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(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DEHYDRATING BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

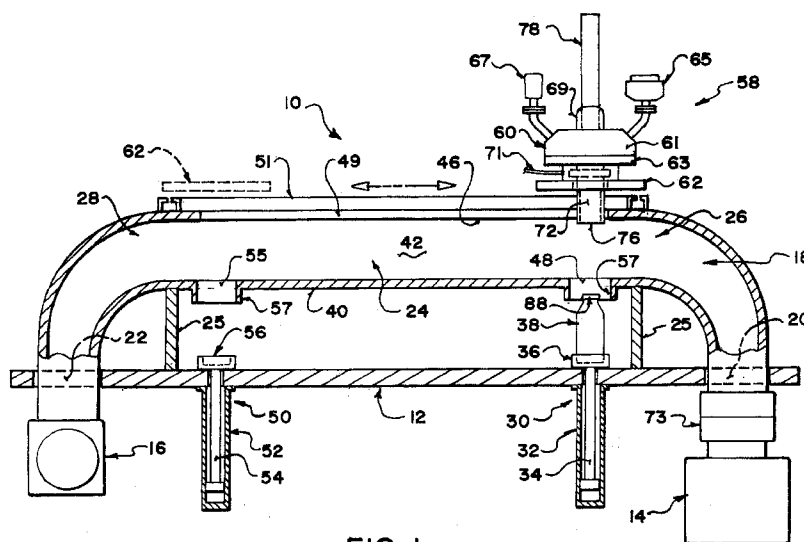


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: An apparatus for dehydrating a liquid sample of biological material has a microwave waveguide that is open to the atmosphere. It has a microwave generator, means for introducing a container of the material into the waveguide, means for evacuating the container, means for rotating the container and means for removing the container from the waveguide. It can include means for moving the container through the waveguide and for sealing it. In a dehydration method, a container of the liquid sample is put into the open waveguide, evacuated, rotated at high speed and microwaved. The container of dehydrated material is then removed from the waveguide. The apparatus and method are particularly suitable for dehydrating vaccines.

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APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DEHYDRATING BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

5 Field of the Invention

[0001] The invention pertains to apparatuses and methods for microwave vacuum-drying of biological materials, such as vaccines, antibiotics, enzymes, proteins and microorganism cultures.

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Background of the Invention

[0002] Many biologically-active materials, such as vaccines, microbial cultures, etc., are dehydrated for purposes of storage. Methods used in the prior art include freeze-drying and air-drying methods such as spray-drying. Dehydration generally lowers the viability of the materials. Freeze-drying allows higher viability levels than air-drying but it requires long processing times and is expensive. It also causes some level of loss of viability in the dried materials.

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[0003] It is also known in the art to dehydrate biological and other materials using a resonance chamber type of microwave vacuum dehydrator. This directs microwave energy into a vacuum chamber that serves as a resonance cavity for microwaves. However, particularly where the quantity of material being dried is relatively small, which is commonly the case with biomaterials, controlling the temperature of the material can be difficult. When microwaves are reflected within a resonance chamber, as the material dries the microwave energy output of the apparatus must be absorbed by less and less water and material in the sample. The mass of the material to be processed also has to be matched with the microwave power of the apparatus; quantities of material that are small relative to the microwave power of the apparatus may reach high temperatures when drying because of the abundance of microwave energy absorbed by the material.

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Summary of the Invention

[0004] The invention provides an apparatus and method for
5 dehydrating a liquid sample of biological materials, in which the materials
are dehydrated in an evacuated container which is in a microwave
waveguide that is open to the atmosphere. Being open, the waveguide can
be air-cooled to avoid overheating of the material. The likelihood of
microwave arcing is reduced by reason of the field within the container
10 being lower than in the open waveguide, due to attenuation of the radiation
by the container. Since the dehydration is done under vacuum, i.e. at a
pressure that is less than atmospheric pressure, the boiling point of water
is reduced so the evaporation occurs at lower temperatures, minimizing
damage to the biological activity of the material being dried. The
15 container is rotated to control foaming of the material. More control of
the temperature of the material can be achieved using the invention than
using a resonance chamber type of microwave vacuum dehydrator. Very
small quantities of material can be processed without overheating. Liquid
samples of biological materials that can be processed by the invention
20 include solutions and suspensions.

