

3D Printed Microneedles for Breast Cancer Biomarker Discovery in Dermal Interstitial Fluid

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Two Goals

1. Create a microneedle system for reliable painless skin ISF sampling
2. Discover breast cancer protein biomarkers in skin ISF

ISF is a Promising Diagnostic Compartment

Table 2 | Comparison of analytes representing several classes found in blood plasma, ISF, saliva and sweat

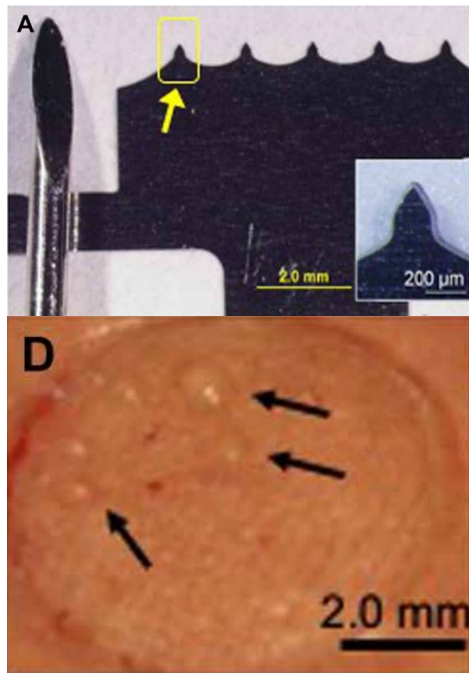
	Na⁺	K⁺	Lactate	Glucose	Cortisol	Drugs	Cytokines	Antibodies
Molecular weight (Da)	23	39	90	180	362	Mostly hundreds of daltons	More than five to tens of kilodaltons	Hundreds of kilodaltons
Lipophilicity	Very low (charged)	Very low (charged)	Very low (charged)	Low (hydroxyls)	High	Often high	Very low	Very low
Blood plasma	135-145 mM	3.5-5 mM	0.5-10 mM (resting to nonresting)	4.1-6.9 mM (venous, resting)	Hundreds of nanomolar total; tens of nanomolar unbound fraction	Mostly equivalent to unbound in plasma	Picomolar to nanomolar	Varies; total ~0.4-16 mg ml ⁻¹
ISF^a	Similar to plasma	Similar to plasma	Similar to plasma	Similar to plasma	Unbound similar to plasma (p)	Many equivalent to unbound in plasma (p)	80% of plasma (a,p)	15-25% of plasma

ISF Continuous Glucose Monitoring



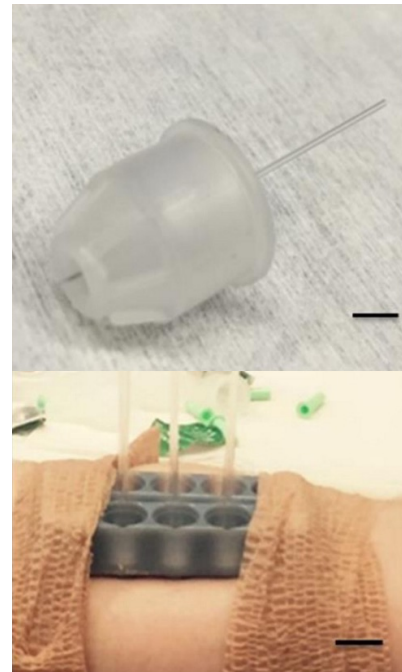
ISF Sampling Strategies

Microneedling
+ Vacuum



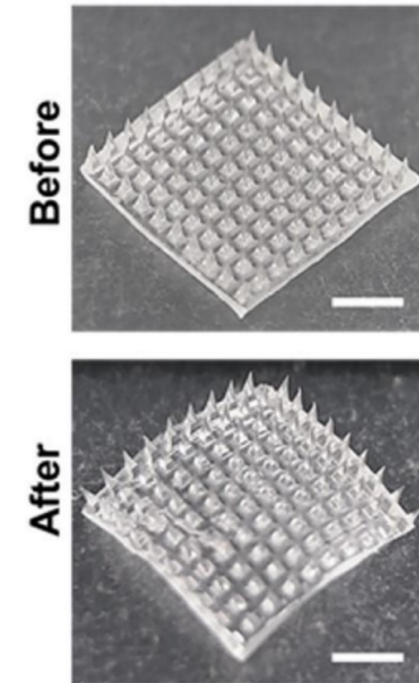
2-5 μL in 20 min

32G Needles
+ Positive pressure



10 μL in 30 min (64%)

