Supplementary Materials: Microfluidic-based method for measuring RBC aggregation and blood viscosity in a continuous and simultaneous fashion

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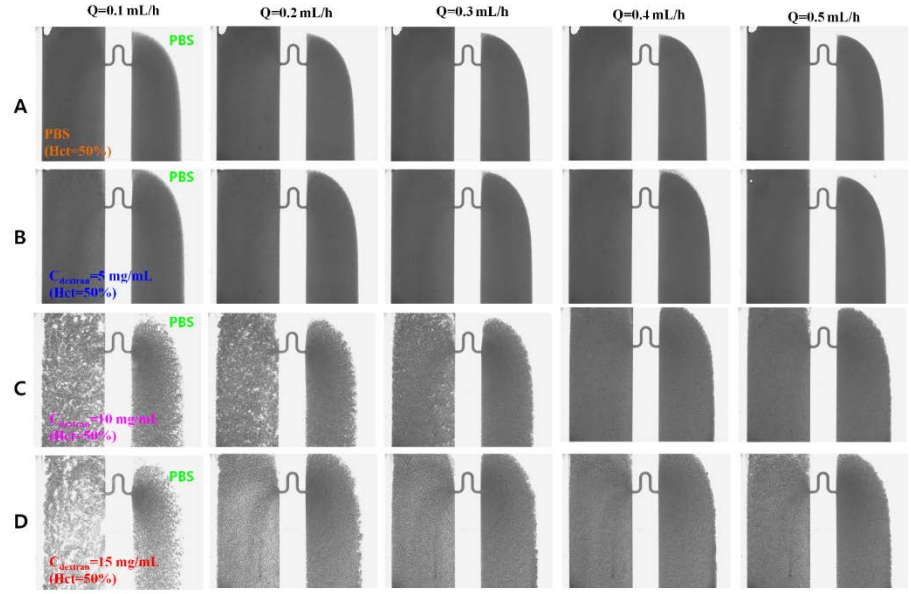

Figure S1. Microscopic images of blood flow with respect to blood flow rate (Q_{Blood}) and concentrations of dextran solution ($C_{dextran}$). Hematocrit of blood was adjusted to 50% by adding normal RBCs into a specific concentration of dextran solution ($C_{dextran}$) ($C_{dextran}$ = 0 mg/mL, 5 mg/mL, 10 mg/mL, and 15 mg/mL). Blood and PBS solution were simultaneously supplied into the microfluidic device, at the sample flow rate (Q_{Blood}=Q_{PBS}=Q). **(A)** Microscopic images representing RBC aggregation of blood (RBCs suspended in PBS solution) with respect to Q. **(B)** Microscopic images representing RBC aggregation of blood (RBCs suspended in dextran solution ($C_{dextran}$= 5 mg/mL)) with respect to Q. **(C)** Microscopic images representing RBC aggregation of blood (RBCs suspended in dextran solution ($C_{dextran}$= 10 mg/mL)) with respect to Q. **(D)** Microscopic images representing RBC aggregation of blood (RBCs suspended in dextran solution ($C_{dextran}$= 15 mg/mL)) with respect to Q.