[0005] According to one embodiment of the invention, the apparatus
comprises a microwave generator, a waveguide that is open to the
atmosphere, means for introducing a container of biological material into
25 the waveguide, means for applying a vacuum to the container, means for
rotating the container, and means for removing the container from the
waveguide.

[0006] The apparatus may optionally include means for removing a
30 cap from the container, means for moving the container through the
waveguide, and means for sealing the container.

[0007] According to another embodiment of the invention, the apparatus has a waveguide with an input end for the introduction of a microwave-transparent container of a biological material and a discharge end for removal of the container. The apparatus includes means for introducing the container into the input end, means for removing a cap from the container and means for applying a vacuum to the container. It includes means for moving the evacuated container through the microwave guide from the input end to the discharge end, means for rotating the evacuated container during the movement through the waveguide, means for replacing the cap onto the container and means for removing the container from the microwave guide at the discharge end. The apparatus may include a microwave absorbing sink at the end of the waveguide opposite to the generator.

[0008] According to another embodiment of the invention, there is provided a method for dehydrating biological materials. A container is provided holding a liquid sample of the biological material to be dehydrated, the container being transparent to microwave radiation. The container is put in a microwave waveguide that is open to the atmosphere. A vacuum is applied to the container. The evacuated container is rotated in the waveguide. Microwave radiation is applied to dehydrate the biological material. The container of dehydrated material is removed from the waveguide. Optionally, the container of dehydrated material is sealed before removal from the waveguide.

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[0009] Where the container of material is capped before it is put into the microwave guide, the method includes removing the cap before applying microwave radiation.

[0010] According to another embodiment of the invention, there is provided a method for dehydrating a liquid sample of biological material, comprising the steps of providing a microwave-transparent container of the

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material, putting the container in a microwave waveguide that is open to the atmosphere, applying a vacuum to the container, rotating the container, moving the rotating, evacuated container through the waveguide while applying microwave radiation to dehydrate the material, optionally
5 sealing the container of dehydrated material, and removing the container from the waveguide.

[0011] The invention accordingly produces containers of dehydrated biological material, which may be evacuated and sealed. It is particularly
10 suitable for the production of vials of dehydrated vaccine, which can be reconstituted for use with a sterile saline solution.

[0012] These and other features of the invention will be apparent from the following description and drawings of the preferred
15 embodiments.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0013] Figure 1 is a side elevation view, partly in section, of an
20 apparatus according to one embodiment of the invention.

[0014] Figure 2 is a top plan view thereof.

[0015] Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of part of the apparatus at
25 the input end, prior to removal of the cap from the vial.

[0016] Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of part of the apparatus at the discharge end, prior to replacement of the cap on the vial.

30 [0017] Figures 5 and 6 are flow diagrams of methods of dehydration according to the invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The Dehydrating Apparatus

5 [0018] Referring to the drawings and in particular Figures 1 to 4 thereof, the dehydrating apparatus **10** has a support platform **12** with a microwave generator **14**, a circulator **73** and a water sink **16** positioned below the platform **12**. A microwave waveguide **18** above the platform extends between the circulator **73**, and the water sink **16**, passing through
10 spaced-apart bores **20**, **22** in the platform **12**. The waveguide **18** is supported on the platform **12** by a frame **25**. The waveguide **18** includes a longitudinally-extending section, referred to herein as the treatment section **24**, through which the material to be dehydrated is moved, as described below.