Hydrogel
Microneedles



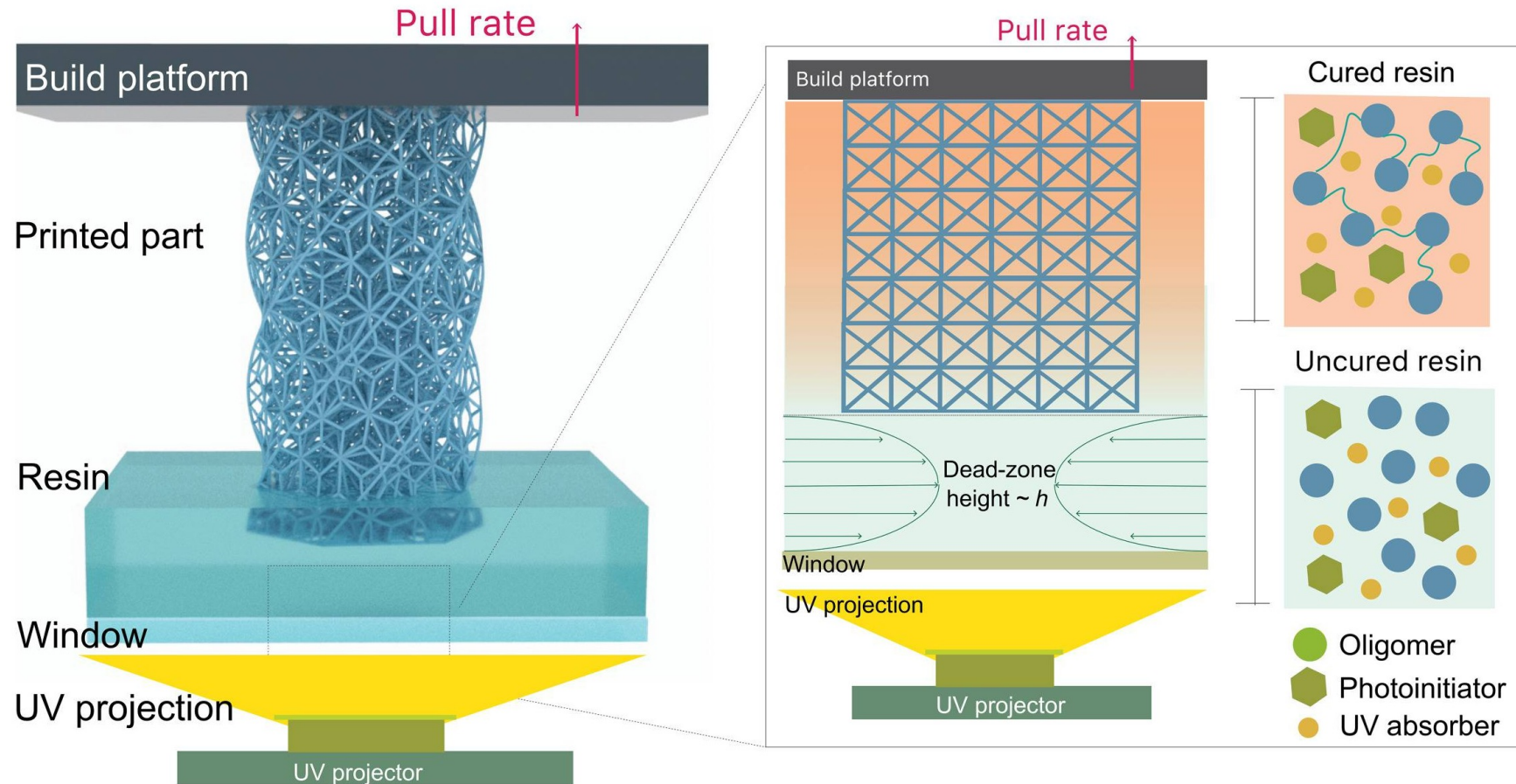
4-8 μL in 3 min

Can we leverage 3D printing to
improve ISF collection?

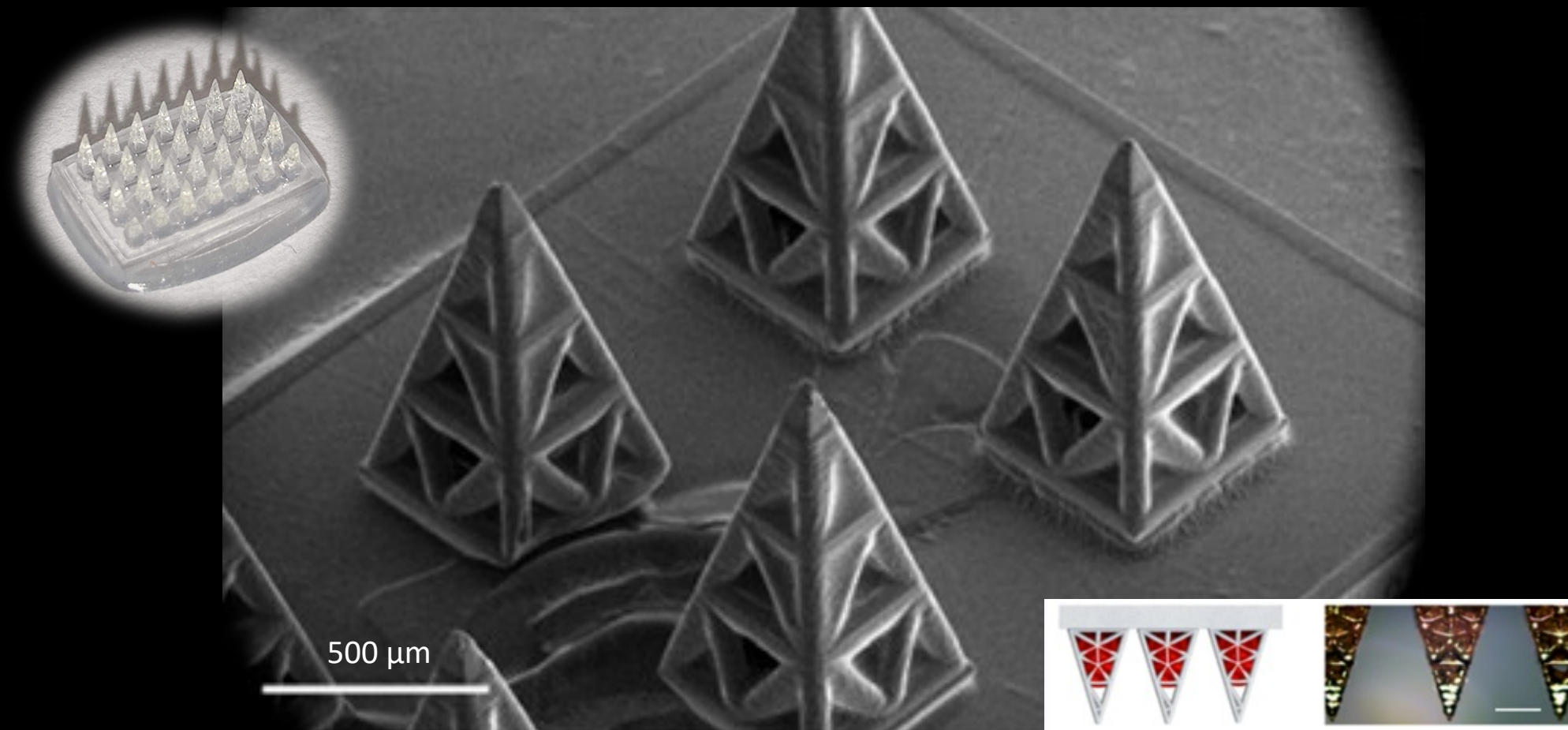
Design Criteria

- Collect 50 uL in 20 minutes (max est. 60 $\mu\text{L}/\text{cm}^2$)
- Consistent penetration
- Mechanically robust
- Easy ISF retrieval from device
- Easy to apply
- Can sterilize

