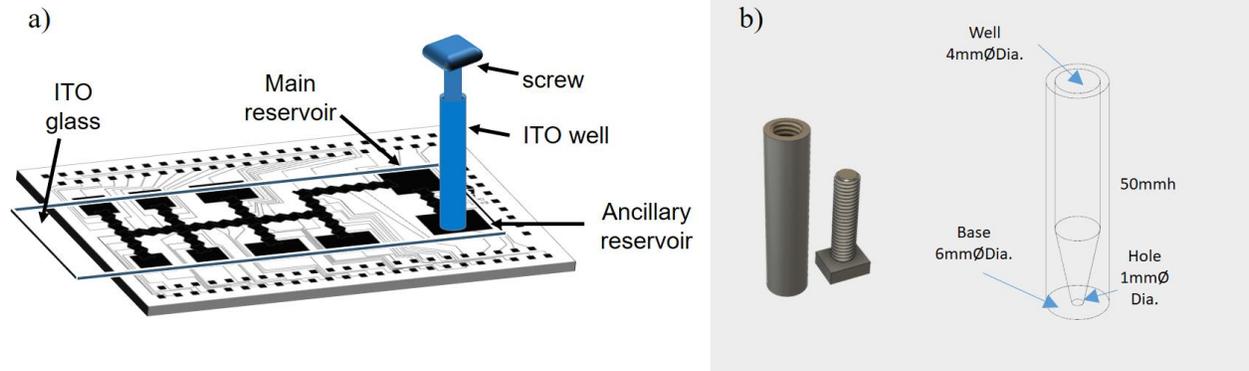
5' - GCATGCATGGATCCCTAATTGCGTGGATTTAATTGGCGC - 3'

The PCR product was purified, digested with XbaI and BamHI for two hours, and ligated into a linearized pET16b vector. The ligation product was transformed into chemically competent *E.coli* DH5α cells and plated on selective media. Single colonies were inoculated in 5 mL of LB media

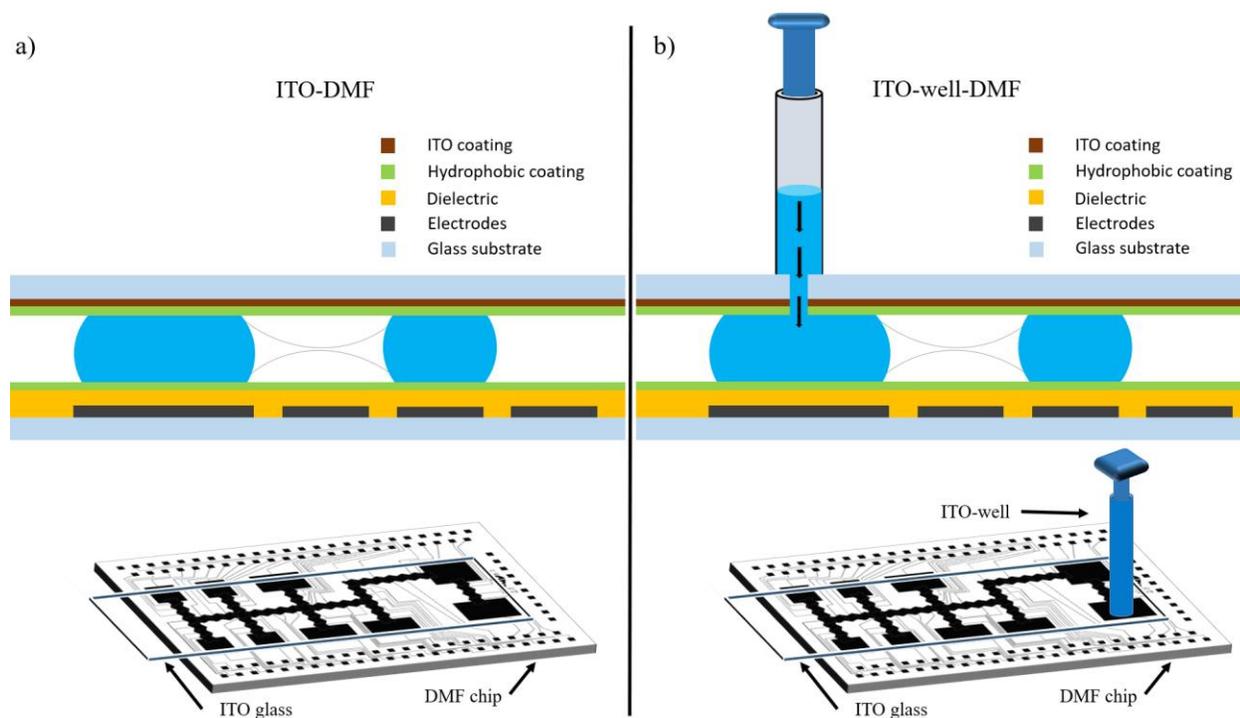
containing 100 µg/mL ampicillin overnight and plasmids were extracted using a BioBasic miniprep kit. Proper insertion of the gene was verified by digesting 2 µg of plasmid with XbaI and BamHI checking proper insert size on a 0.8% agarose gel. The cloned plasmid (pET\_EGL) was transformed into E.coli BL21(DE3) for protein expression. The transformed cells were inoculated overnight in a 5 mL pre-culture. The next day, a 100 mL starter culture of low optical density (OD) was generated by diluting the overnight culture and grown at 37 °C with 200 rpm shaking. Upon reaching OD 0.4, expression of the EGL gene was induced by addition of 1 mM IPTG for 6 hours. The final induced culture was divided into 40 mL aliquots and centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 5 min. The pellets were frozen and kept at -20 °C for later use. Thawed pellets were lysed at 4 °C for 15 min by resuspending in 10 mL of lysis solution comprising 1 mg/mL lysozyme, 25 U/ml benzonase and 1 mM phenylmethanesulfonylfluoride (PMSF). The lysates were centrifuged again at 4000 rpm for 5 min to collect the protein pellets. The pellets were resuspended in 10 mL of assay buffer (50 mM sodium-phosphate, pH 7.0) and diluted 50-fold in the same buffer before use.