15 [0019] The treatment section **24** has a bottom wall **40**, side walls **42**, **44** and an upper wall **46**. A longitudinal slot **49** extends through the upper wall **46**. The interior of the waveguide **18** is accordingly open to the atmosphere. The opening of the slot **49** is surrounded by a microwave
20 choke **51**, for reducing the escape of microwave radiation through the slot. There is a moveable cover (not shown) above the slot and choke to reduce the escape of radiation. The treatment section **24** has a product input end **26**, into which the container of material to be dehydrated is introduced, and a product discharge end **28**, from which the container of dehydrated
25 material is removed. For purposes of the present description of the preferred embodiment, the container is a microwave-transparent vial **38** for containing, for example, a vaccine.

[0020] A vial-lifting mechanism **30** is affixed to the support platform
30 **12** under the input end **26** of the treatment section **24** of the waveguide. The mechanism comprises an air cylinder **32** with a vial-lifting piston **34**, mounted on the underside of the platform **12**, with the piston **34** extending

through a bore in the platform 12, and a vial-holding platform 36 on the upper end of the piston 34 for holding the vial 38 of material. The treatment section 24 of the waveguide 18 has a port 48 in its bottom wall 40 above the vial-holding platform 36, for entry of the vial 38 and the vial-lifting platform 36 into the treatment section 24.

[0021] A vial-lowering mechanism 50 is affixed to the support platform 12 under the product discharge end 28 of the treatment section 24. This mechanism is structurally the same as the vial-lifting mechanism 30, and comprises an air cylinder 52 with a vial-lowering piston 54, extending through a bore in the support platform 12, and a vial-holding platform 56 on the upper end of the piston 54. The treatment section 24 of the waveguide 18 has a port 55 in its bottom wall 40 above the vial-holding platform 56, for removal of the vial from the treatment section 24 after dehydration of the material. A tube 57 extends downwardly around the ports 48, 55 to reduce leakage of radiation from the waveguide.

[0022] A vial pickup head 58 provides for the transport of the vial 38 through the treatment section 24. The pickup head 58 has a body 60 affixed to a movable support platform 62. The platform 62 is arranged for movement along the treatment section 24 of the waveguide by a pickup head moving mechanism 64. This mechanism comprises a belt drive 66 supported on the frame 25, parallel to the treatment section 24, and driven by a motor 68. The moveable support platform 62 is affixed to the belt drive 66 for movement thereon, such that actuation of the belt drive 66 moves the pickup head 58 along the length of the treatment section 24. The cover for the waveguide slot can be affixed to, or be an extension of, the support platform 62.

[0023] The vial pickup head 58, as best seen in Figure 1, has a body 60 with an upper part 61 and a base part 63. The upper part 61 has ports which lead respectively to a condenser 65, a temperature sensor 67 and a

vacuum sensor **69** (omitted from Figs. 2 to 4 for clarity). The condenser **65** contributes to the condensation of moisture given off from the material during dehydration. The temperature sensor **67** and vacuum sensor **69** respectively measure the temperature and pressure within the vial. The upper part **61** is rotatable on the base part **63** of the pickup head body **60** about a vertical axis, in order to permit the vertical alignment of the respective sensors with the vial, when a measurement is desired.

[0024] The body **60** of the pickup head has a vacuum cavity **70** therein in the form of a cylindrical bore. A vacuum source, condenser and vacuum line (not shown) are connected to a vacuum port **71** in the base part **63** of body **60** of the vial pickup head to provide for the evacuation of the vacuum cavity **70** and removal and condensation of moisture from the material. A vial pickup sleeve **72** is mounted in the vacuum cavity **70** for rotation about its longitudinal axis and is positioned with its upper portion in the vacuum cavity **70** and its lower portion extending through a bore in the pickup head support platform **62** and through the longitudinal slot **49** in the upper wall **46**. The sleeve **72** thus extends into the treatment section **24** of the waveguide **18**. A pulley **74** is provided on the outside of the pickup sleeve **72** above the level of the support platform **62**, for rotation of the pickup sleeve **72** and the vial **38**, as discussed below. A sealing surface **76** is provided at the bottom edge of the sleeve **72** for airtight sealing engagement with the vial **38**.

