Abstract

A cell separation apparatus which do not damage a cell sample, prevent the exhaustion of an electrode to which an electric voltage is applied in the separation of a cell, and does not cause the clogging of channels over a long period of term for cell separation, is provided.

The cell separation apparatus of the present invention comprises a means for moving a cell within a cell separating space by applying an external force to cells in the cell separating space from outside, and channels for separating and discharging the cell, which thus does not damage a cell sample and prevents the exhaustion of an electrode due to its electrolysis. As a means for applying an external force, a gel electrode containing electrolyte is preferred to apply an electric voltage to a cell separating space.

The cell separation apparatus may further comprise a filter disposed at upstream of a channel through which a sample to be introduced into a cell separating space is passed, whereby impurities can be captured so that the clogging of channels is prevented.