**Figure S1 – Plasmid map** of a) *pFAB4876*, b) *pSB1C3*, and c) *pET-EGL*. *pFAB4876* and *pSB1C3* were used for bacterial transformation and *pET-EGL* was used for the enzymatic assay.

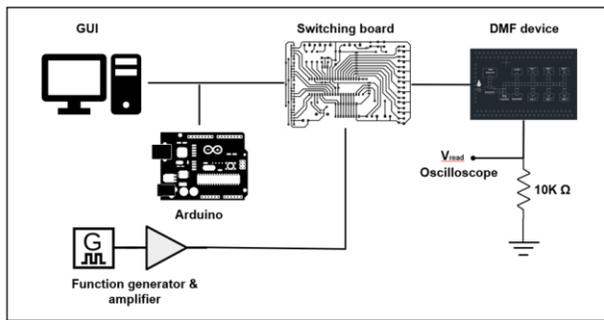


**Figure S2 – Design and configuration of the 3D printed well.** *a) The configuration of the 3D printed well on the DMF device. A plunger is added to the well to pressurize the liquid inside the well and to deliver the liquid into the ancillary reservoir. b) The design of the 3D printed well. Inside is a conical design with the following dimensions as shown.*

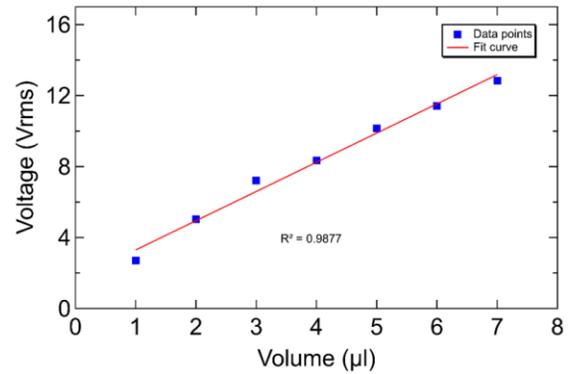


**Figure S3 – Reagent delivery interface for digital microfluidic devices.** a) *ITO-DMF* is the typical two-plate setup used for digital microfluidics to automate liquid handling on device. b) *ITO-well-DMF* is the new world-to-chip system for reagent delivery on device. It consists of a 3D printed well integrated on top of the ITO top-plate which is aligned to an electrode (i.e. reservoir) on the device. Approximately 400  $\mu\text{L}$  of liquid can be stored in the 3D printed well.