[0025] An air cylinder **78** is affixed to the upper part **61** of the pickup head body **60**. It has a piston **80** which extends through a bore **82** in the upper end of the body **60** and into the pickup sleeve **72**. A cap holder **84** at the bottom end of the piston **80** has a circumferential flange **86** shaped and adapted to engage and hold a cap **88** of the vial **38**.

[0026] A drive motor **90** is mounted on a stand **92** on the pickup head support platform **62** and has a pulley **94** positioned in a space between the

underside of the stand **92** and the upper side of the platform **62**, with a drivebelt **96** which extends into the body **60** of the vial pickup head **58** through a slot **98** to engage the pulley **74** on the pickup sleeve **72**.

Actuation of the drive motor **90** moves the belt **96**, rotating the pickup sleeve **72**.

[0027] It will be understood that the apparatus **10** also includes appropriate air lines and controls to actuate the air cylinders, a vacuum line and controls to evacuate the vacuum chamber **70**, and controls to operate the drive motors.

The Methods of Dehydrating

[0028] At the start of a cycle of operation of the dehydrating apparatus **10**, the vial-lifting piston **34** and the vial-lowering piston **54** are both in their retracted positions, such that the vial-holding platforms **36**, **56** are on the support platform **12**. The pickup head piston **80** is also in its retracted position, such that the cap holder **84** is in its raised position within the body **60** of the pickup head **58**. The pickup head support platform **62** is at the inlet end **26** of the treatment section **24** of the waveguide **18**, with the pickup head **58** vertically aligned with the vial entry port **48**. The vial **38** with a liquid sample of material to be dehydrated, e.g. a vaccine suspension, covered by a cap **88** and at atmospheric pressure, is placed on the vial-holding platform **36**.

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[0029] The vial-lifting cylinder **32** is actuated to raise the piston **34** and the vial-holding platform **36**, lifting the vial **38** through the vial entry port **48** into the treatment section **24** of the waveguide, until the shoulder of the vial abuts the sealing surface **76** at the lower end of the vial pickup sleeve **72**. The pickup head air cylinder **78** is then actuated, to lower the pickup head piston **80** and cap holder **84** to engage the cap **88** of the vial. This position of the apparatus is shown in Figure 3. A vacuum is then

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applied to the vacuum chamber **70** by means of the vacuum source and line. Absolute pressures in the vacuum chamber in the range of 4 to 40 mm of mercury are suitable for most materials.

5 **[0030]** The pickup head air cylinder **78** is then actuated, lifting the cap holder **84** and removing the cap **88** from the vial **38**. This removal is facilitated by the pressure differential between the inside of the vial, which is at atmospheric pressure, and the partial vacuum of the vacuum chamber **70** and pickup sleeve **72**. The cap removal causes a vacuum to be applied
10 to the vial **38**. The vacuum applied through the pickup sleeve **72** causes a seal between the vial and the pickup sleeve **72** at the sealing surface **76**, permitting the vial to be held securely by the pickup sleeve **72**. The vial-lifting cylinder **32** is then actuated to lower the vial-lifting piston **34**, withdrawing the vial-holding platform **36** from the waveguide **18**.

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[0031] The pickup drive motor **90** is then actuated, driving the pulley **74** on the pickup sleeve **72**, causing the sleeve, and with it the vial **38**, to rotate at high speed, e.g. 300 to 2,000 rpm, about its longitudinal axis. This rotation causes the material in the vial to form a film on the side
20 walls of the vial, due to centrifugal force. It is believed that the formation of such film of material on the vial walls, being between the microwave field and the vacuum inside the vial, reduces arcing in the vial during the dehydration process. The high speed rotation also controls foaming of the material. The rotation speed is accordingly to be sufficient to form a film
25 and control foaming. Rotation can additionally be considered as evening out the microwave field experienced by the material, though slow speed rotation, e.g. 10 rpm, would be sufficient for that purpose.

