

# PCR-like Performance of Rapid Test with Permselective Tunable Nanotrap

Seong Jun Park<sup>1,10</sup>, Seungmin Lee<sup>1,2,10</sup>, Dongtak Lee<sup>2,10</sup>, Na Eun Lee<sup>1,3</sup>, Jeong Soo Park<sup>1</sup>, Ji Hye Hong<sup>1,2</sup>, Jae Won Jang<sup>2,4</sup>, Hyunji Kim<sup>2,4</sup>, Seokbeom Roh<sup>5</sup>, Gyudo Lee<sup>5</sup>, Dongho Lee<sup>6</sup>, Sung-Yeon Cho<sup>7,8</sup>, Chulmin Park<sup>7</sup>, Dong-Gun Lee<sup>7,8</sup>, Raeseok Lee<sup>7,8</sup>, Dukhee Nho<sup>7,8</sup>, Dae Sung Yoon<sup>2,11</sup>, Yong Kyoung Yoo<sup>9,11</sup> and Jeong Hoon Lee<sup>1,11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Electrical Engineering, Kwangwoon University, 20 Kwangwoon-ro, Nowon, Seoul 01897, Republic of Korea

<sup>2</sup> School of Biomedical Engineering, Korea University, 145 Anam-ro, Seongbuk, Seoul 02841, Republic of Korea

<sup>3</sup> Department of Biotechnology, College of Life Sciences and Biotechnology, Korea University, Seoul 02841, Republic of Korea

<sup>4</sup> Interdisciplinary Program in Precision Public Health, Korea University, Seoul 02841, Republic of Korea

<sup>5</sup> Department of Biotechnology and Bioinformatics, Korea University, Sejong 30019, Republic of Korea

<sup>6</sup> CALTH Inc., Changeop-ro 54, Seongnam, Gyeonggi 13449, Republic of Korea

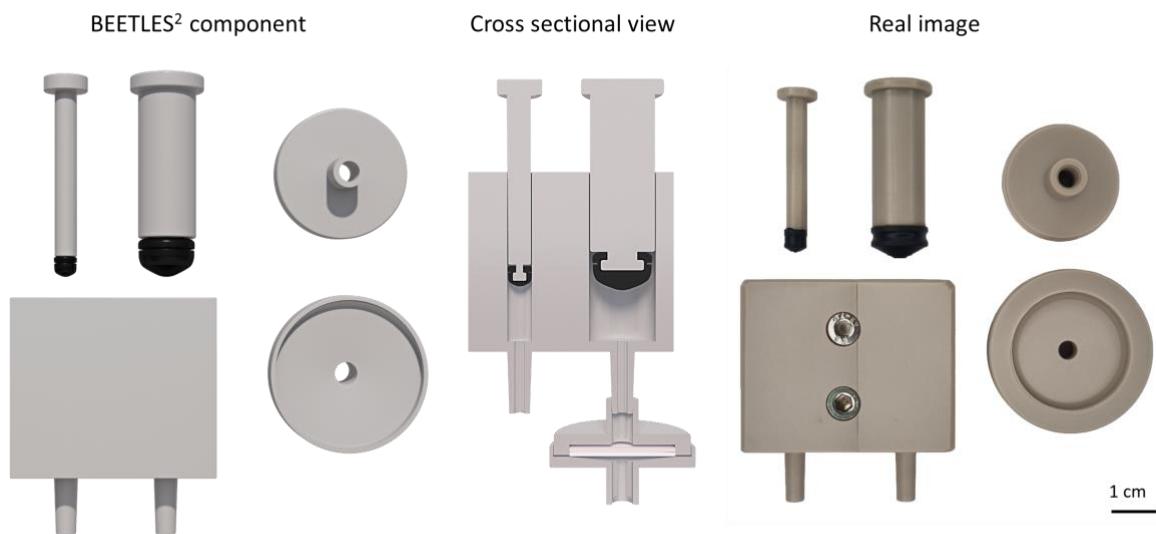
<sup>7</sup> Vaccine Bio Research Institute, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea