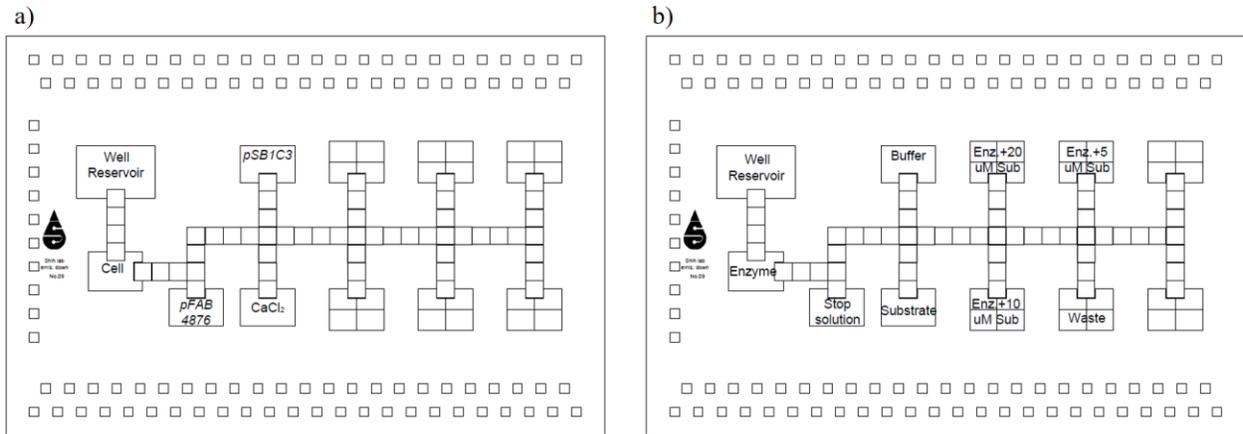
a)



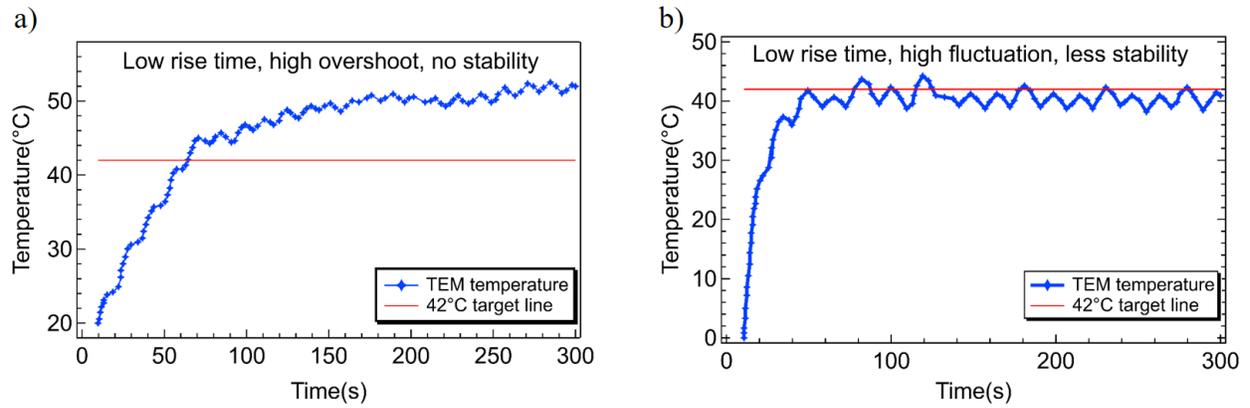
b)



**Figure S4 – Impedance measurement circuit to measure fluid volume on the device.** (a) The circuit consists of a resistor and the potential ( $V_{read}$ ) is measured to correlate the amount of fluid to the potential. (b) Calibration curve to correlate volume and voltage. A droplet of specific volume was manually dispensed on the reservoir and the electrode was actuated using  $160 V_{rms}$ . The measured voltage ( $V_{read}$ ) is the voltage drop across the resistor. This volume has a linear correlation with the voltage. Three replicates were used for each measurement.