[0032] The microwave generator **14** is then actuated, causing
30 microwave energy to travel through the waveguide **18** to the water sink **16**. The circulator **73** prevents microwave energy from re-entering the generator. The belt drive motor **68** is actuated, to move the belt drive **66**

and accordingly the pickup head support platform **62**. The direction of movement of the support platform **62** is towards the discharge end **28** of the treatment section **24**. The vial **38** remains evacuated and spinning as it is moved towards the discharge end **28**. The heating of the biological material by the microwave energy causes evaporation of the water and dehydration of the material. If desired, the pressure and temperature in the vial can be measured during the dehydration process by means of the sensors **69**, **67**.

10 **[0033]** At the discharge end **28**, the vial **38** is brought into alignment with the vial removal port **55** in the bottom wall **40** of the treatment section **24** and the belt drive motor **68** is stopped. The microwave generator **14** is deactivated and the pickup drive motor **90** is turned off to stop the rotation of the vial **38**. The air cylinder **52** is actuated to raise the vial-lowering piston **54**, extending the vial-holding platform **56** through the port **55** into the treatment section **24** of the microwave guide so it engages the bottom of the vial **38**. This position is shown in Figure 4. The pickup head air cylinder **78** is actuated to lower the pickup head piston **80**, pushing the cap **88** back onto the vial **38**. The vacuum in the vacuum chamber **70** is then released. This breaks the seal between the pickup sleeve **72** and the vial **38** at the sealing surface **76**, releasing the vial from the grip of the sleeve. The release of vacuum also results in a pressure differential between the inside of the vial, which is at reduced pressure, and the vacuum chamber **70** and pickup sleeve **72**, which are now at atmospheric pressure. The pickup head air cylinder **78** is then actuated, to lift the piston **80** and the cap holder **84**. Due to the pressure differential, the reduced pressure in the vial holds the cap **88** in place on the vial **38** as the cap holder **84** is retracted. The air cylinder **52** is then actuated to lower the vial-holding platform **56**, and with it the vial **38**, withdrawing the vial from the waveguide **18**. The vial can then be manually removed from the apparatus **10**. It is a vacuum sealed, capped vial containing dehydrated material.

[0034] To return the apparatus to the starting condition for processing of a further vial of material, the drive motor **68** is actuated to return the pickup head **58** to the input end **26** of the treatment section **24**.

5

[0035] The foregoing method can be understood in general terms as comprising the following steps, as illustrated in the flow diagram of Fig. 5. In step **100**, the capped vial of biological material is loaded into the waveguide. In step **102**, the cap is removed and vacuum is applied to the vial. In step **104**, the vial is rotated. In step **106**, microwave energy is directed through the waveguide. In step **108**, the rotating vial is moved through the waveguide to the outlet end. In step **110**, the vial is capped. In step **112** the evacuated vial of dehydrated material is removed from the waveguide.

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[0036] Instead of capping the vial of dehydrated material in the waveguide, the vial may alternatively be removed uncapped. Capping would then be done subsequently, after removal of the vial from the apparatus.

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[0037] Dehydration of biological materials can also be achieved without the step of moving the rotating vial through the waveguide. It is necessary in this method that the intensity of microwave energy at the fixed position of the vial in the waveguide be appropriate for the sample.

25 The steps of this method comprise steps **100**, **102**, **104**, **106**, **110** and **112**, as illustrated in Fig. 6.