<sup>8</sup> Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea

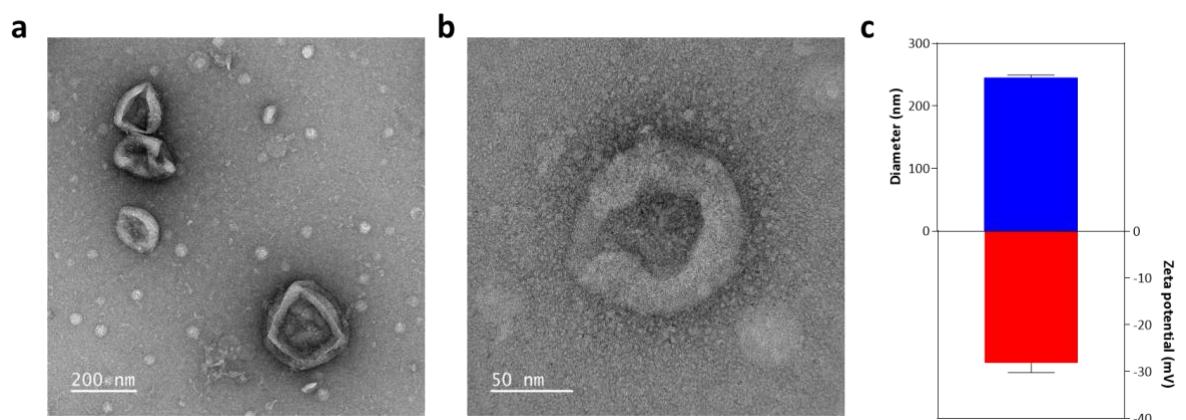
<sup>9</sup> Department of Electronic Engineering, Catholic Kwandong University, 24, Beomil-ro 579 beon-gil, Gangneung-si, Gangwon-do 25601, Republic of Korea

<sup>10</sup>These authors contributed equally: Seong Jun Park, Seungmin Lee, Dongtak Lee

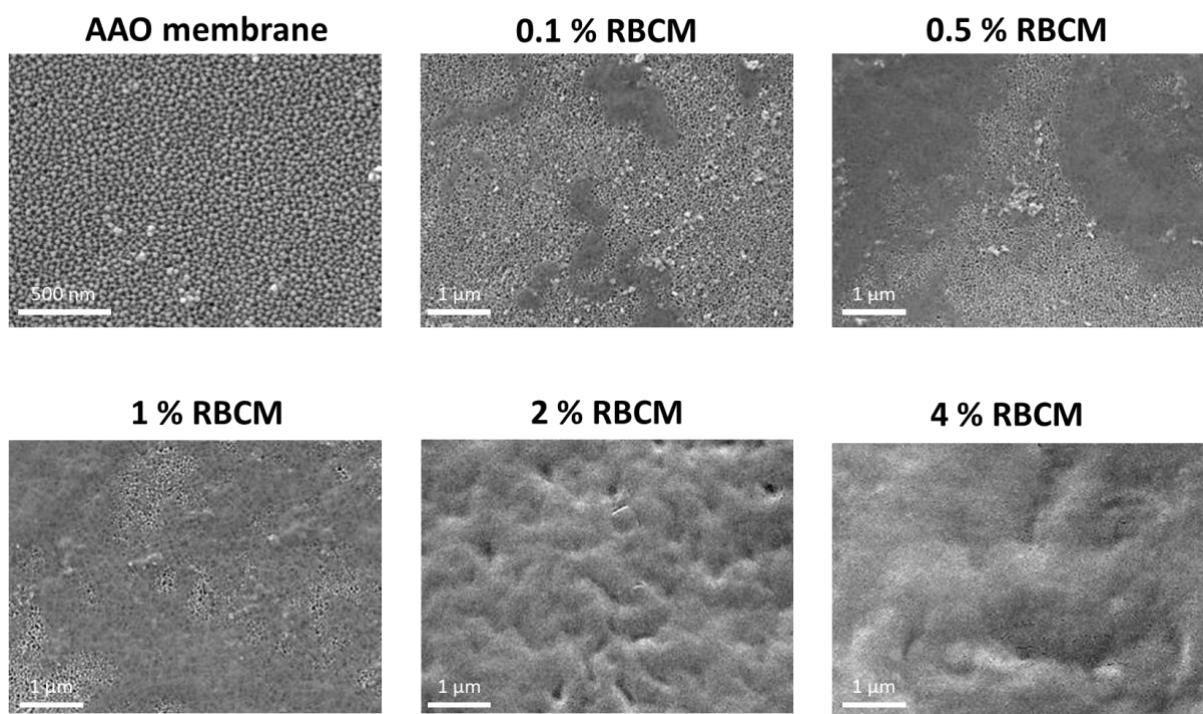
<sup>11</sup>These authors jointly supervised this work: Dae Sung Yoon, Yong Kyoung Yoo, Jeong Hoon Lee



