Supporting Information for Publication:

Adhesive Tape Microfluidics with Autofocusing Module That Incorporates CRISPR Interference: Applications to Long-Term Bacterial Antibiotic Studies

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Figure S-1. Diffusion of fluorescein within the agarose membrane. (a) Fluorescein solution was continuously supplied from the left channel and LB media from the right channel. A concentration gradient of fluorescein was established in the agarose membrane spanning the two parallel microfluidic channels with fluidic holes. Fluorescein (or LB media) passed through the fluidic holes and permeated into the left (or right) edge of the agarose membrane. (b) Images of the agarose membrane were captured every hour and their respective fluorescence intensities were measured in Image J. The temporal fluorescence intensity was plotted at a function of the distance from the left channel along the dotted horizontal line shown in the images.

Video S-2: Real-time video of bacterial cell growth

Video S-3: Video showing inhibitory effects of amoxicillin

Video S-4: Video showing inhibitory effects of ampicillin