Continuous Liquid Interface Production (CLIP)



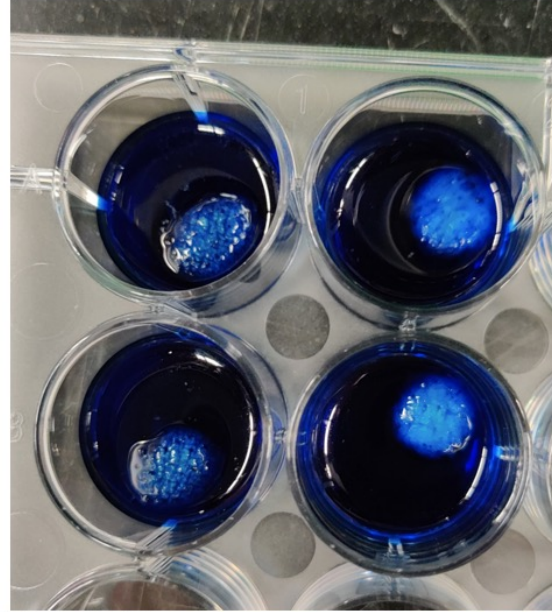
Lattice Microneedle Array Patch (LMAP)



Does LMAP collect ISF in skin?

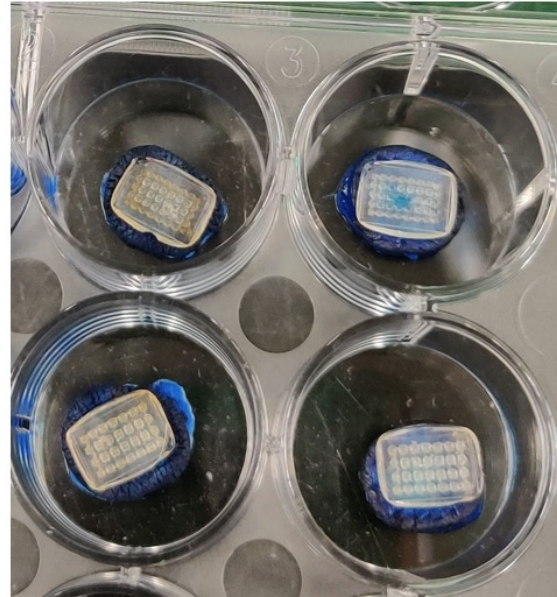
Human skin

Pig skin



Collected ISF in uL
Top # = per patch
Bottom # = per MN

40 MN
Array



28 MN
Array