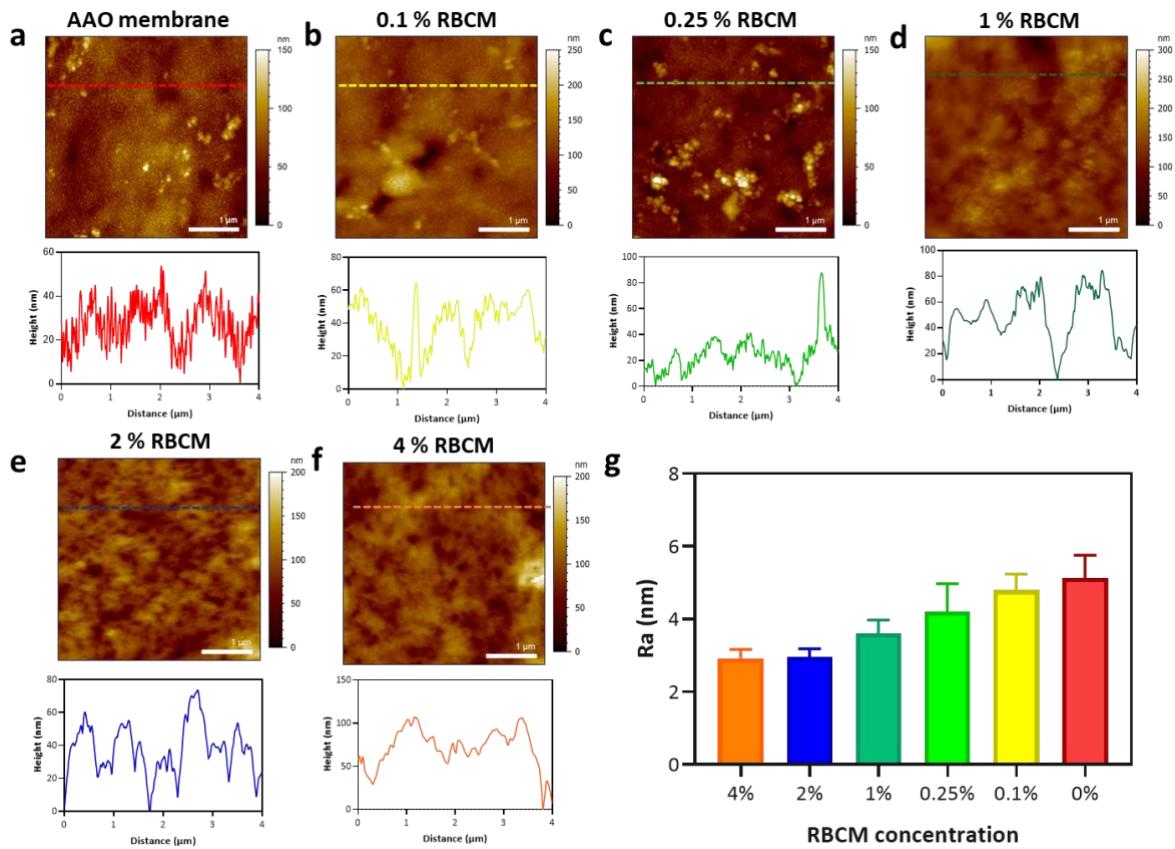
**Supplementary Fig. S1.** Prototype for POCT sample preparation. POCT, point-of-care test.



