

直接外部駆動機構を用いた単一浮遊細胞の機械特性計測



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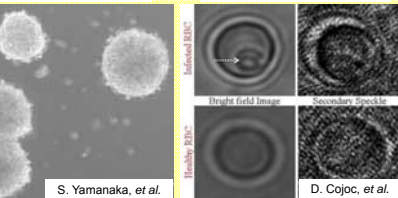


単一浮遊細胞の機械特性計測

Background

iPS cells

Red blood cells



The measurement of mechanical property of single floating animal cells (iPS cells, RBC and so on) is needed in bioscience.

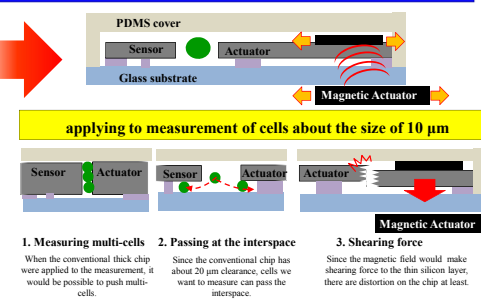
Conventional cellular force measurement



For the quantitative evaluation of these cells...

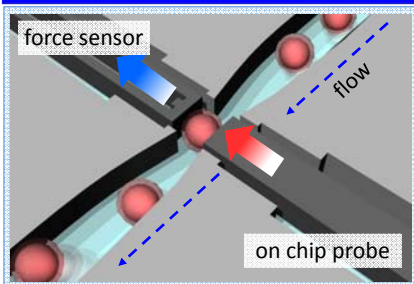
- Target : **Small (~20 nm)** and **floating cells**
- Power : **nN order**

Problem



Concept of measurement system

Sensing mechanism



Sensing Part

(High speed camera)

Actuation Part

(XYZ stage, PZT stage, Outer probe)

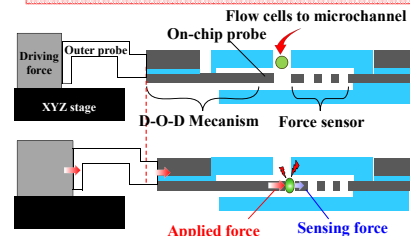
Disposable Part : microfluidic chip

(Robot integrated microfluidic chip)

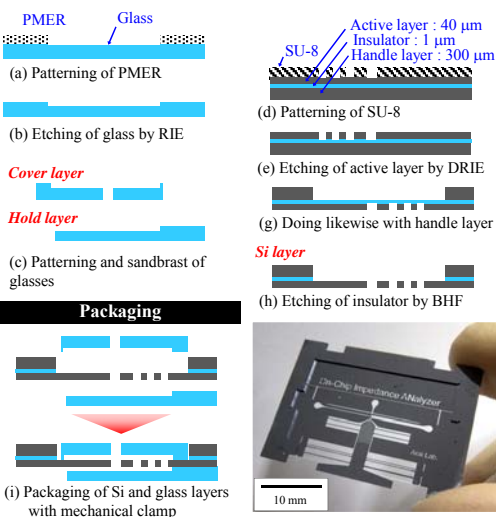
Actuation mechanism

Direct-Outer-Drive (DOD)

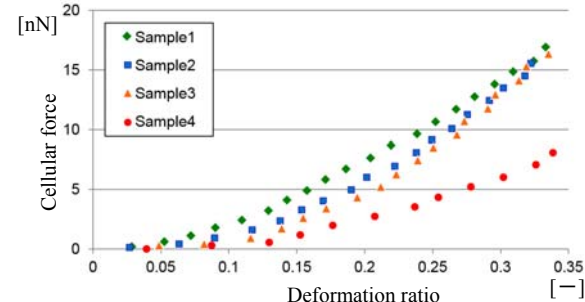
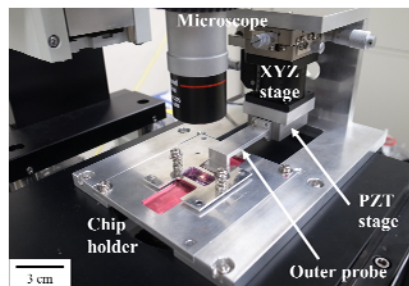
- (1) Direct transmission of the displacement and the power from outer actuator
→ **On-chip probe takes over its precision and accuracy over outer actuator**
- (2) Driving on-chip probe with only one direction force we want to work
→ **Any thickness of silicon is available.**
- (3) Selectivity of the source of outer driving force
→ **Optimal conditions are selected**



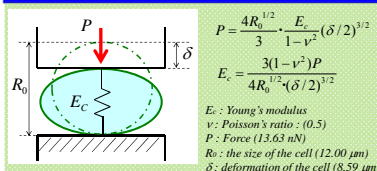
Fabrication



Experiment



Analysis by Hertzian contact stress



The Young's modulus of MDCK cell was estimated by the deformation of the cell and the displacement of force sensor (theoretical spring constant: 1.72 nN/μm)

mean:
421 Pa

Conclusion

The Young's modulus of MDCK cell was estimated about 421 Pa by using on-chip cellular measurement

Reference

Measurement of Mechanical Property of Floating Cell Using On-chip Robot with Direct-Outer-Drive Mechanism 3P2-G06, 2014 Robomech 26th

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