Supporting Information

Sampling from Nanoliter-Volume Sample and Comprehensive Two-Dimensional Manipulation of Individual Microfluidic

Droplets

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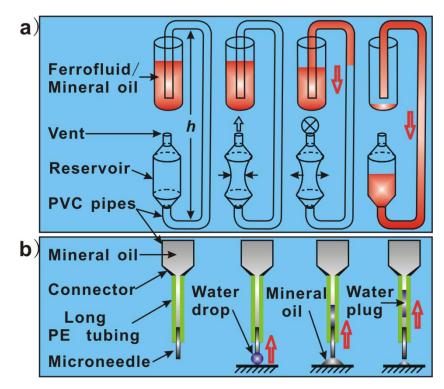


Figure S1. (a) Schematic of loading of ferrofluid and mineral oil into PVC pipes and reservoirs under their own gravities, respectively. (b) Schematic of sampling of nanoliter-volume of water-phase into long PE tubing filled with mineral oil by adjusting reservoir height of mineral oil.

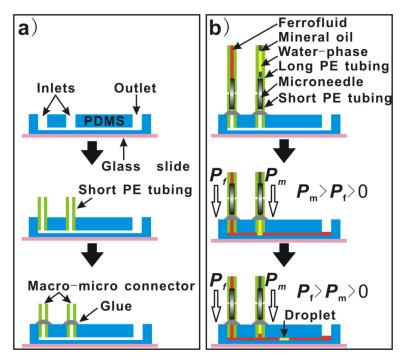


Figure S2. a) Schematic of fabrication of reusable PE tubing-based macro-micro connector. b) Schematic of injection of water-phase in closed microstructures. Droplet generation is achieved by switching hydrostatic pressure of ferrofluid ($P_{\rm f}$) and mineral oil ($P_{\rm m}$).

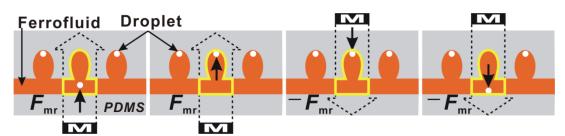


Figure S3. On-demand trapping and release of single-droplet by magnetic repulsion. The areas of black dotted lines and yellow lines represent actual and effective magnetic field gradient region, respectively.

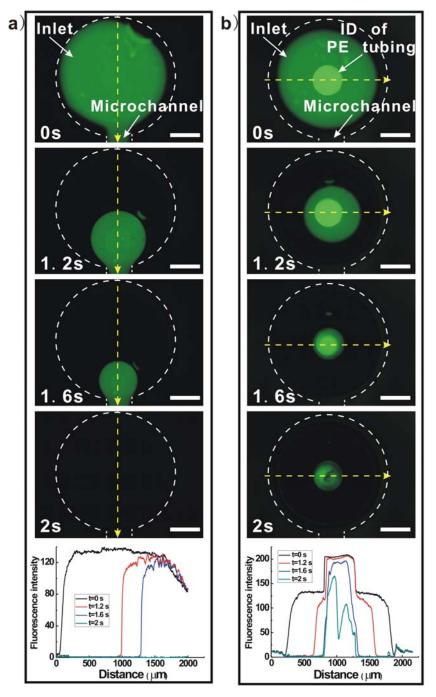


Figure S4. Two ways of removing redundant water-phase. (a) Extrusion through microchannel by positive total hydrostatic pressure of oil-phase ($P_{to} > 0$) and (b) aspiration through PE tubing by negative total hydrostatic pressure of oil-phase ($P_{to} < 0$). FITC solution (1 µM concentration) is used as water-phase for observation. The corresponding fluorescence intensity profiles across the yellow dashed arrow lines show that there is no water-phase residue at the entrance. Scale bar, 500 µm.

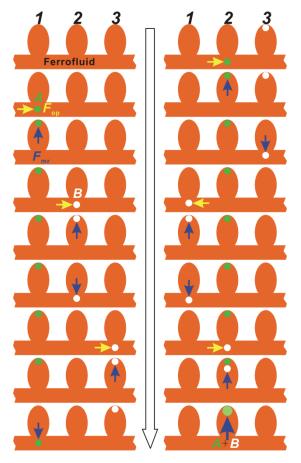


Figure S5. Schematic of detailed process of exchange of droplet position.