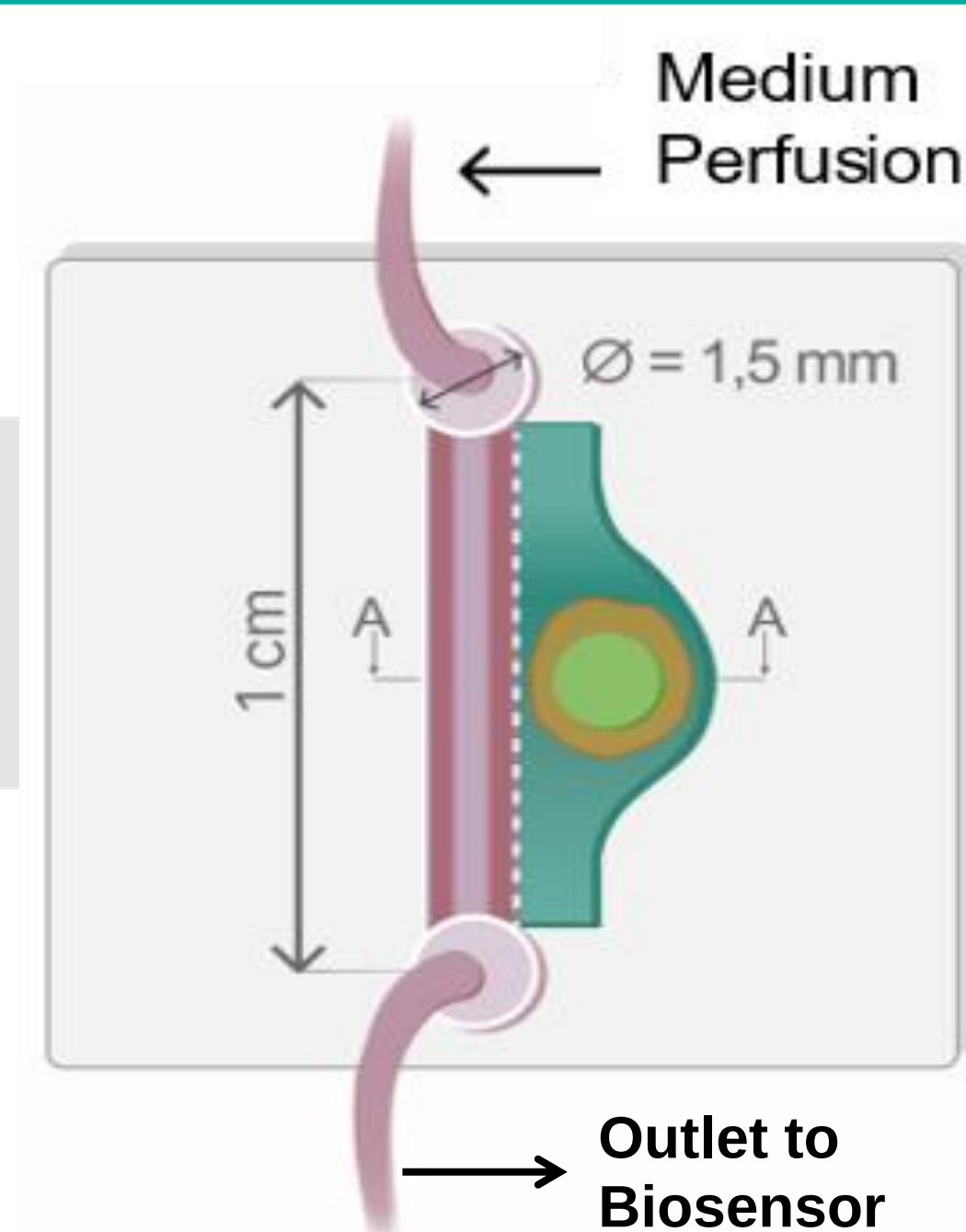


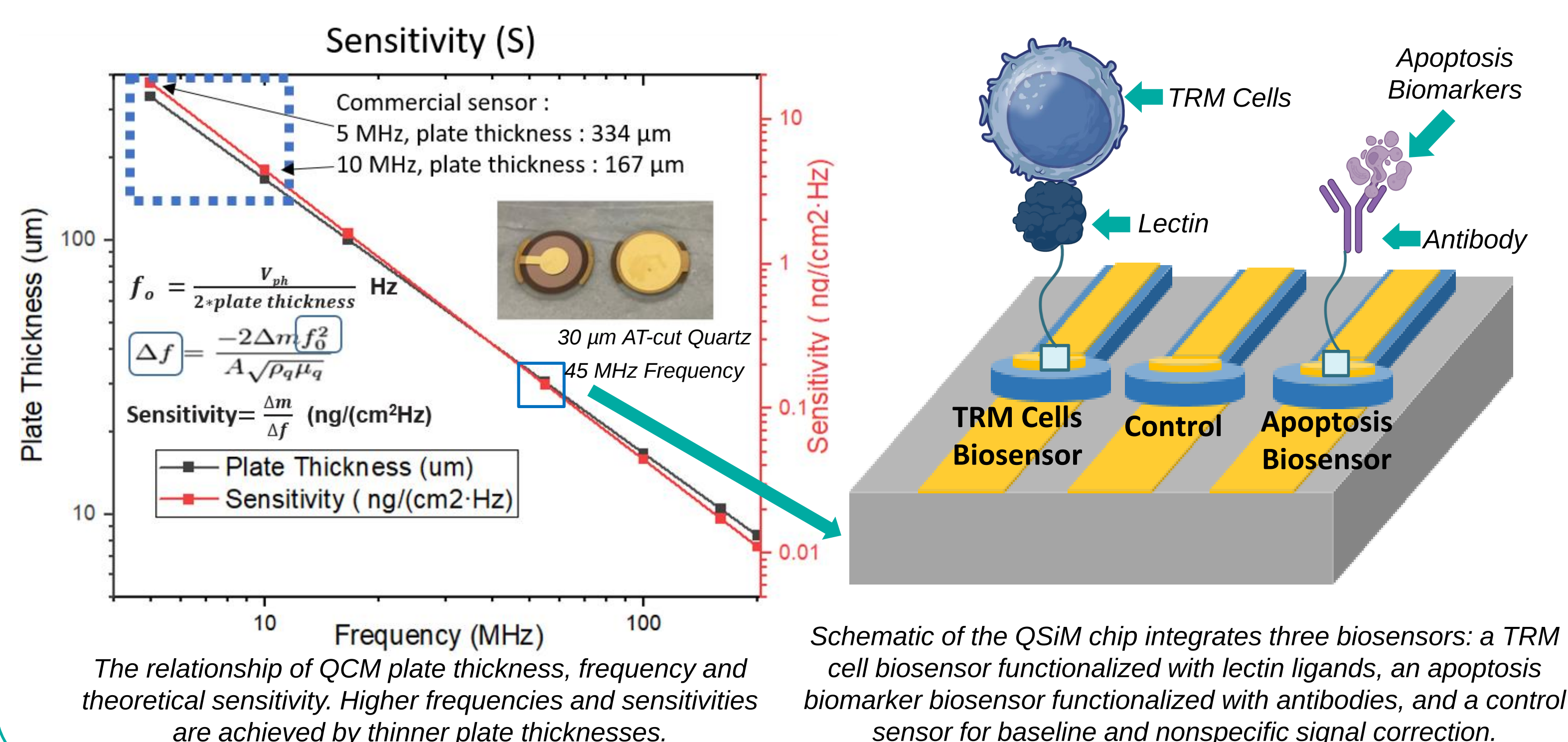
Introduction

Conventional in vitro and in vivo models remain insufficient for developing effective therapies for colorectal cancer liver metastasis, a leading cause of cancer-related mortality. To address this limitation, we are developing a Microphysiological System (MPS), or Cancer-on-Chip (CoC), that recapitulates the tumor microenvironment to evaluate emerging immunotherapies such as tissue-resident memory T (TRM) cell therapy.