**Figure S5 – DMF design layout for (a) bacterial transformation and (b) enzymatic assay experiments.**



**Figure S6 – Effects of closed-loop temperature control with non-optimal control parameters.**

*a) A graph shows the temperature output when the system is given a low rise time, high fluctuation, and low stability. b) A graph shows the temperature output when the system is given a low rise time, high overshoot, and no stability. All experiments had a target temperature of 42 °C.*

**Table S1:** *Description of strains and plasmids used in this study*

<b>Strain or plasmid</b>	<b>Relevant genotype and description</b>	<b>Ref. or source</b>
<u><i>Strains</i></u>		
<i>E.coli</i> DH5 $\alpha$	fhuA2 $\Delta$ (argF-lacZ) U169 phoA glnV44 $\Phi$ 80 $\Delta$ (lacZ)M15 gyrA96 recA1 relA1 endA1 thi-1 hsdR17	Vincent Martin Lab, Concordia University
<i>E.coli</i> BL21	F <sup>-</sup> ompT gal dcm lon hsdSB(rB- mB-) $\lambda$ (DE3 [lacI lacUV5-T7 gene 1 ind1 sam7 nin5])	Vincent Martin Lab, Concordia University
<u><i>Plasmids</i></u>		
	<b>(origin, resistance, gene of interest?)</b>	
pFAB 4876	DH5 $\alpha$ , <i>Kanamycin</i> , GFP	Vincent Martin Lab, Concordia University
pSB1C3	DH5 $\alpha$ , <i>Chloramphenicol</i> , RFP	Vincent Martin Lab, Concordia University
pET-EGL	BL21 (DE3), <i>Ampicillin</i> , EGL	This study

**Table S2** – Equations and parameters used to model the closed-loop thermoelectric cooler.

Process	Equation	Parameter
<b>Thermal conduction</b>	$Q_{th} = -\Delta T * K_{th}$	$K_{th}$ : Thermal conductivity coefficient of TEC = 0.39
<b>Joule heating</b>	$Q_j = I^2 R$	$R$ : TEC internal resistance = 1.4Ω $I$ : drawn current
<b>Peltier cooling/heating</b>	$Q_{pa} = S_m * I * T_h$ $Q_{pe} = S_m * I * T_c$	$S_m$ : Seebeck coefficient = 0.018, $I$ : drawn current, $T_h$ : hot side temperature (K), $T_c$ : cold side temperature (K)
<b>Seebeck</b>	$V_s = S_m * \Delta T(T_h - T_c)$	$S_m$ : Seebeck coefficient= 0.018, $T_h$ : hot side temperature (K), $T_c$ : cold side temperature (K)
<b>Heat transfer equation in TEC</b>	$Q_{ta} = Q_{pa} - 0.5Q_j - Q_{th}$ $Q_{te} = Q_{pe} + 0.5Q_j - Q_{th}$	$Q_{pa}$ : Peltier heating, $Q_{ta}$ : Peltier cooling, $Q_{th}$ : Thermal conduction,
<b>Aluminum heat block temperature</b>	$T_h = \frac{\int((T_{amb} * K_{th}) + Q_{te})}{Alum. \text{ thermal mass}}$	$Q_{te}$ : total heat transfer (hot side), $K_{th}$ : thermal conductivity of Aluminum = 0.03, $T_{amb}$ : room temperature in °C, Aluminum <i>thermal mass</i> = 12.776
<b>Heat sink block temperature</b>	$T_c = \frac{\int((T_{amb} * K_{th}) + Q_{ta})}{Heatsink \text{ thermal mass}}$	$Q_{ta}$ : total heat transfer (cold side), $K_{th}$ : thermal conductivity of metal = 10, <i>Heatsink thermal mass</i> = 200