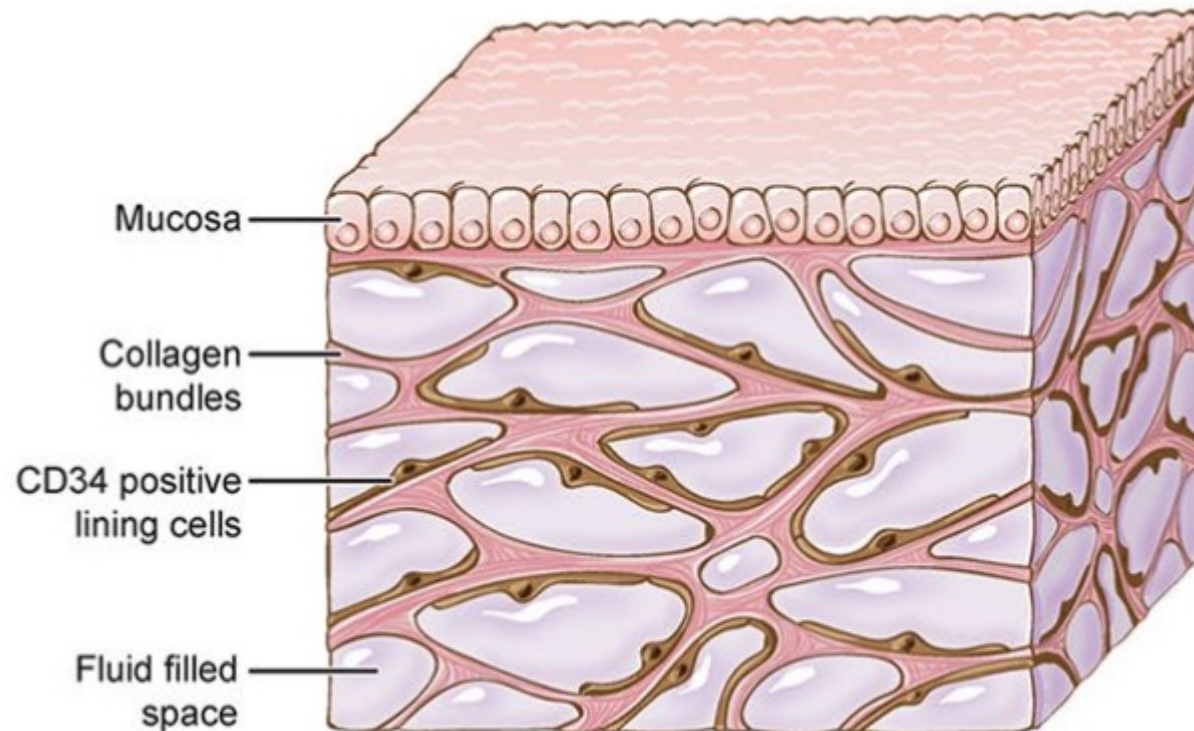
1.9
0.048

0.35
0.009

1.3
0.046

0.61
0.022

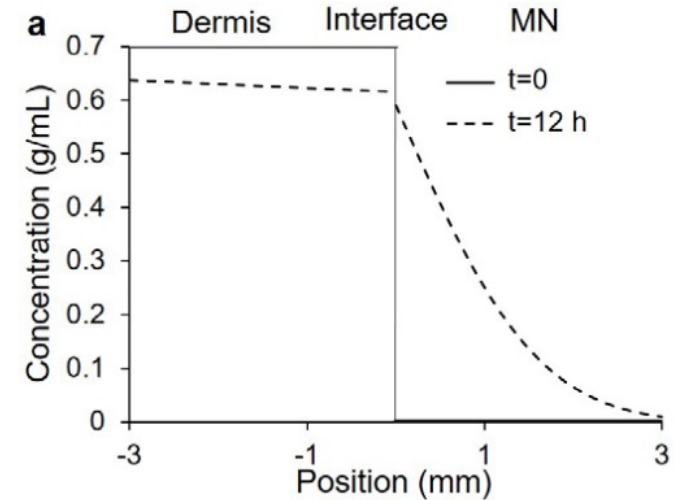
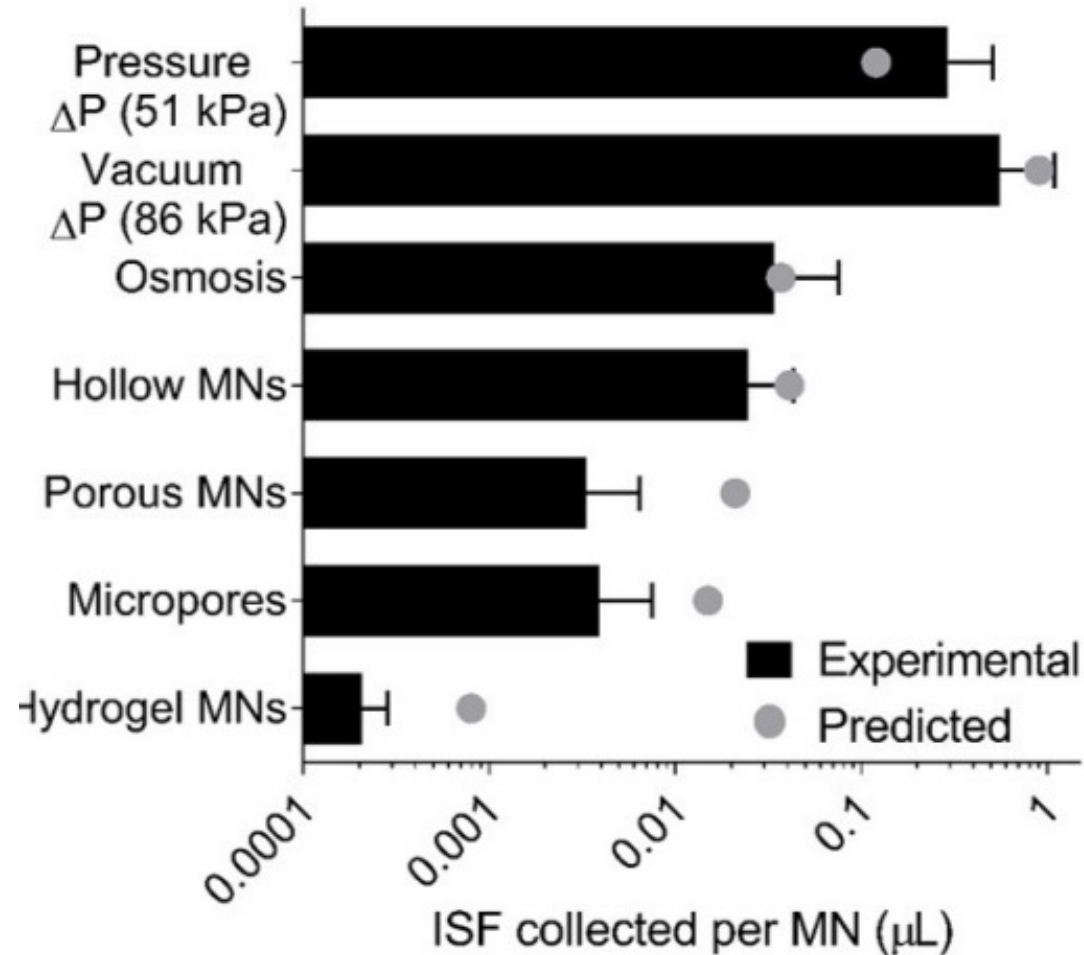
Fluid in skin is not free fluid



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- Proteoglycans
- Glycoproteins
- Hyaluronic acid

