Sensors and Materials, Vol. 20, No. 6 (2008) 281–288 MYU Tokyo

S & M 0725

## Parallel and Passive Distribution to Arrayed Microwells Using Self-Regulating Pinched Flow

Kentaro Kawai<sup>\*</sup>, Masaki Kanai<sup>1</sup>, Tatsuya Munaka<sup>1</sup>, Hirohisa Abe<sup>1</sup>, Akira Murakami<sup>2</sup> and Shuichi Shoji<sup>3</sup>

Major in Nanoscience and Nanoengineering, Waseda University, 3-4-1 Okubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan <sup>1</sup>Technology Research Laboratory, Shimadzu Corporation, 3-9-4 Hikari-dai, Seika-cho, Soraku-gun, Kyoto 619-0237, Japan <sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Science and Technology, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Matsugasaki, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8585, Japan <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, 3-4-1 Okubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan

(Received June 27, 2008; accepted September 12, 2008)

*Key words:* passive distribution, parallel distribution, microwell array, self-regulating pinched flow, high throughput screening, cellular diagnostics

A parallel and passive (without any actuators or electrodes) cell distribution method for a cellular diagnostic microwell array was developed. This method can be used to simultaneously distribute cells evenly to arrayed microwells only by introducing cell suspensions into the inlet. To regulate the dispersion of the number of distributed cells into each microwell, we conceived a novel concept, the self-regulating pinched flow. The self-regulating pinched flow is realized in a functional microchannel, which consists of center micropillar colonnades and side channels. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations were carried out to optimize the design of the pinching area. We developed a prototype device that can be used to successfully distribute the beads uniformly in eight parallel microwells. The coefficient of variation (CV) of the distributed beads in the microwells was 29.3%.

\*Corresponding author: e-mail: kawai@shoji.comm.waseda.ac.jp