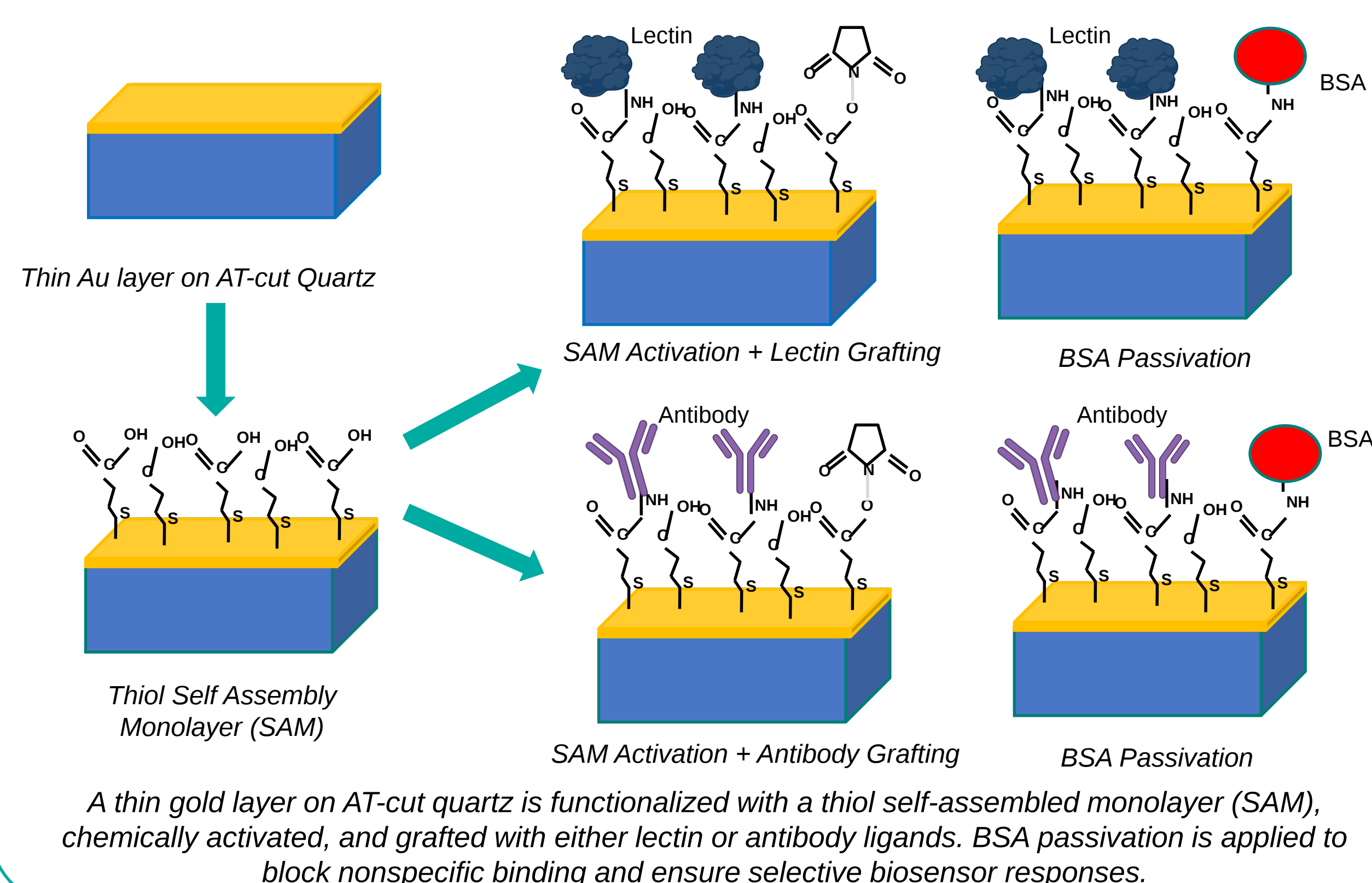
As a planned advancement, we propose the integration of a **multiplexed Quartz-on-Silicon Microbalance (QSiM) biosensor** for real-time, label-free monitoring. The multiplex QSiM chip is designed to **simultaneously detect TRM cells, apoptosis-related biomarkers, and on-chip controls** within the same system. By enabling higher operating frequencies with improved mechanical stability compared to conventional quartz crystal microbalances (QCM), QSiM is expected to **enhance sensitivity and limit of detection by up to two orders of magnitude**.