Diffusion alone is probably not enough



Self Diffusion Coefficient

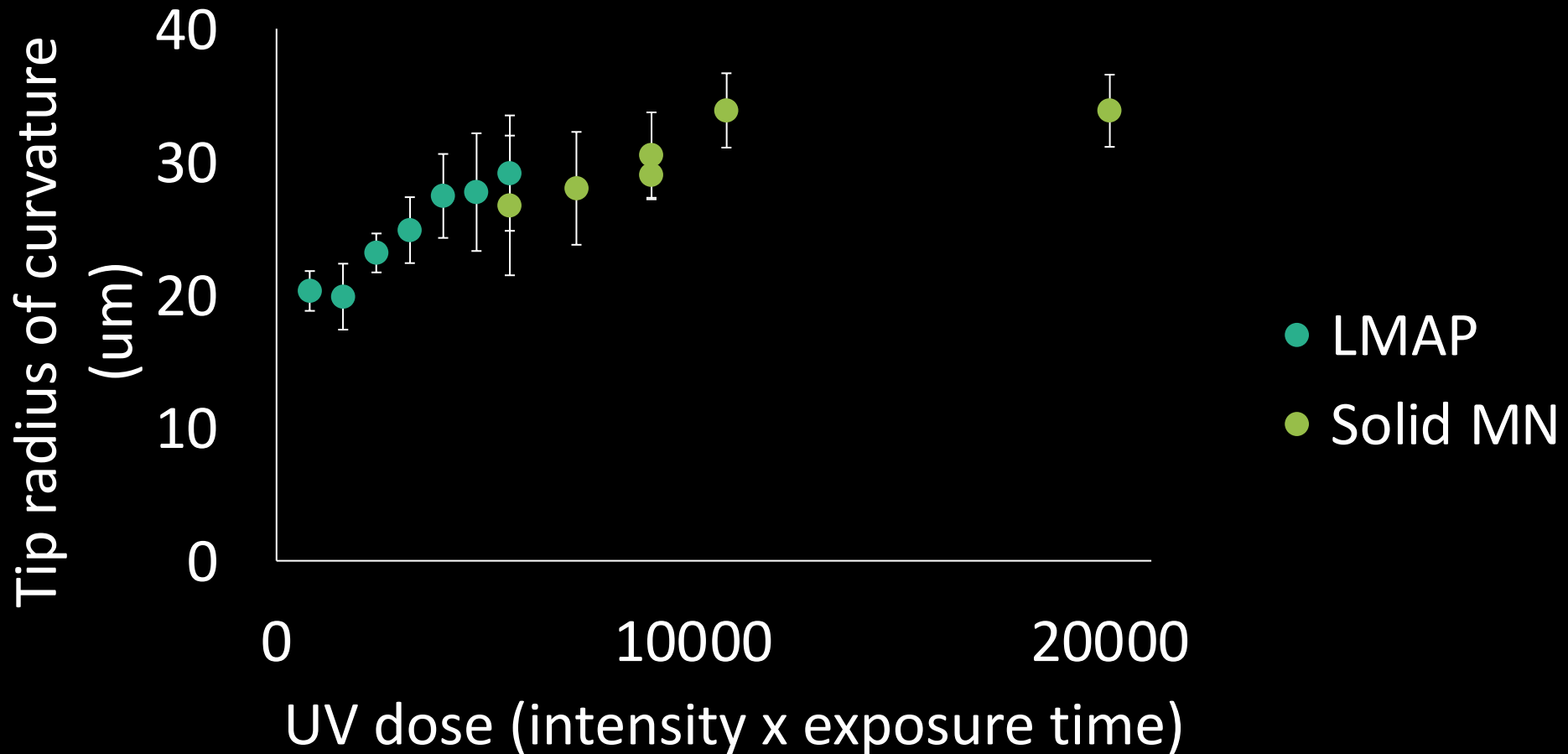
Dermal ISF: $8.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$

Water 40°C: $3.2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$

Design Criteria

- Collect 50 uL in 20 minutes
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Optimize UV dose for tip sharpness



UV Dose (a.u.)

5600

2400

1600

800

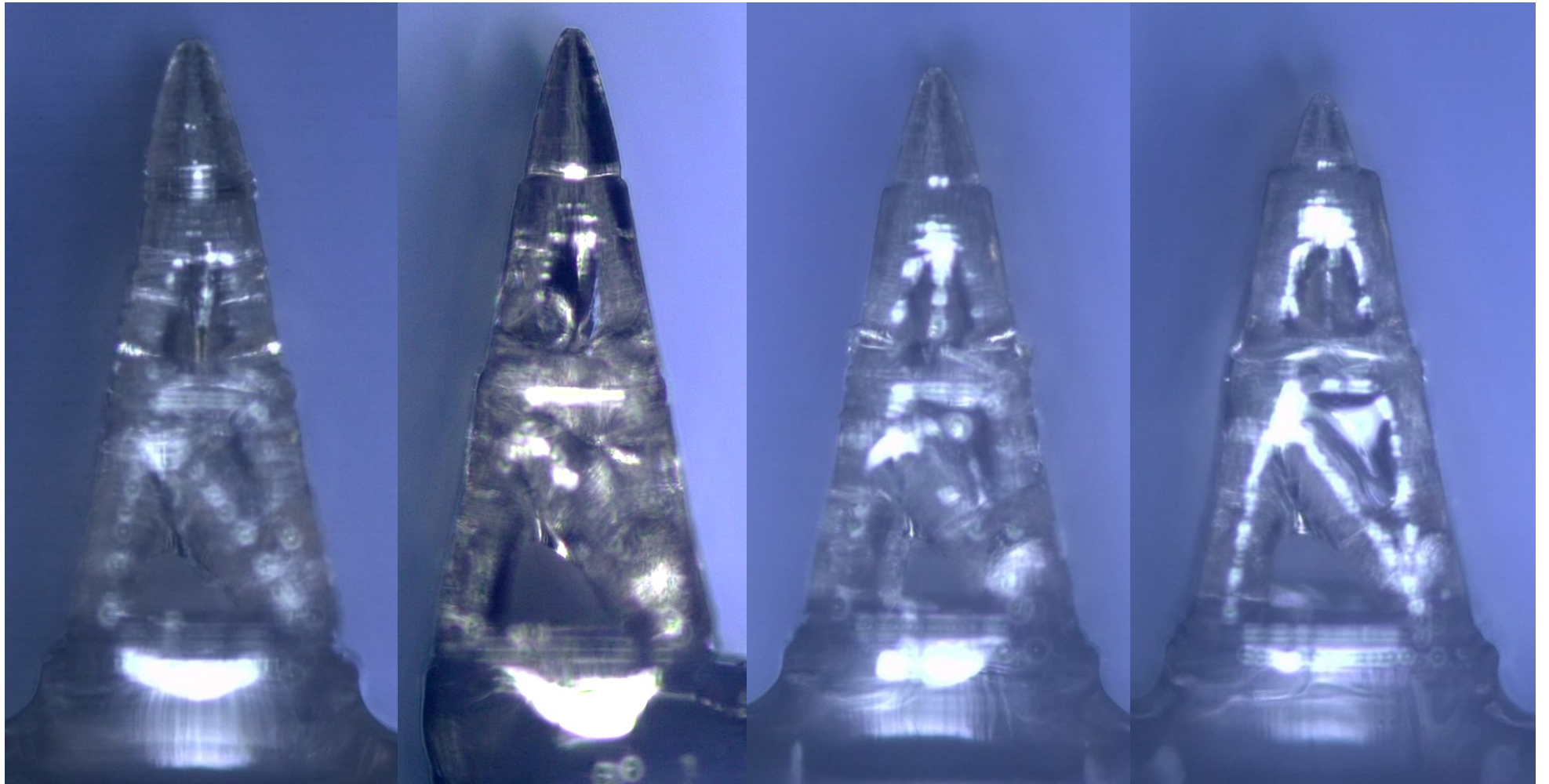
Tip Radius (μm)

