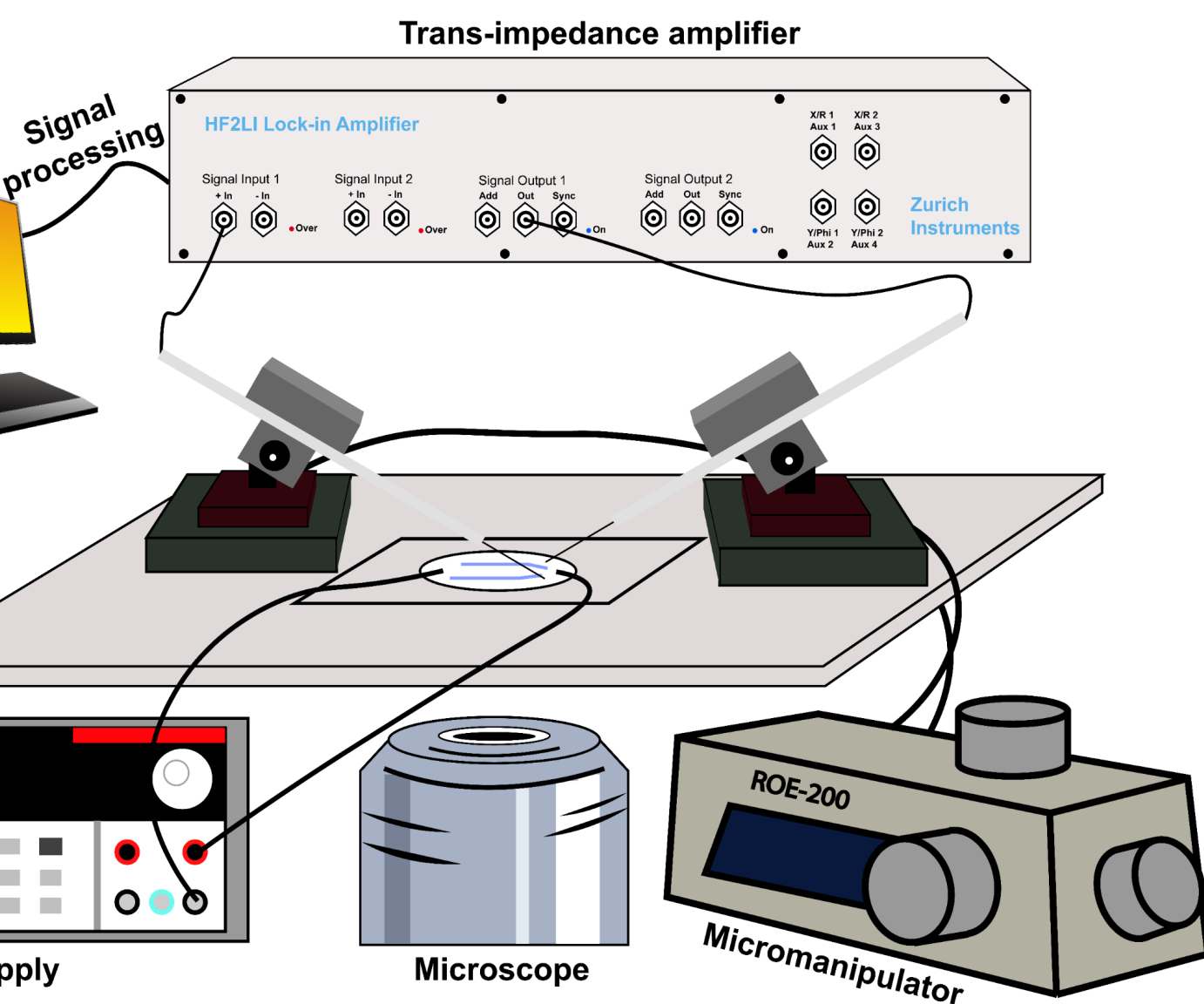


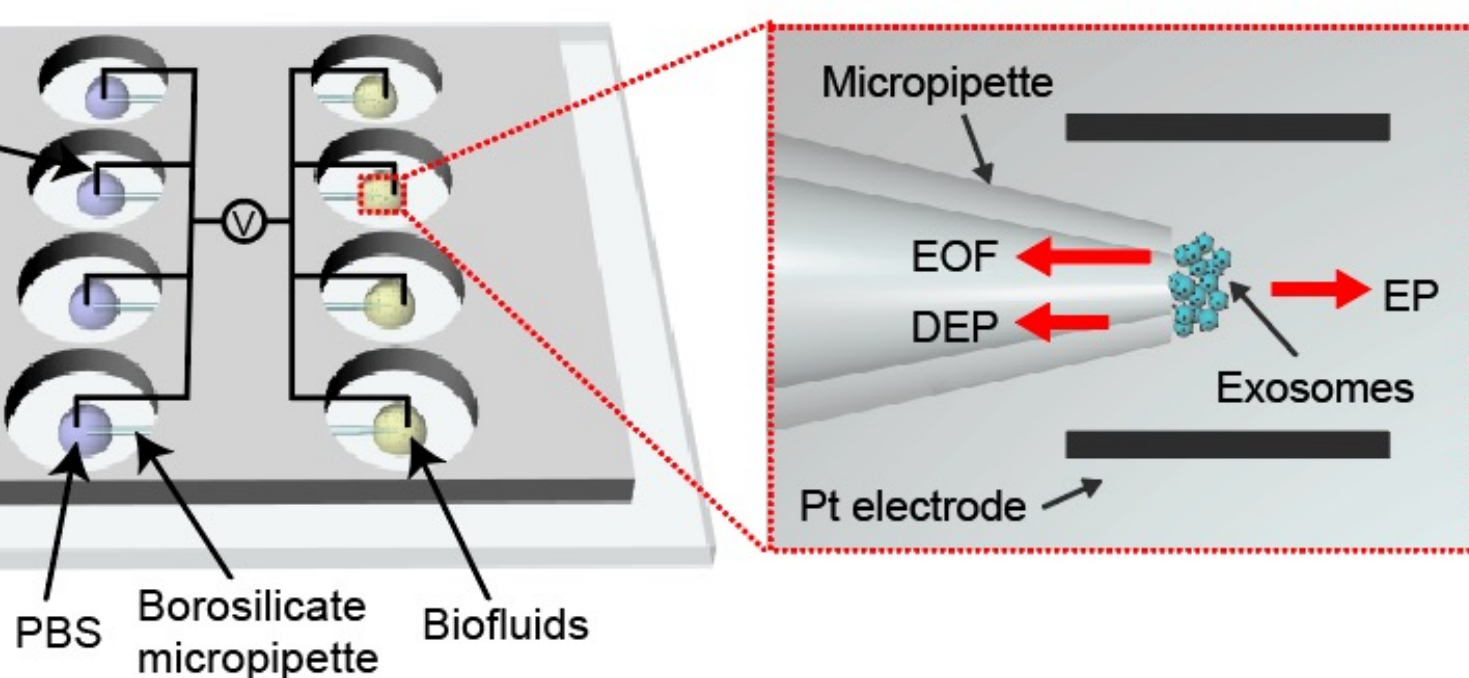
ers for early diagnosis and therapeutics in liquid biopsy.
 nal proteomic profiling and genomic characterization methods
 structure of the exosomes by labelling and lysing steps.
 ovel insulator-based dielectrophoretic (iDEP) device to rapidly
 m biofluids, followed by the electrical impedance measurements
 aracterize exosomes based on their unique dielectric properties.

