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PROIBIDO REPRODUÇÃO

Enhancing Microfluidic Device Design for CAR-T Cell Transfection: Integrating Soft Lithography and CFD Simulation for Optimal Microvortex Patterns

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Highlights

CFD Optimization for Cell Transfection: This study uses CFD to make cell transfection more efficient in microfluidic devices by creating chaotic movement

Advanced microfabrication techniques of lithography on Si/SU-8 molds and replicated in glass/PDMS

Abstract

This work proposes a cell transfection device using generation of microvortices which induce temporary opening of micropores in the cell membrane. The mechanism involves a turbulent flow of the solution with CAR-T cells with genetic material, submitting a T-junction with a cavity in the outlet¹.

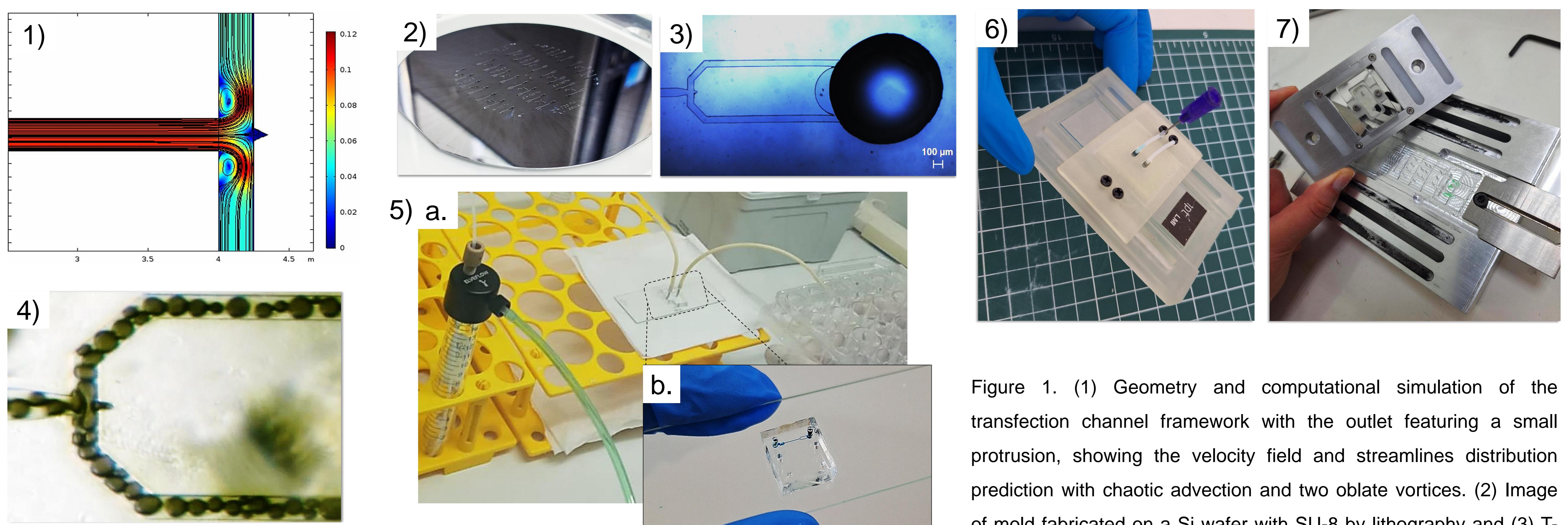


Figure 1. (1) Geometry and computational simulation of the transfection channel framework with the outlet featuring a small protrusion, showing the velocity field and streamlines distribution prediction with chaotic advection and two oblate vortices. (2) Image of mold fabricated on a Si wafer with SU-8 by lithography and (3) T-junction in the device. (4) An example of emulsion flow after fabrication in glass/PDMS, captured with a high-speed camera, is shown. (5a.) Experimental setup and b.) A glass/PDMS device after plasma bonding is also depicted, containing three transfection channels, one filled with a blue-colored solution. (6) and (7) Holders developed by 3D printing and aluminum/PMMA to enhance mechanical robustness of the connections and prevent leaks.

¹HUR, Jeongsoo et al. Microfluidic cell stretching for highly effective gene delivery into hard-to-transfected primary cells. *ACS nano*, v. 14, n. 11, p. 15094-15106, 2020.

Acknowledgments