Example 1

30 **[0038]** An apparatus according to the invention has a microwave generator having a power output of 900 watts, a water sink and a microwave guide extending between them. The guide has a treatment

section approximately 33 cm long, with a channel that is rectangular in cross-section approximately 5.25 cm high and 10.9 cm wide. The slot in the upper wall of the treatment section is approximately 2.8 cm wide and is surrounded by a microwave choke. A 0.5 ml sample of a vaccine
5 consisting of live attenuated bacteria is placed in a 10 ml capped borosilicate glass vial. The vial is introduced into the input end of the treatment section of the microwave guide. The pickup head uncaps and evacuates the vial to an absolute pressure of 5 mm of mercury, rotates it at 500 rpm and moves it to the discharge end of the treatment section of the
10 guide while microwave radiation is transmitted through the guide. The pickup head then caps the evacuated vial and the vial is removed from the guide. The dwell time of the vial in the guide for dehydration is approximately 300 seconds. The dehydrated vaccine forms a film on the inside walls of the vial and is reconstituted with a sterile saline solution.

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Example 2

[0039] *Lactobacillus salivarius* was mixed with various protecting agents according to formulations 1 to 3.

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Formula No.	Composition
1	Skim milk powder (10% w/v) + 2.5% (w/v) glycerol
2	Bovine serum albumin (10% w/v) + 2.5% (w/v) glycerol
3	Lactose (10% w/v) + 2.5% (w/v) glycerol

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[0040] The samples were dried using the apparatus of the invention by microwaving at 750 W for 6 minutes followed by microwaving at 200 W for 6 minutes, at a pressure of 5 mm of mercury and a rotation speed of 900 rpm. Samples were also dried in a freeze dryer as a control.

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[0041] The viability of the dehydrated samples was determined by plating serial dilutions on petrifilms. Plates were incubated anaerobically,

at 37°C for 48 hours. The results are reported as percent of colony-forming units that survive dehydration.

Formula No.	Microwave Drying	Control (Freeze-dried)
1	52.90 ± 12.6 %	39.89 ± 17.2 %
2	50.47 ± 12.6 %	51.05 ± 21.8 %
3	56.59 ± 12.0 %	65.66 ± 18.0 %

10 Example 3

[0042] Samples of *Salmonella typhimurium* 21a mixed with a complex medium (trehalose, glycerol, gelatin, methionine and KH_2PO_4 , pH 7.0) were dried in triplicate using the apparatus of the invention, with a rotation speed of 1,000 rpm, vacuum set at 5 mm of mercury, and a drying time of 2,100 sec. The power level was adjusted in a way that the temperature of the sample did not exceed 38°C. The viability of the dehydrated samples was $8.1 \pm 3.0\%$. The moisture content was $5.4 \pm 0.8\%$.

20

[0043] Although the invention has been described in terms of various embodiments, it is not intended that the invention be limited to these embodiments. Various modifications within the scope of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, the containers may be of various sizes, larger or smaller than those described. As another example, the vials being introduced into the waveguide are not necessarily already capped. They may be filled immediately before being fed to the waveguide and loaded into it uncapped. In such case, the apparatus would include a cap-feeding mechanism so that processed vials can be sealed with caps. The scope of the invention is defined by the claims that follow.

30

List of Components in the Drawings

	10	dehydrating apparatus
	12	support platform
5	14	microwave generator
	16	water sink
	18	microwave waveguide
	20, 22	bores in platform 12 for the waveguide
	24	treatment section of the waveguide
10	25	frame
	26	input end of treatment section
	28	discharge end of treatment section
	30	vial-lifting mechanism
	32	vial-lifting air cylinder
15	34	vial-lifting piston
	36	vial-holding platform
	38	vial
	40	bottom wall of treatment section
	42, 44	side walls of treatment section
20	46	upper wall of treatment section
	48	vial entry port
	49	longitudinal slot in upper wall of treatment section
	50	vial-lowering mechanism
	51	microwave choke
25	52	vial-lowering air cylinder
	54	vial-lowering piston
	55	vial-removal port
	56	vial-holding platform
	57	tubes below vial ports
30	58	vial-pickup head
	60	body of vial-pickup head
	61	swivelling part of 60
	62	pickup head support platform