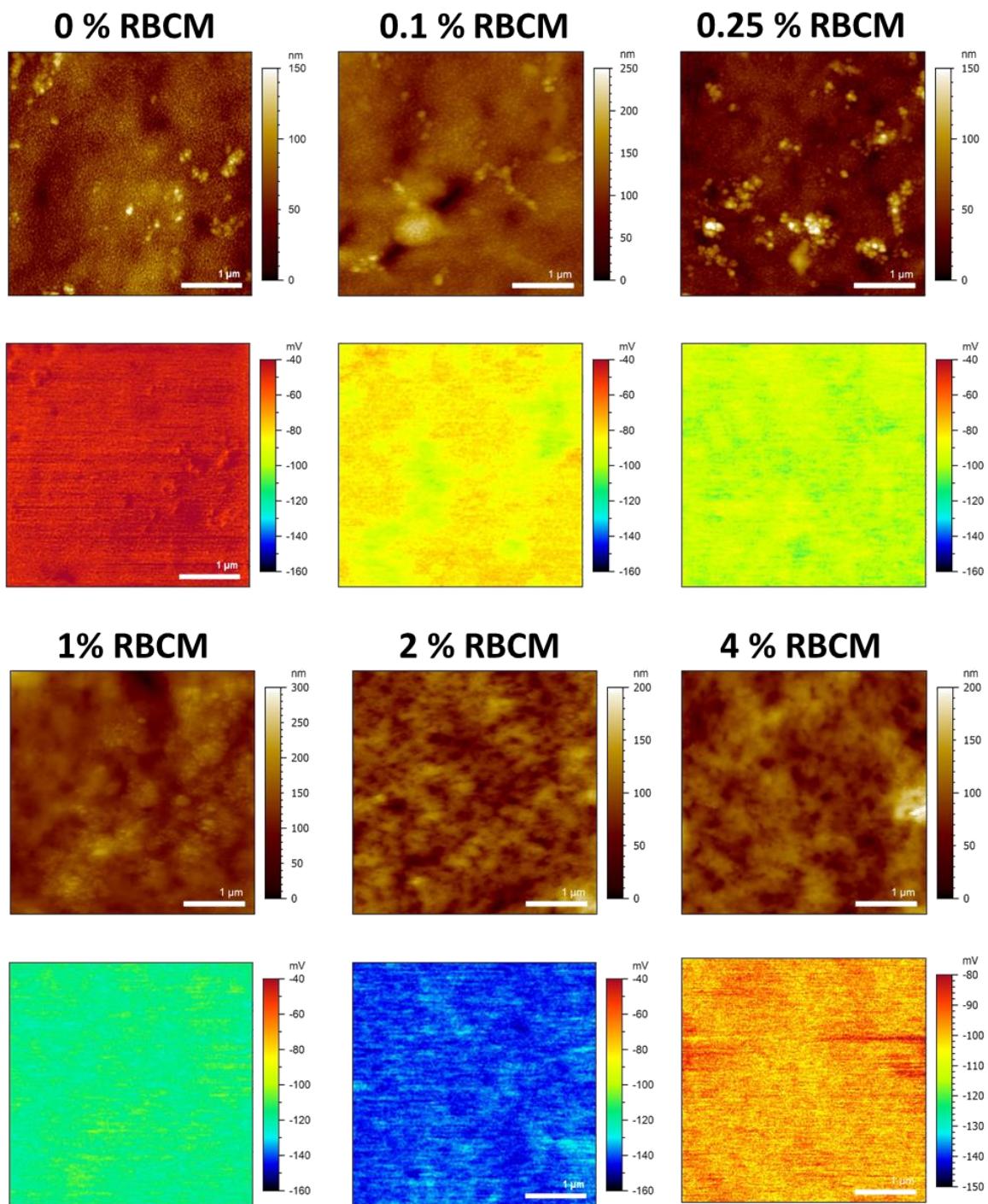
**Supplementary Fig. S2.** (a-b) Images of the extracted RBCM vesicles. (c) Hydrodynamic size (diameter of nm) and zeta potentials (mV) of the extracted RBCM vesicles. RBCM, red blood cell membrane.