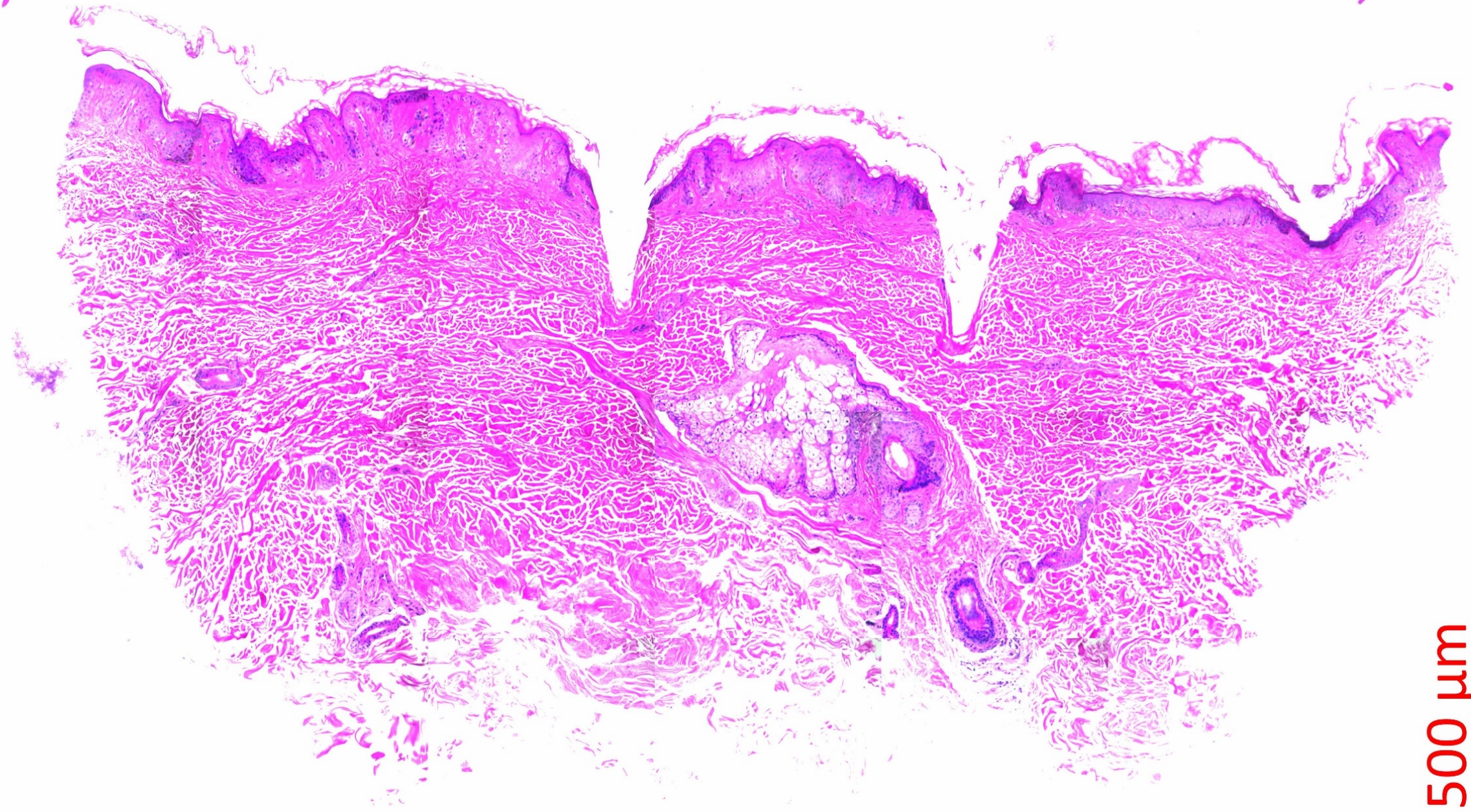
29 ± 4

23 ± 1

20 ± 2

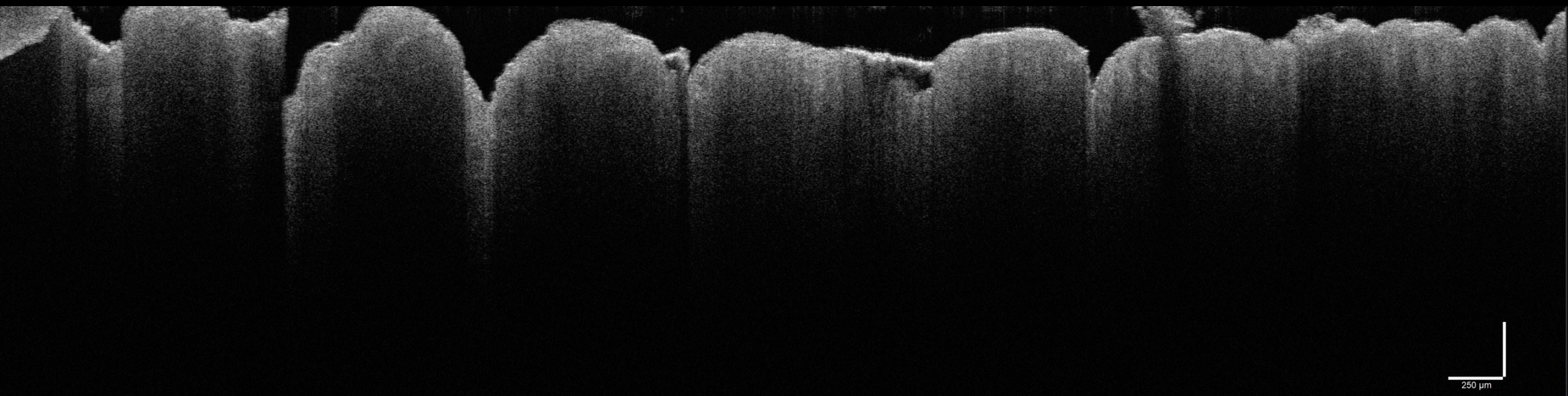
20 ± 1





500 μm

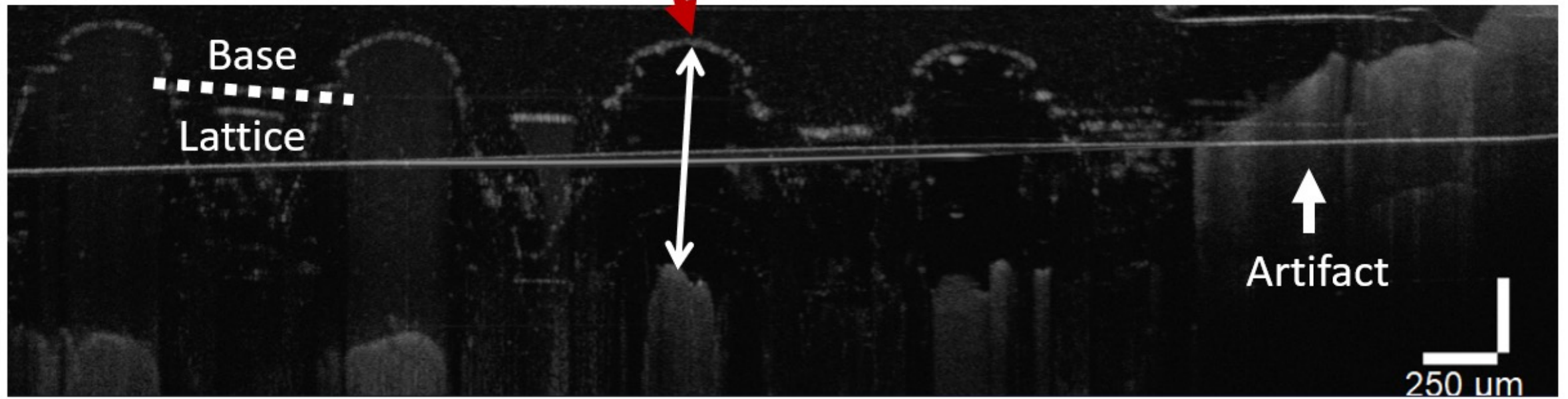
OCT of human skin after LMAP application



Use OCT to assess penetration

Back plate to skin distance
800-1050 μm (40-21% penetration efficiency)