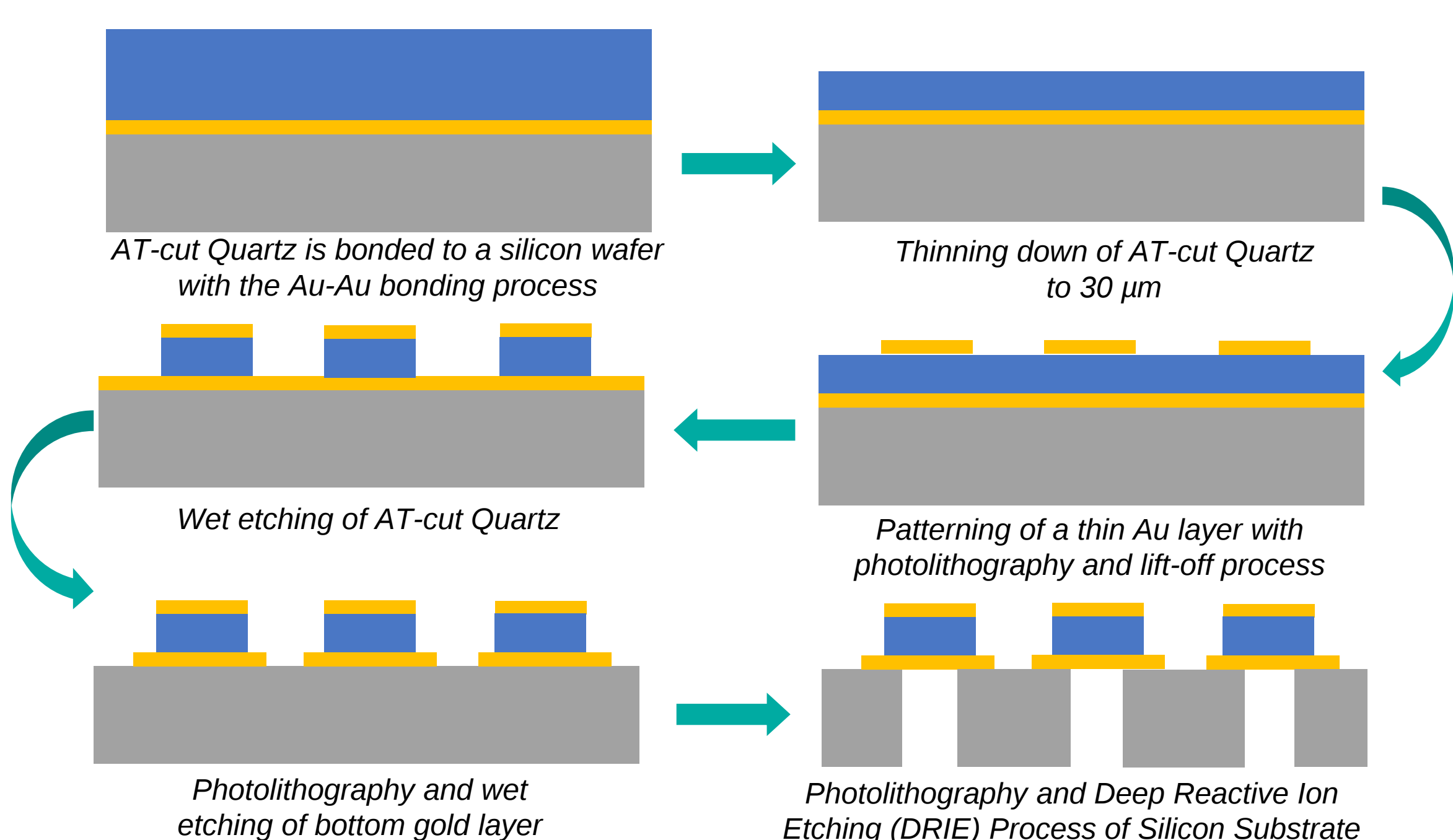
High-Frequency & Multiplex QSiM Biosensor



