

10th Anniversary Issue: China

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Lab on a chip (LOC) technology has attracted great attention during the last two decades as it has pioneered multidisciplinary research across disciplines including chemistry, biology, engineering and physics. In China, only in the last decade have greater numbers of scientists been actively involved in the broad range of topics that these LOC technologies have encompassed. The rapid proliferation of the status of this area of research has come about as a consequence of the increasing amounts of funding support available from various funding sources, and consequently the availability of consistently improving facilities distributed over many universities, institutes and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Presently, the increasing awareness of lab on a chip technologies as the source of a wealthy repertoire of enabling technologies for new discoveries in science and potential applications has been recognized, certainly within China.

During the past decade, we have also been very happy to witness the rapid growth and success of *Lab on a Chip*, the journal, as the primary forum for

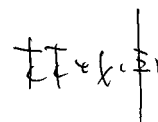
researchers in the micro and nanofluidics fields. We saw it as a great honor and accolade for Chinese lab on a chip scientists when we were approached by the Editor Dr Minhas, in March of this year, about the organization of a special issue featuring 'Lab on a Chip in China'. We hope the papers in this issue will justify this confidence in the research being carried out in Chinese laboratories.

Of course, it is by no means possible to cover in this single special issue all of the exciting developments made in the fields of lab on a chip and microfluidics in China. Nonetheless, we hope this issue will provide readers of the journal with a good sense of how these biotechnologies are advancing in parts of China including the Mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan. The featured 11 papers cover a wide spectrum of topics ranging from logic control of microfluidic droplets to related DNA and protein analysis, from single oocyte manipulation to multicellular organism (*C. Elegans*) assays, and from single molecular detection to controllable microturbines, etc. We hope that this special issue will allow an understanding

of the current development of Lab on a Chip research in China and showcase research that will encourage collaboration with international colleagues to move the science forward.

As the guest-editors, we would like to thank all authors and reviewers for their valuable contributions. We also greatly appreciate the efforts of the Editor and the team at the RSC for their encouragement and support for this Chinese special issue.

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