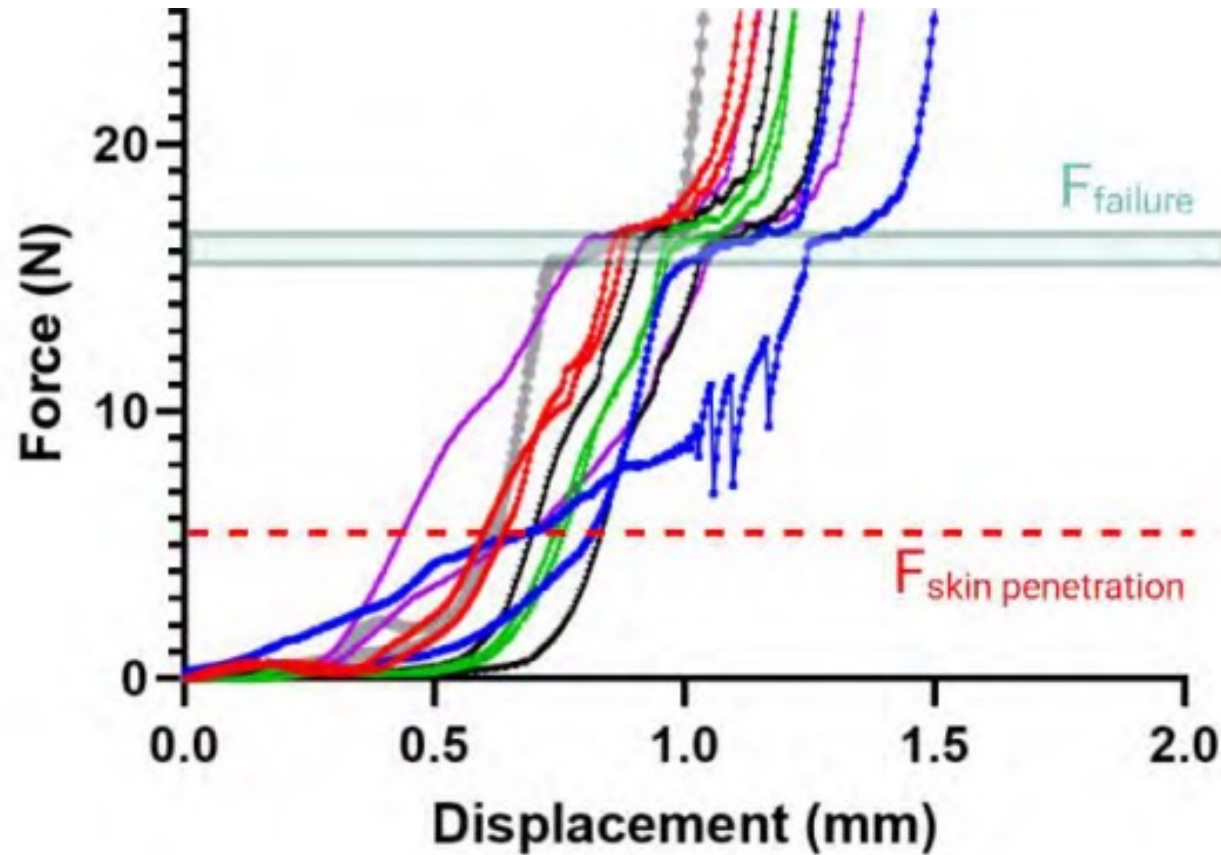
Edge of patch



Design Criteria

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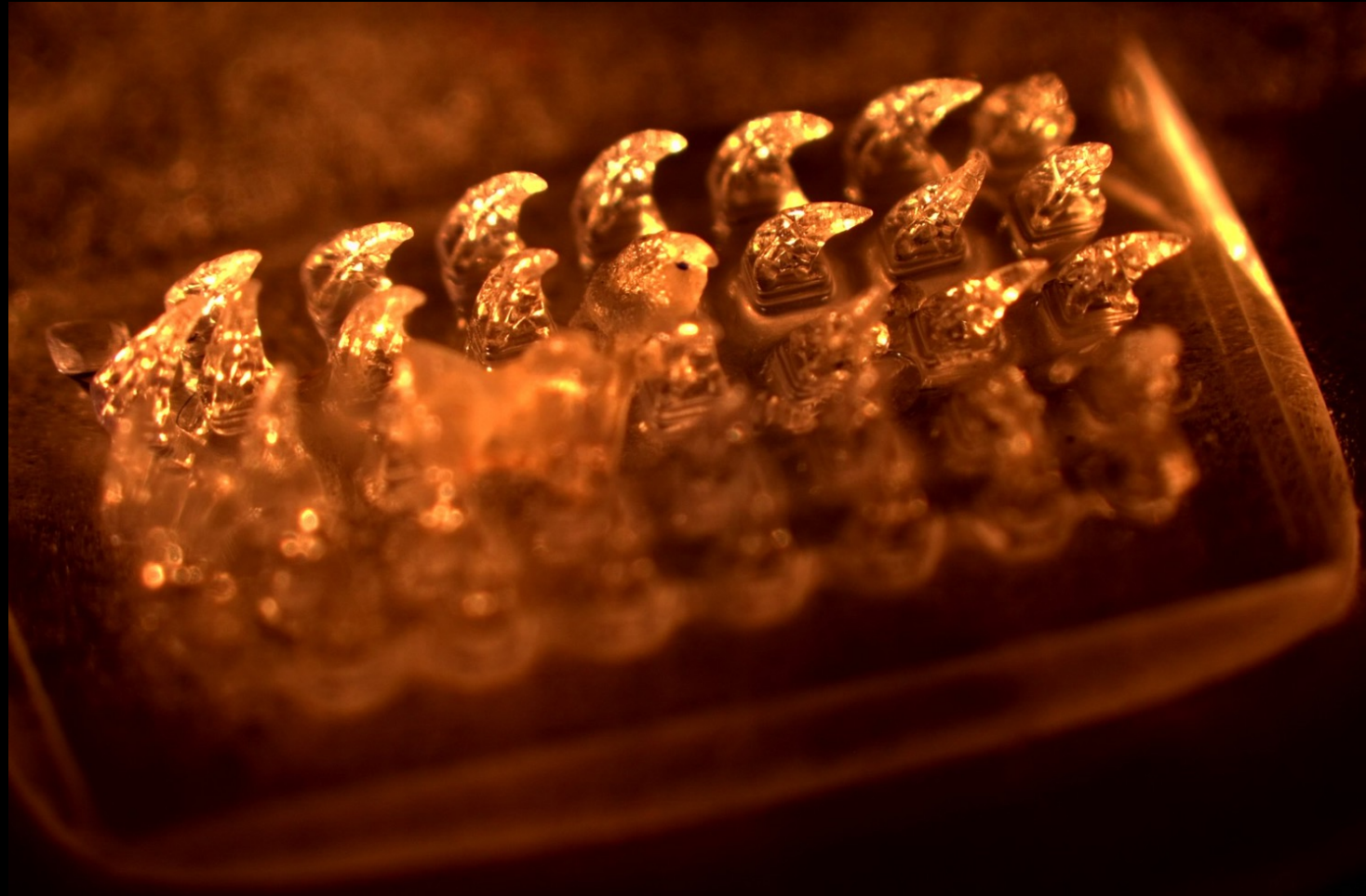
A Safety Factor of 3 in Axial Loading



- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F

A-F label different designs

Microneedles bend without fracture



Learnings

- Collect 50 uL in 20 minutes: ΔP likely necessary
- Consistent penetration: 20-30 μm sharpness ok, 50% of design height penetrates, consistency TBD
- Mechanically robust: axial loading \checkmark , lateral force evaluation needed
- Easy ISF retrieval from device
- Easy to apply
- Can sterilize

Acknowledgement

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