	63	base part of 60
	64	pickup head moving mechanism
	65	condenser
	66	belt drive
5	67	temperature sensor
	68	belt drive motor
	69	vacuum sensor
	70	vacuum cavity in vial-pickup head
	71	vacuum port in body 60
10	72	vial-pickup sleeve
	73	circulator
	74	pulley on vial-pickup sleeve
	76	sealing surface of pickup sleeve
	78	air cylinder on pickup head
15	80	piston for air cylinder on pickup head
	82	bore in top of body 60
	84	cap holder
	86	flange on cap holder
	88	cap of vial
20	90	drive motor on pickup head support platform
	92	stand on pickup head support platform
	94	pulley on drive motor 90
	96	drivebelt for pickup head

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus for dehydrating a liquid sample of biological material, comprising:
- 5
- (a) a microwave generator;
 - (b) a waveguide to direct microwave radiation from the generator, the waveguide being open to the atmosphere;
 - 10 (c) means for introducing a microwave-transparent container of the material into the waveguide;
 - (d) means for applying a vacuum to the container;
 - 15 (e) means for rotating the container; and
 - (f) means for removing the container from the waveguide.
 - 20
2. An apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising means for moving the container through the waveguide from an input end to a discharge end of the waveguide.
- 25 3. An apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising means for sealing the container of dehydrated material.
4. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising means for removing a cap from the container.
- 30 5. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising a microwave sink at an end of the waveguide remote from the generator.

6. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the means for introducing the container into the waveguide comprises a container-lifting mechanism having a piston for lifting the container through a port in a lower side of the waveguide.
- 5 7. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the means for removing the container from the waveguide comprises a container-lowering mechanism having a piston for lowering the container through a port in a lower side of the waveguide.
- 10 8. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the means for applying a vacuum to the container comprises a container pickup head operatively connected to a vacuum source.
- 15 9. An apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the pickup head comprises a sleeve adapted to form a vacuum seal with the container.
- 20 10. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the means for rotating the container comprises a motor operatively connected to a rotatable sleeve.
- 25 11. An apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the means for moving the container through the waveguide comprises a moveable support platform for a container pickup head, the support platform being connected to a drivebelt arranged generally parallel to the waveguide.
- 30 12. An apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the means for removing a cap comprises a capholder operatively connected to a piston, the capholder being movable by the piston from a lower position to remove or replace the cap on the container and an upper position to hold the cap off the container.

13. An apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 12, further comprising a condenser operatively connected to the means for applying a vacuum.
- 5 14. An apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the container pickup head comprises a base portion and an upper portion rotatable on the base portion, the upper portion having at least one of a temperature sensor and a pressure sensor.
- 10 15. An apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein the waveguide has a longitudinal slot in an upper wall of the waveguide.
16. An apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the slot has a width of approximately 2.8 cm.
- 15 17. A method for dehydrating a liquid sample of biological material, comprising the steps of:
- 20 (a) providing a microwave-transparent container holding the biological material to be dehydrated;
- (b) putting the container in a microwave waveguide that is open to the atmosphere;
- 25 (c) applying a vacuum to the container;
- (d) applying microwave radiation to dehydrate the material in the evacuated container;
- 30 (e) rotating the evacuated container in the waveguide while microwaving; and

(f) removing the container of dehydrated material from the waveguide.

18. A method according to claim 17, further comprising the step
5 of moving the rotating, evacuated container through the waveguide from an input end to a discharge end thereof.

19. A method according to claim 17 or 18, further comprising the
10 step of sealing the container of dehydrated material.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the sealing is done
before removing the container from the waveguide.

21. A method according to any one of claim 17 to 20, wherein the
15 container of material to be dehydrated is capped, and the method includes the step of removing the cap therefrom.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein the step of sealing
the container comprises replacing a cap onto the container.

20 23. A method according to any one of claims 15 to 22, wherein the biological material is a vaccine.