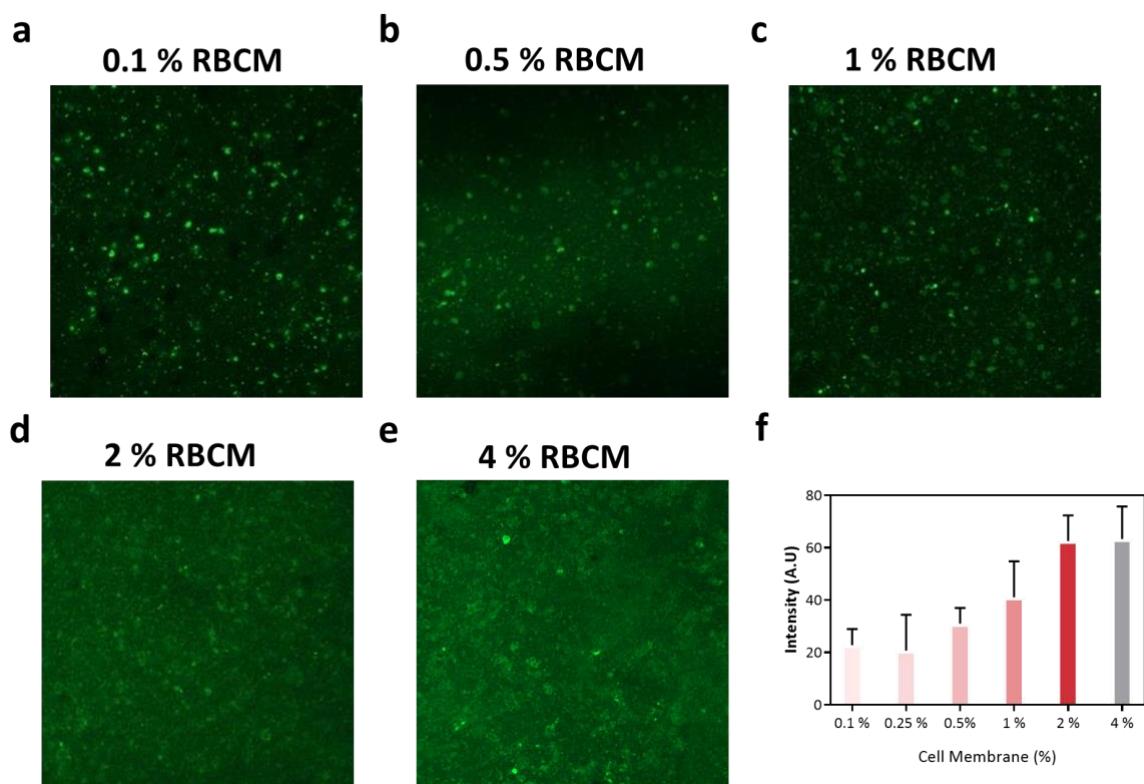
**Supplementary Fig. S3.** SEM images of bare and BEETLES<sup>2</sup> membrane with various RBCM concentrations (0-4% (v/v)). SEM, scanning electron microscopy; BEETLES<sup>2</sup>, bioengineered enrichment tools for the LFA with enhanced sensitivity and selectivity; LFA, lateral flow assay; RBCM, red blood cell membrane.



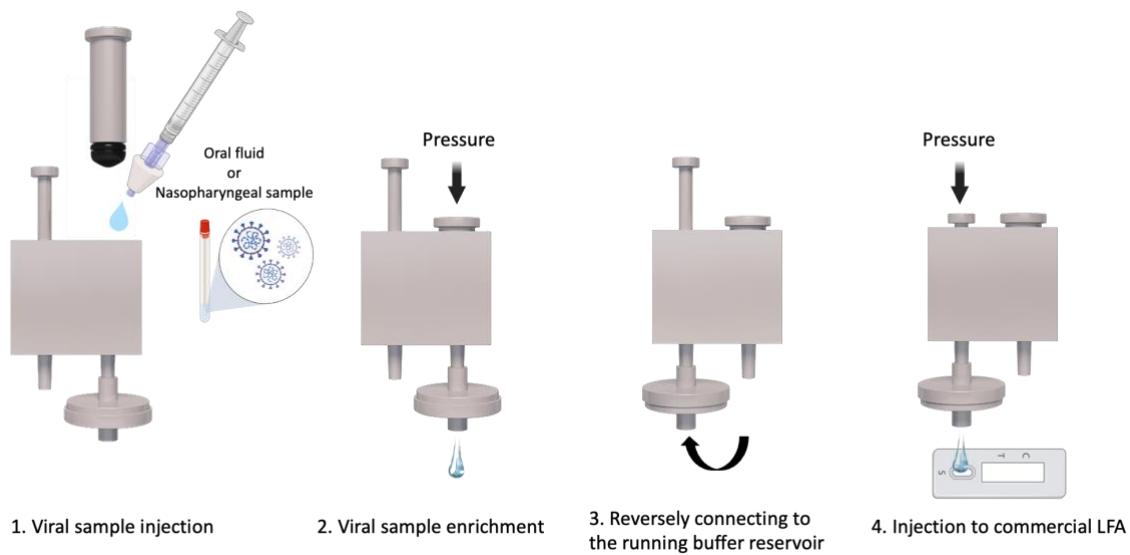
**Supplementary Fig. S4.** (a–f) Topological images and their cross-sectional profiles of bare AAO and BEETLES<sup>2</sup> membrane with various RBCM concentrations (0–4% (v/v)). (g) Surface roughness analysis with various RBCM concentrations, indicating that 2% RBCM is the optimal concentration for the fabrication of BEETLES<sup>2</sup>. BEETLES<sup>2</sup>, bioengineered enrichment tools for the LFA with enhanced sensitivity and selectivity; LFA, lateral flow assay; RBCM, red blood cell membrane; AAO, anodic aluminum oxide.



