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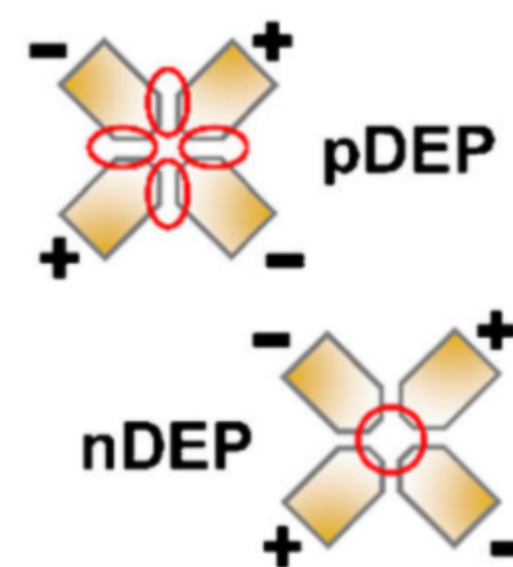
Gel entrapment of tumor cell clusters patterned by dielectrophoresis (DEP) at a bipolar electrode array

Introduction

Background: It is difficult to separate cancers cells from healthy cells in our bodies. Therefore, within the field of medicine, there is a need for gel entrapment of tumor cell clusters using dielectrophoresis (DEP) at wireless bipolar electrodes (BPEs). The advancement of using a gelatin as the medium for cells will further therapeutic and diagnostic research.

Objective: Research and develop a gel that allows cell movement when the AC electric field is on, but halts cell movement when the current is absent allowing for isolation of cells.

Dielectrophoresis (DEP): subjects' dielectric particles to an electric field, allowing a force to be exerted on those particles



Bipolar Electrode (BPE): electronic conductor in contact with an ionically conductive phase

Research & Development

Research → Application → Process

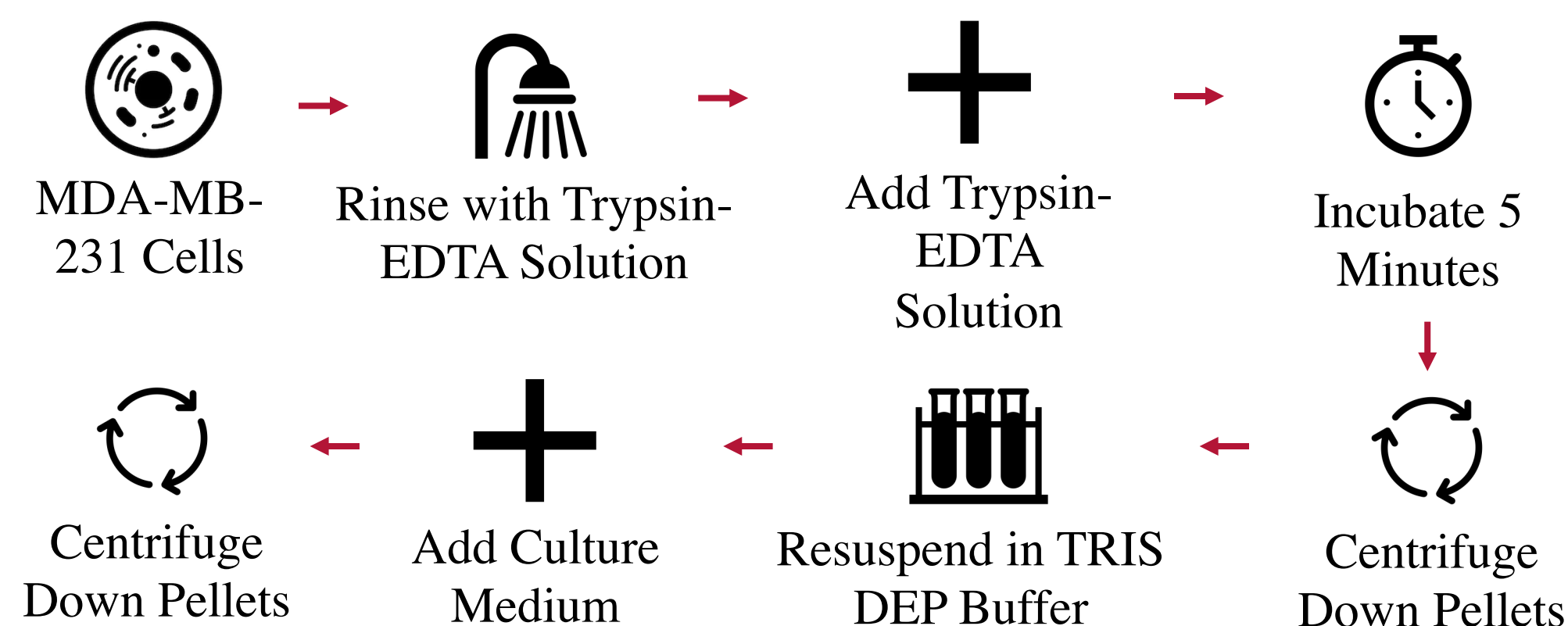
DEP allows for cell separation and isolation while the gel allows for cell capture.