**Table S3** – Comparison of “world-to-chip” interfaces on DMF and our work

Property	Current literature	Our work
<b>Reagent Delivery</b>	Use of pressure sources and external moving parts to deliver liquid No refilling in reservoirs Typical volumes ~1-2 $\mu\text{L}$ References: <sup>3-6</sup>	No external pressure sources, only a plunger mated to a 3D printed well Refill reservoirs after every dispensing action resulting in reproducible dispensing Can store at least 400 $\mu\text{L}$ of volume in the well
<b>Temperature Control</b>	Off-chip heating <sup>2,7</sup> Directly fabricate electrode heaters on device <sup>8-9</sup> Open-loop control <sup>10</sup> – no tuning or simulation provided	On-chip heating and cooling Interfacing TEC directly below device – no extra fabrication needed Closed-loop control with modeling of the system enabling rapid changes in temperature

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# Thermal Plant

To simulate a closed-loop system, I modeled the PID controller using the equations shown below. The thermal plant was modeled as a thermodynamic system (similar to ref <sup>77</sup>) consisting of two components: the thermoelectric module (TEM) and heat block modules. The TEM has the form of thermopiles that are connected electrically in series to increase the operating voltage and thermally in parallel to decrease the thermal resistance. It is also sandwiched between two ceramic plates for uniform thermal expansion. There are four main energy processes taking place in the TEM pellets:

- Thermal conductivity
- Joule heating
- The Peltier cooling/heating effect and
- The Seebeck effect

## Thermoelectric module (TEM) Simulink simulation

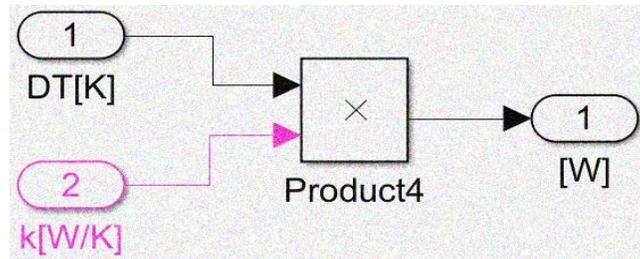
### (a) Thermal conductivity

The phenomenon of thermal conduction is a Fourier process that is described by the thermal conductivity  $K_i$  of the material. Both ceramic plates and interconnected metals have high thermal conductivity to ensure uniform temperature at either end. Neglecting the contribution of the metal interconnectors and ceramic plates, the analysis of a TEM can be conducted by analyzing a single pellet or thermocouple without loss of generality. Hence the analysis of  $N$  thermocouple

is the same as analysis of one thermocouple, the heat transfer of thermal conduction is described by:

$$Q_{th} = -\Delta T \times K_{th}$$

where  $K_{th}$  is thermal conductivity coefficient

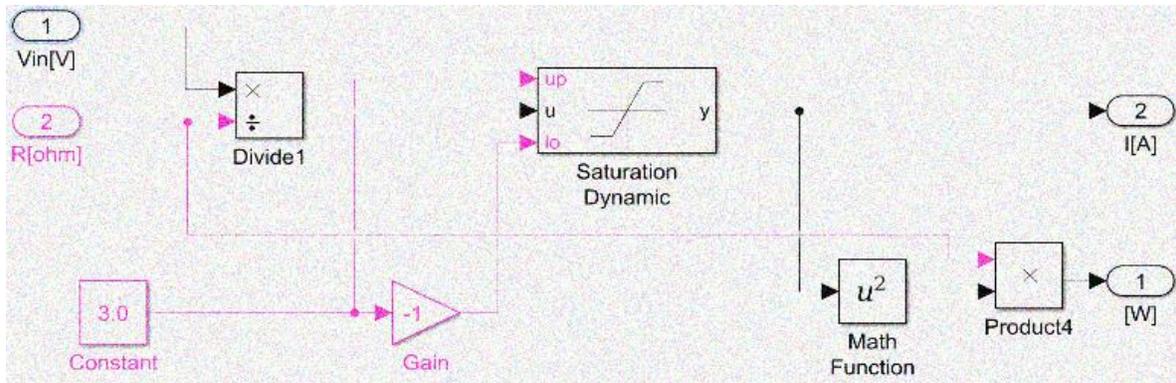


**(b) Joule heating**

Joule heating is a physical process of heat dissipation in a resistance element. The flow of electric current through the TEM will additionally cause resistive heating of the thermocouples. The total Joule heat dissipated in TEM is:

$$Q_j = I^2 R$$

where  $R$  is the TEC internal resistance,  $I$ , is current drawn from DC power supply, and  $Q_j$  is the calculated power (heat produced by passing current). Irrespective of the temperature gradient, Joule heating can be considered as equally divided between the two sides of the TEM.



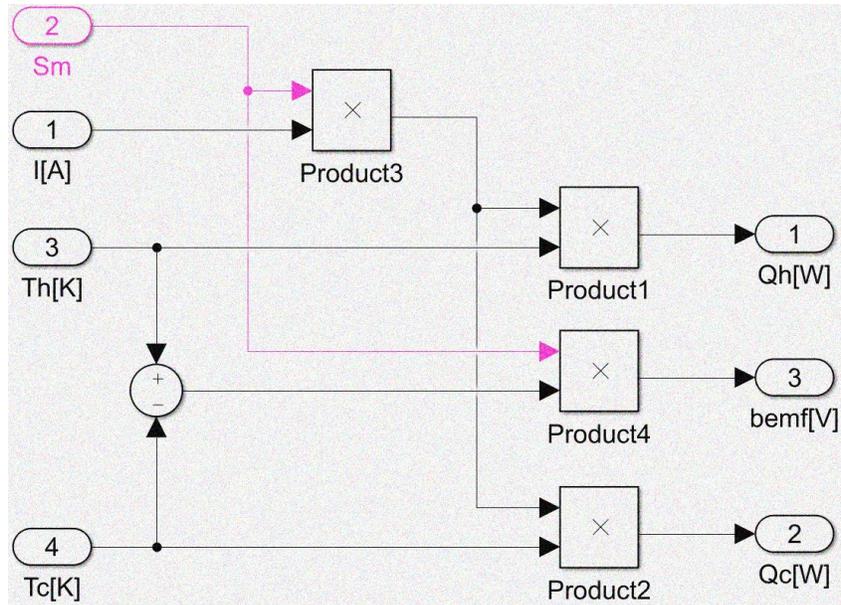
### (c) Peltier cooling/heating effect

The Peltier cooling/heat effect is a phenomenon of heat absorption/dissipation by a junction between two dissimilar materials when electrical current flows through the junction. The absorbed/emitted heat of an N-couple TEM is:

$$Q_{pa} = S_m * I * T_h$$

$$Q_{pe} = S_m * I * T_c$$

where  $S_m$  is the Seebeck coefficient,  $I$ , is the current drawn from DC power supply,  $T_h$  is the hot side temperature in Kelvin,  $T_c$  is the cold side temperature in Kelvin,  $Q$  is the calculated power (heat produced by passing current). For calculation of emitted heat, the cold side temperature should be used and for the absorbed heat, the hot side temperature should be used.



**(d) Seebeck effect**

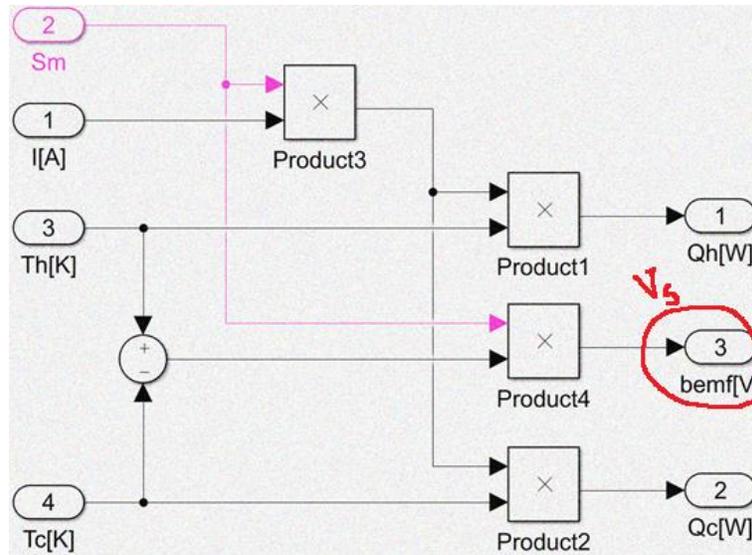
When a temperature gradient is imposed on a conductor under an open-circuit condition, the creation of an electrical potential difference between the hot and cool sides of the conductor is called the Seebeck effect. The generated Seebeck voltage, called the back electromotive force (BEMF), in a TEM is expressed as:

$$V_s = S_m * \Delta T$$

where  $S_m$  is the Seebeck coefficient. Now the total heat transfer at two side of Peltier equals to:

$$Q_{ta} = Q_{pa} - 0.5Q_j - Q_{th}$$

$$Q_{te} = Q_{pe} + 0.5Q_j - Q_{th}$$



The Peltier output voltage is:

$$V_t = V_s + IR$$

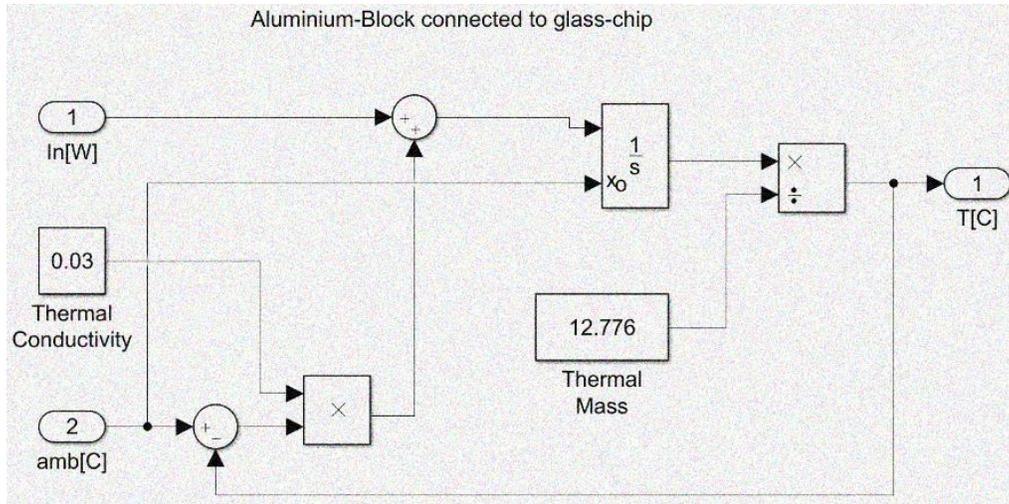
[Heat-block/heat-sink module Simulink simulation](#)

#### (a) Aluminum heat block temperature

The temperature of Aluminum heat block connected to the glass chip, which our temperature sensor also fitted in, is calculated as follows:

$$T_h = \frac{\int((T_{amb} * K_{th}) + Q_{te})}{Alum. \text{ thermal mass}}$$

where  $Q_{te}$  is the total heat transfer in the hot side calculated in TEM,  $K_{th}$  is the thermal conductivity of Aluminum,  $T_{amb}$  is the room temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and thermal mass can be calculated based on the heat block dimension and thermal capacity coefficient.