OMATIC OF DETECTION PLATFORM

atic illustration of the impedance measurement system



The schematic illustration of the iDEP device



$$F_{DEP} = 2\pi r^3 \epsilon_m \text{Re}(f_{CM}) \nabla E^2$$

phoretic force, r is the radius of the exosomes, $\text{Re}(f_{CM})$ is the real
 ossotti factor, and defined as:

$$\text{Re}(f_{CM}) = (\sigma_p - \sigma_m) / (\sigma_p + 2\sigma_m)$$

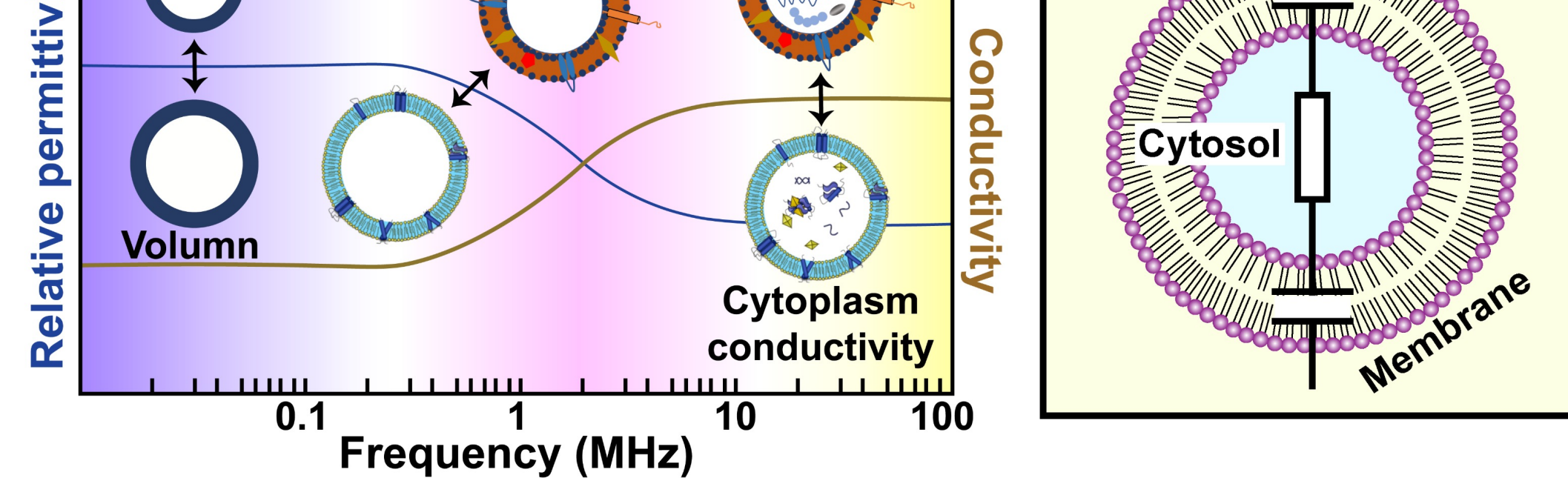
the conductivities of particle and suspending medium.

$$F_{EP} = 6\pi\eta r \mu_{EP} E$$

oretic force, η is the solution viscosity, E is the applied electric
 electrophoretic mobility and presented as:

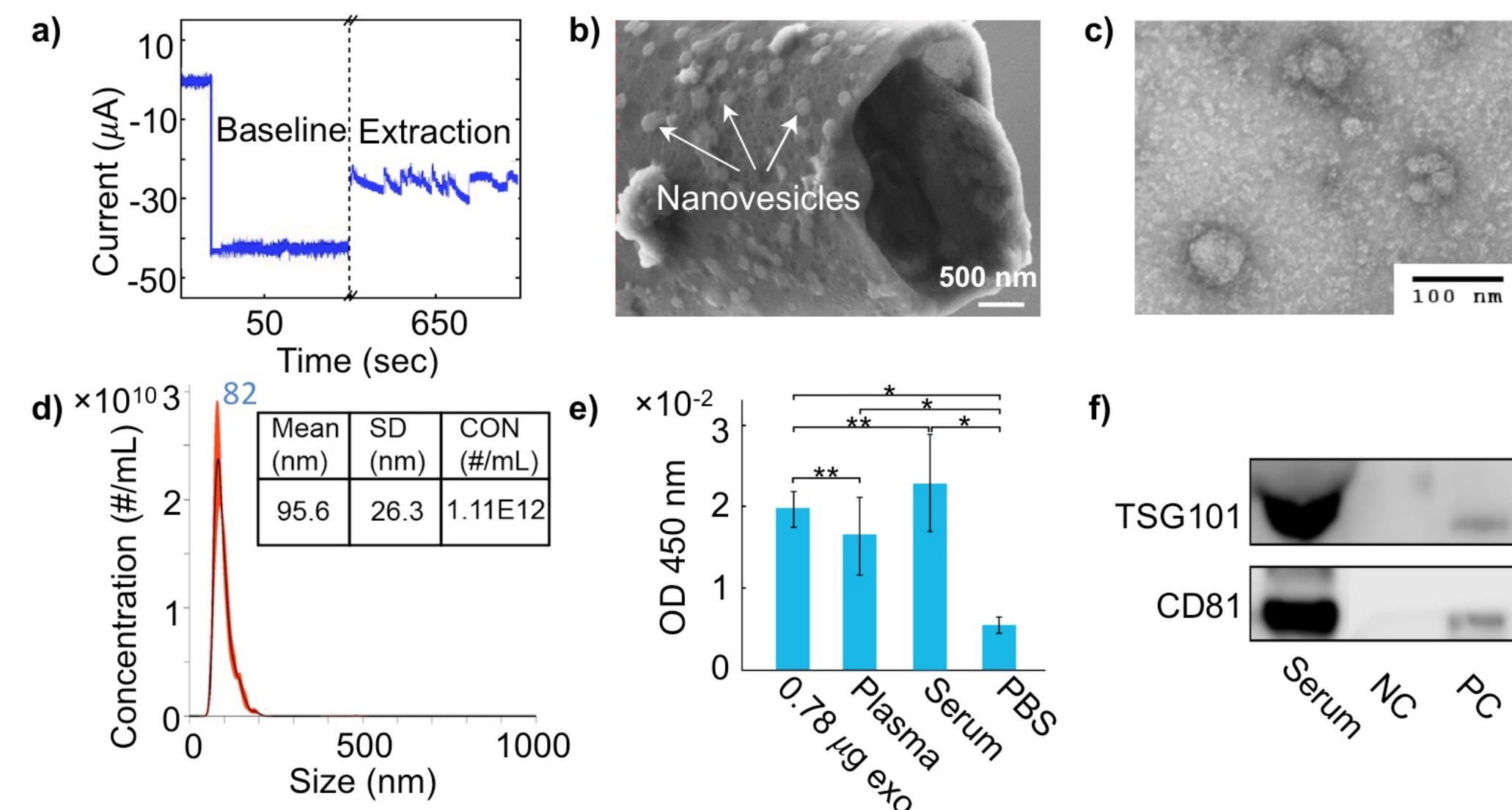
$$\mu_{EP} = (2\zeta_p \epsilon_m) / (3\eta)$$

er potential of the particle, ϵ_m is the permittivity of the suspending medium.