Perform DEP on cells within a gel environment to obtain a potential method for further analysis of cancer cells.

Synthesize a gel with similar properties to the traditional environment of cells using two different methods.

Materials & Methods

1 Cell Culture



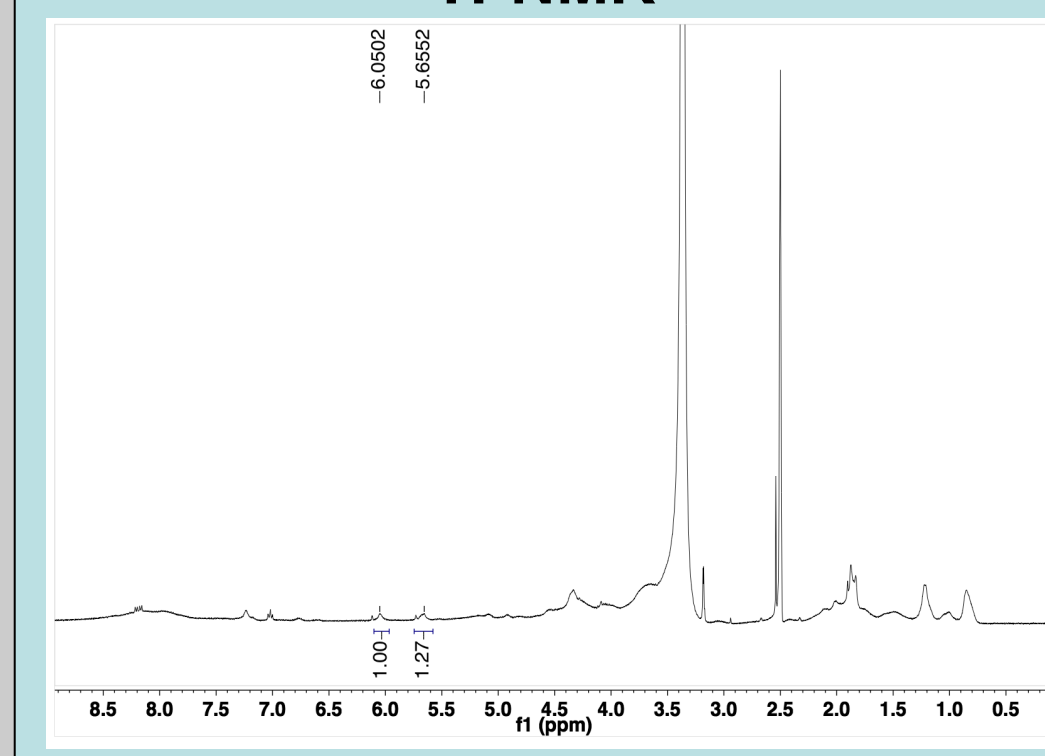
2 Process Methods

Method 1

Gel Synthesis

- Powder gelatin, glycidyl methacrylate, and 4-methylaminopyridine dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide
- Mixture was stirred and dialyzed with deionized water
- Lyophilization was used to obtain the gel

H-NMR



DEP and Conductivity

- DEP was performed to isolate cells and conductivity was measured

Method 2

Gel Synthesis

- Gel-MA in DEP Buffer solution consisted of sucrose, dextrose, BSA, Tris, and Irgacure 2959
- Three concentrations made: 0.01%, 0.1%, and 1.0%

UV Cross Link

- UV light will induce a reaction and create a gel consistency
- Three different sources were used:



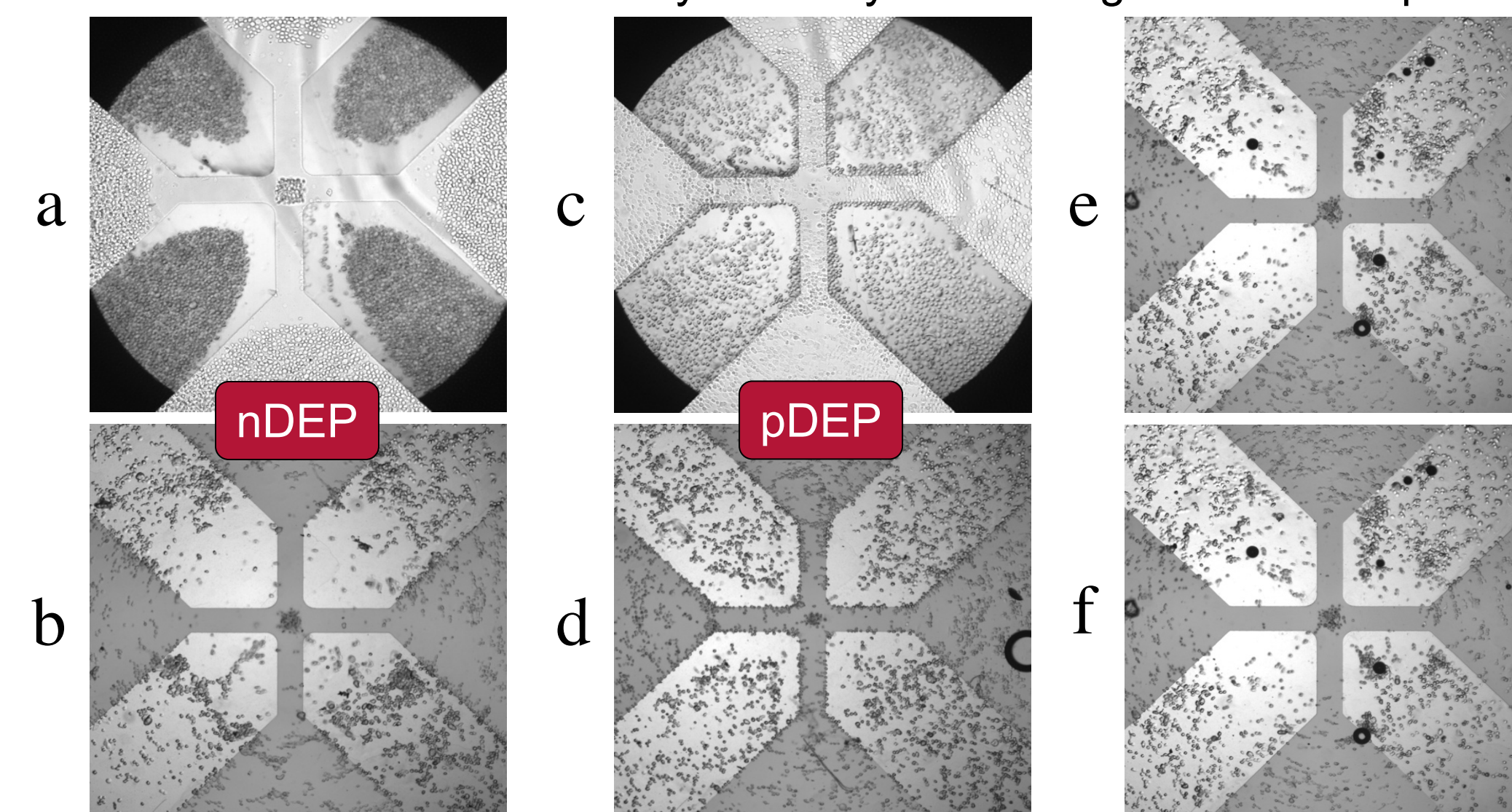
- Gel-MA solution was pipetted on a microscope slide and exposed to UV light for 30s, 60s, 90s, and 6 minutes

Conductivity

- Conductivity was measured with and without tris at the three concentrations

Results & Conclusions

- H-NMR results were inconclusive
 - The measured conductivity of the synthesized gel was 460.0 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$



Future: Further experiments are to synthesize the gel again and try to obtain a lower conductivity level, as well as a better NMR.

- All sources of UV light did not seem to allow cross-linking of the Gel-MA solution

Concentration (%)	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Tris Present?
0.01	93.26	✓
0.1	100.2	✓
1.0	117.1	✓
0.01	29.42	X
0.1	29.16	X
1.0	54.87	X

Future: Further experiments are to find a way to cross-link the Gel-MA solution with UV light. After this is successful, cell response using DEP at a quadropole electrode as a function of AC electric field frequency in the gel precursor will be tested. Finally, cell cluster size at a bipolar electrode (BPE) array will be studied as a function of flow rate, voltage, and BPE length.

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