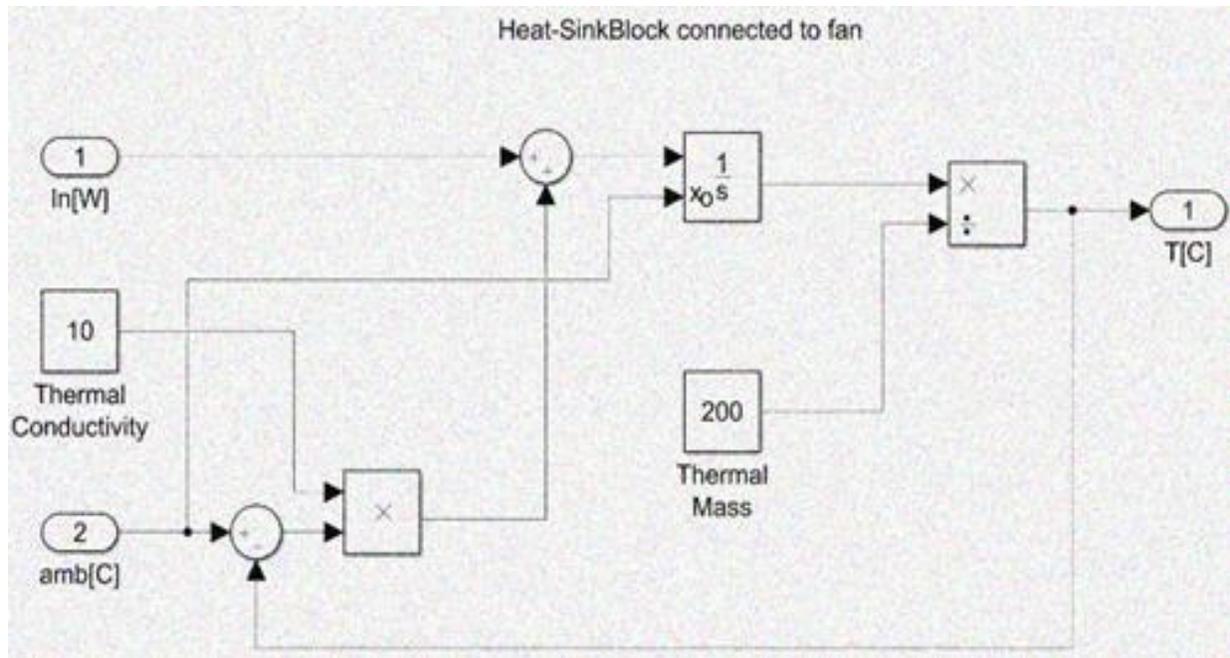


**(b) Heatsink block temperature**

The temperature of heatsink block connected to the fan is calculated as follows:

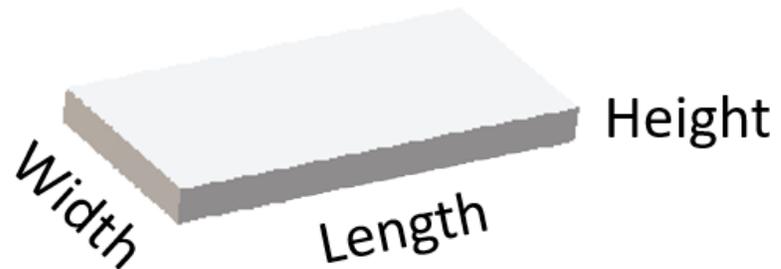
$$T_c = \frac{\int((T_{amb} * K_{th}) + Q_{ta})}{\text{Heatsink thermal mass}}$$

where  $Q_{ta}$  is the total heat transfer in cold side calculated in TEC,  $K_{th}$  is the thermal conductivity of metal,  $T_{amb}$  is the room temperature in °C, and Heatsink thermal mass can be calculated easily for the heatsink.



The aluminum thermal mass is used to calculate the thermal capacity of the aluminum block.

## Calculation of thermal capacity of an aluminium block



*Parameters:*

$$\text{Height} := 6.5\text{mm}$$

$$\text{Width} := 20.0\text{mm}$$

$$\text{Length} := 40.0\text{mm}$$

$$D_{\text{alum}} := 2.7 \frac{\text{gm}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

Mass density per volume unit

$$C_{\text{alum}} := 0.910 \cdot \frac{\text{J}}{\text{gm} \cdot \text{K}}$$

Heat capacity per mass unit

*Calculation:*

$$M := \text{Height} \cdot \text{Width} \cdot \text{Length} \cdot D_{\text{alum}} = 14.04 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{ThermalCapacity} := M \cdot C_{\text{alum}} = 12.776 \frac{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{s}^2}$$

$$E_{\text{alum}}(\Delta T) := \text{ThermalCapacity} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$E_{\text{alum}}(1\text{K}) = 12.776 \text{ s} \cdot \text{W}$$