RESULTS

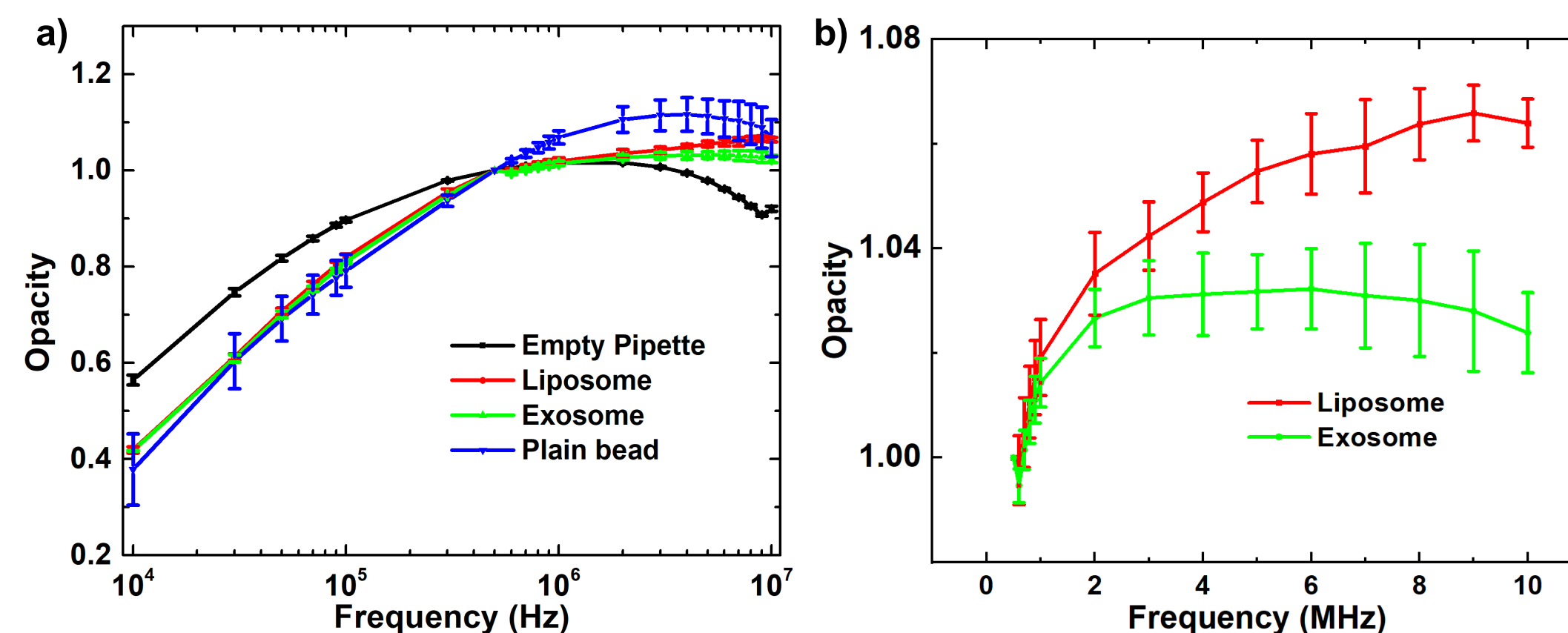
Exosomes entrapment and characterization



- The characterization and quantification vesicles verified that exosomes were successfully isolated from biofluids and E-field had minimal impact on exosome morphology and integrity.