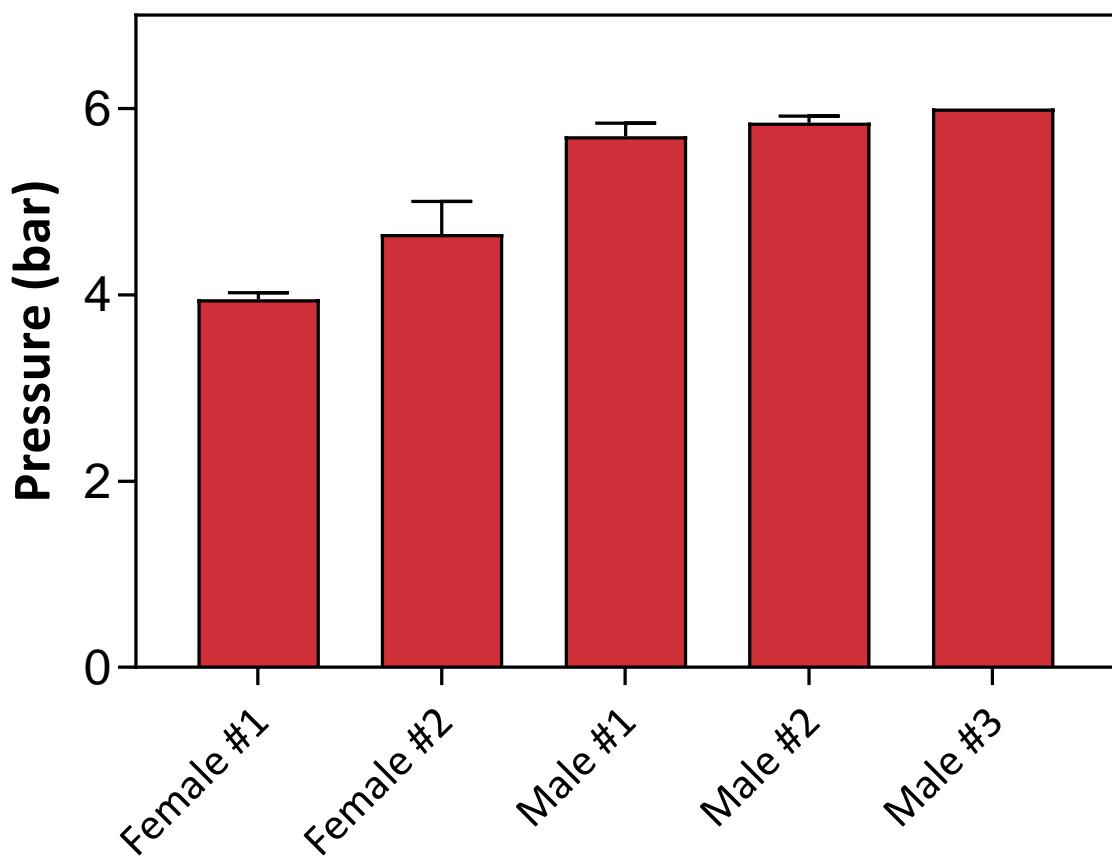
**Supplementary Fig. S5.** Surface potential mapping by KPFM with various RBCM concentrations (0-4% (v/v)), showing that BEETLES<sup>2</sup> membrane is negatively charged because of the negatively charged phospholipids in RBCM. KPFM, Kelvin probe force microscopy; BEETLES<sup>2</sup>, bioengineered enrichment tools for the LFA with enhanced sensitivity and selectivity; LFA, lateral flow assay; RBCM, red blood cell membrane.



**Supplementary Fig. S6.** (a–e) Fluorescent images of BEETLES<sup>2</sup> with various RBCM concentrations (0–4% (v/v)). (f) Quantitative analysis of the fluorescent intensity depending on various RBCM concentrations, indicating that the RBCM deposition is saturated in 2% RBCM. BEETTLES<sup>2</sup>, bioengineered enrichment tools for the LFA with enhanced sensitivity and selectivity; LFA, lateral flow assay; RBCM, red blood cell membrane.



**Supplementary Fig. S7.** Assay process of a hand-powered portable gadget integrated with BEETLES<sup>2</sup>. The system contains two reservoirs: sample reservoir and commercially available running buffer reservoir. BEETTES<sup>2</sup>, bioengineered enrichment tools for the LFA with enhanced sensitivity and selectivity; LFA, lateral flow assay.



**Supplementary Fig. S8.** Averaged hand-powered pressure from five individuals (3 men and 2 women) as of  $5 \pm 1$  bar.