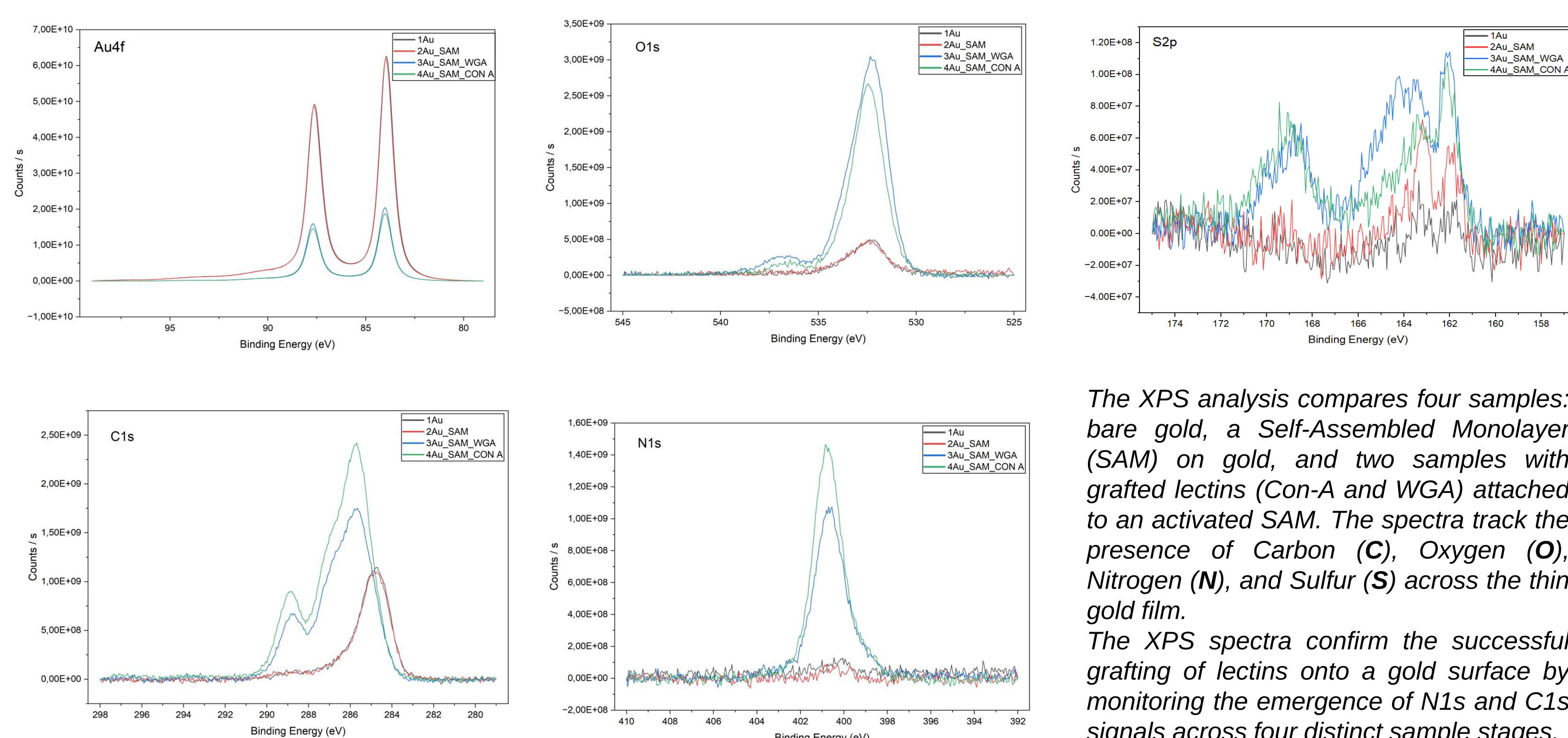
Surface Biofunctionalisation



Microfabrication Process Flow

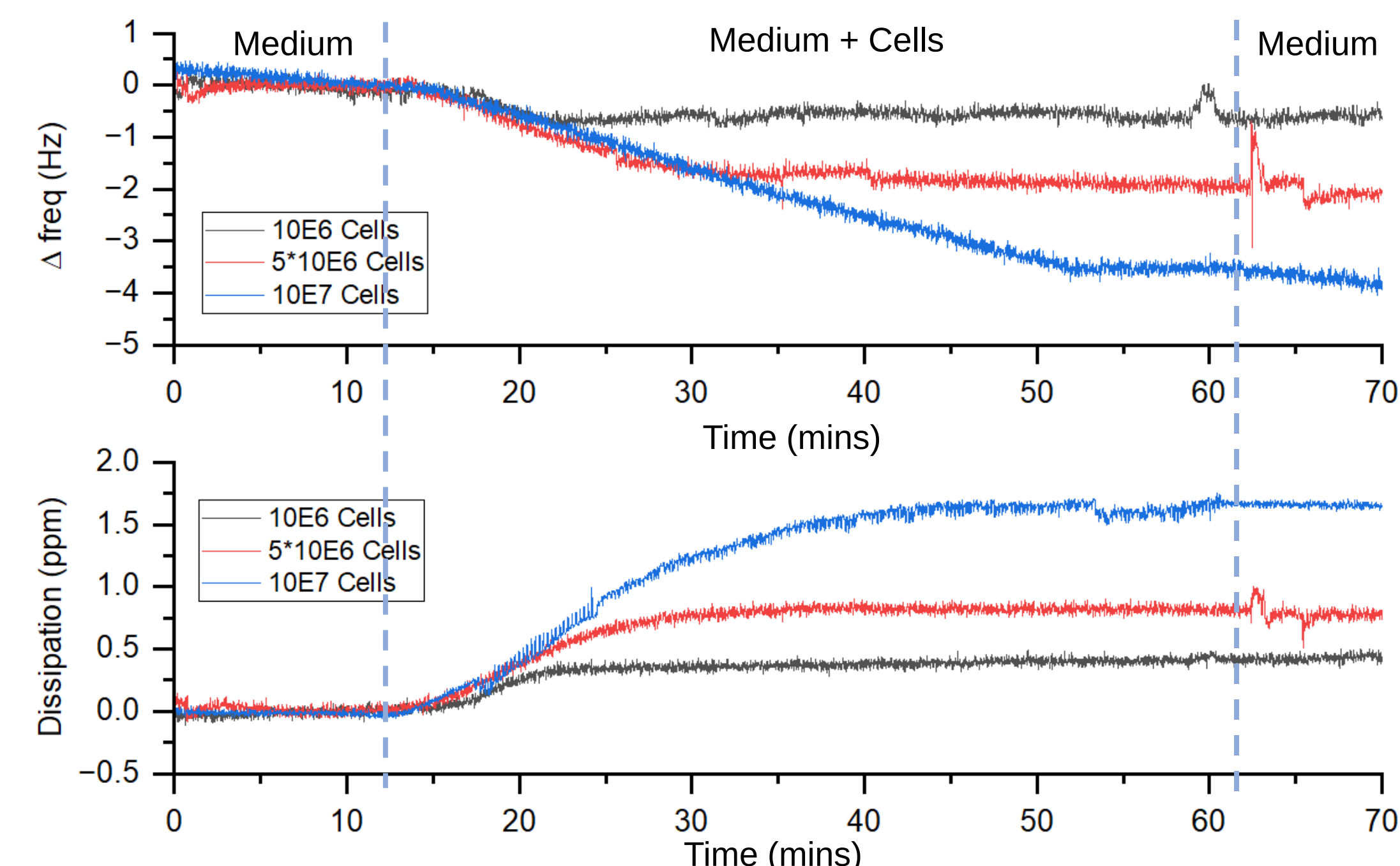


Biointerfaces Characterisation: XPS



Preliminary Result

(Immobilisation and Detection of T-Cell with 5 MHz QCM)



Conclusion and Perspective

We have proposed a multiplexed **Quartz-on-Silicon Microbalance (QSiM)** biosensor platform designed to maximise sensitivity while enabling the **simultaneous detection of multiple biomolecules and on-chip controls**. To evaluate TRM cell therapy within the Cancer-on-Chip system, we developed two distinct functionalization strategies: **lectin grafting for TRM cell capture** and **antibody immobilisation for apoptosis biomarkers**. Successful lectin grafting was confirmed via XPS analysis, showing the characteristic emergence of N1s and C1s signals. Preliminary results using a commercial 5 MHz QCM achieved a Limit of Detection (LoD) of 1×10^6 cells/mL; however, transitioning to the high-frequency **QSiM sensor is expected to improve this LoD to 1×10^4 cells/mL**. Development of the antibody-based apoptosis detection, the microfabrication and final integration of the multiplexed QSiM biosensor are currently ongoing.

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