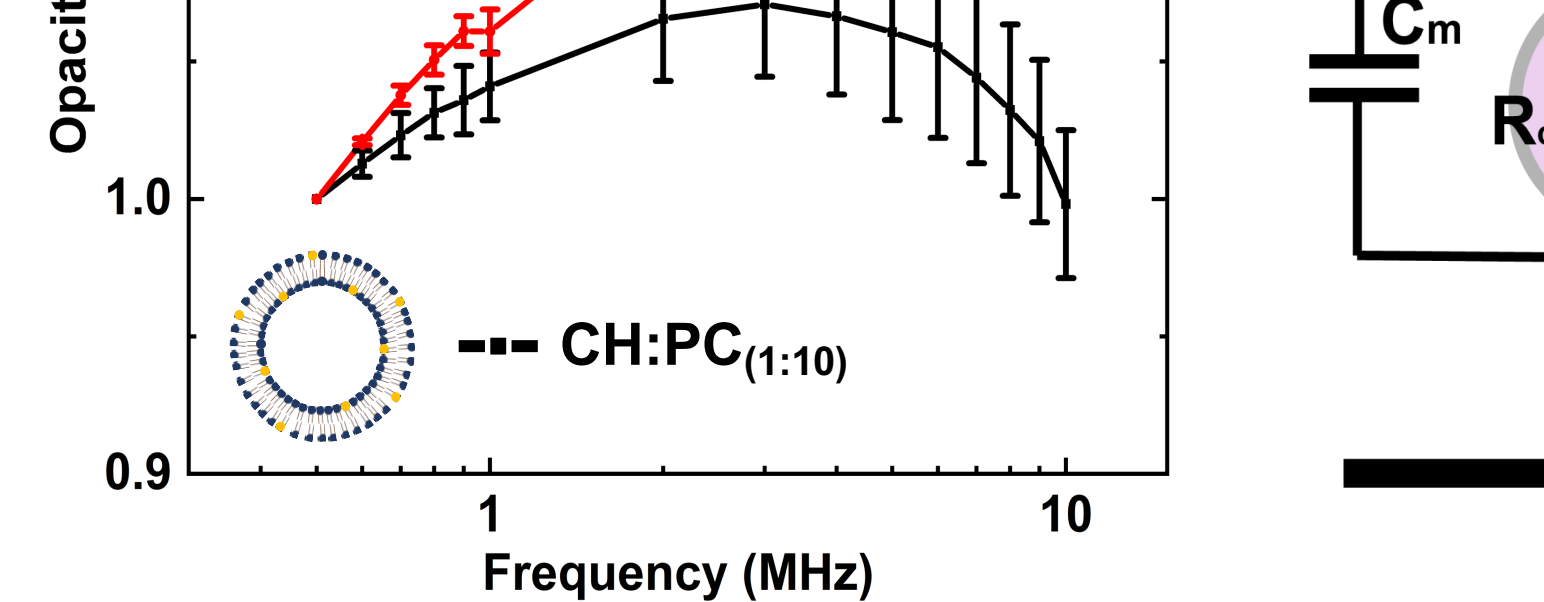
Comparison of particles with different dielectric properties

- Polystyrene beads (-27.99 mV), liposomes (-12.68 mV) and exosomes (-12.69 mV).



- Impedance result was presented as opacity: defined to normalize the number of particles entrapped at different experiments.

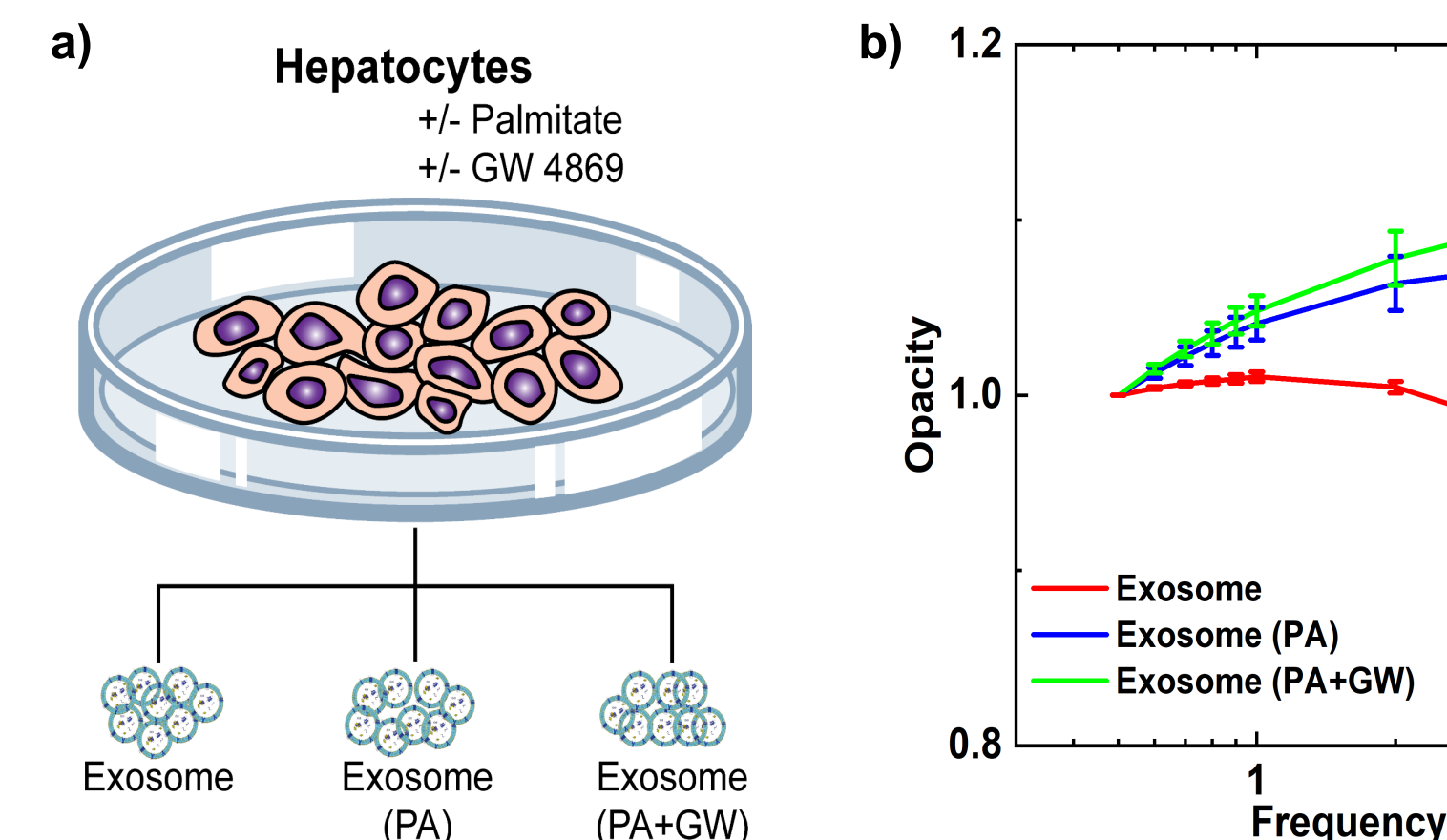
$$O(f) = \frac{Z(f)}{Z_{\text{empty}}}$$



- The membrane capacitance: $\text{CH:PC}_{(1:10)} = 3.14 \times 10^{-17} \text{ F}$; $\text{CH:PC}_{(10:1)}$
- Higher opacity magnitude was observed in the liposomes with capacitance $\text{CH:PC}_{(10:1)}$
- Equivalent circuit developed by Foster and Schwan: amplitude capacitance of the membrane

$$Z = R_{in} * \left(\frac{V_{in}}{V_{amp}} - 1 \right) - R_{out} \quad Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C_{mem}}$$

Characterization of exosomes from different origin



- The opacity of exosomes cultured in PA was lower than PA+GW
- Exosomes from PA-treated hepatocytes displayed increased membrane capacitance, resulting in lower membrane capacitance.
- GW4869 as inhibitor inhibited the biosynthesis and reduced the exosome production.

CONCLUSIONS

- An innovative electrical impedance measurement system was developed to non-invasively trap and characterize exosomes from different origin.
- The characterization and quantification of vesicles verified that exosomes were successfully isolated from biofluids and E-field had minimal impact on exosome morphology and integrity.
- Liposomes with known dielectric properties as model system verified the feasibility of differentiating membrane capacitance at the MHz frequency.
- Distinguishable opacity of exosomes under different culture conditions was observed to represent the difference between membrane capacitance and biosynthesis was subjected to systematic change.

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