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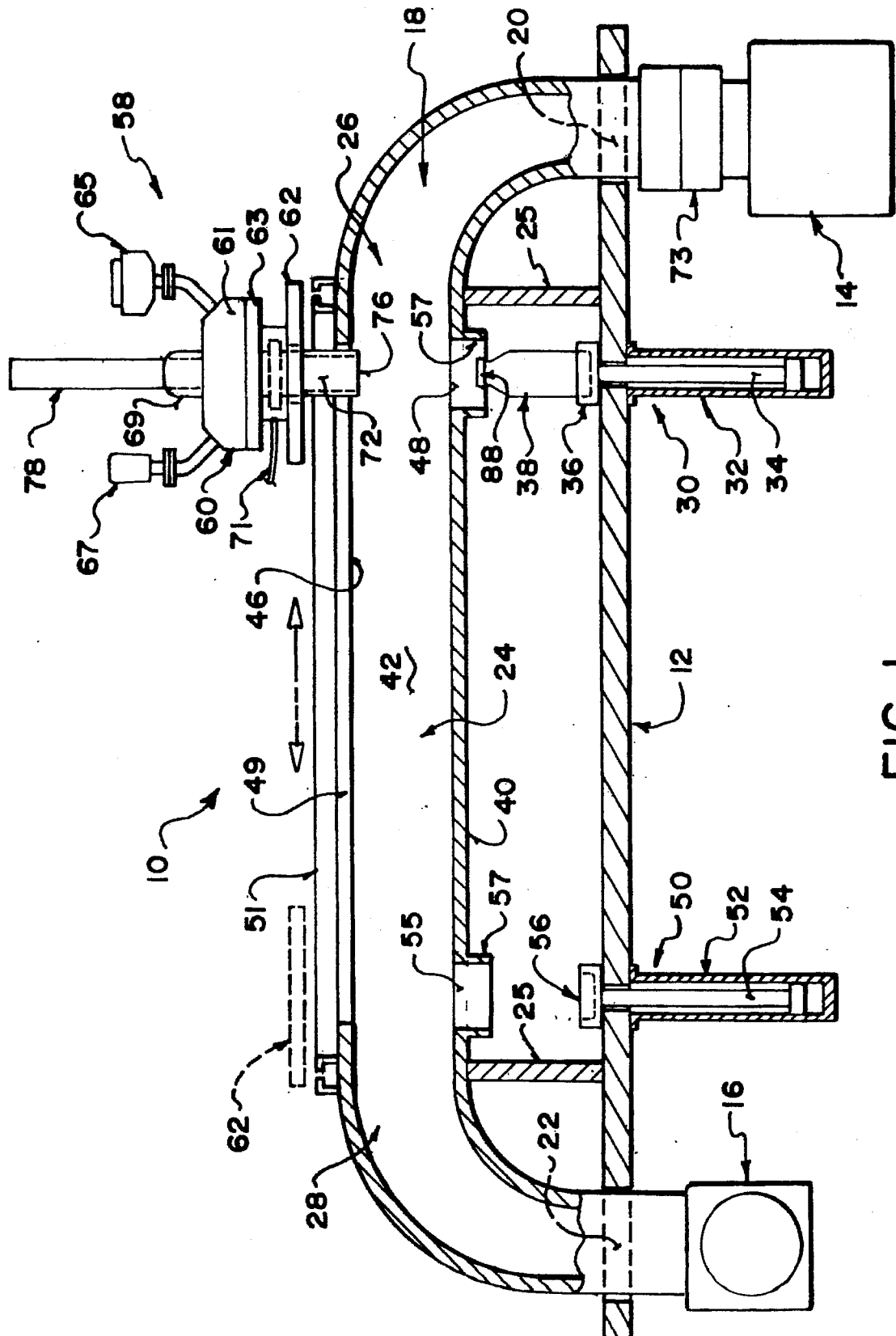


FIG. 1

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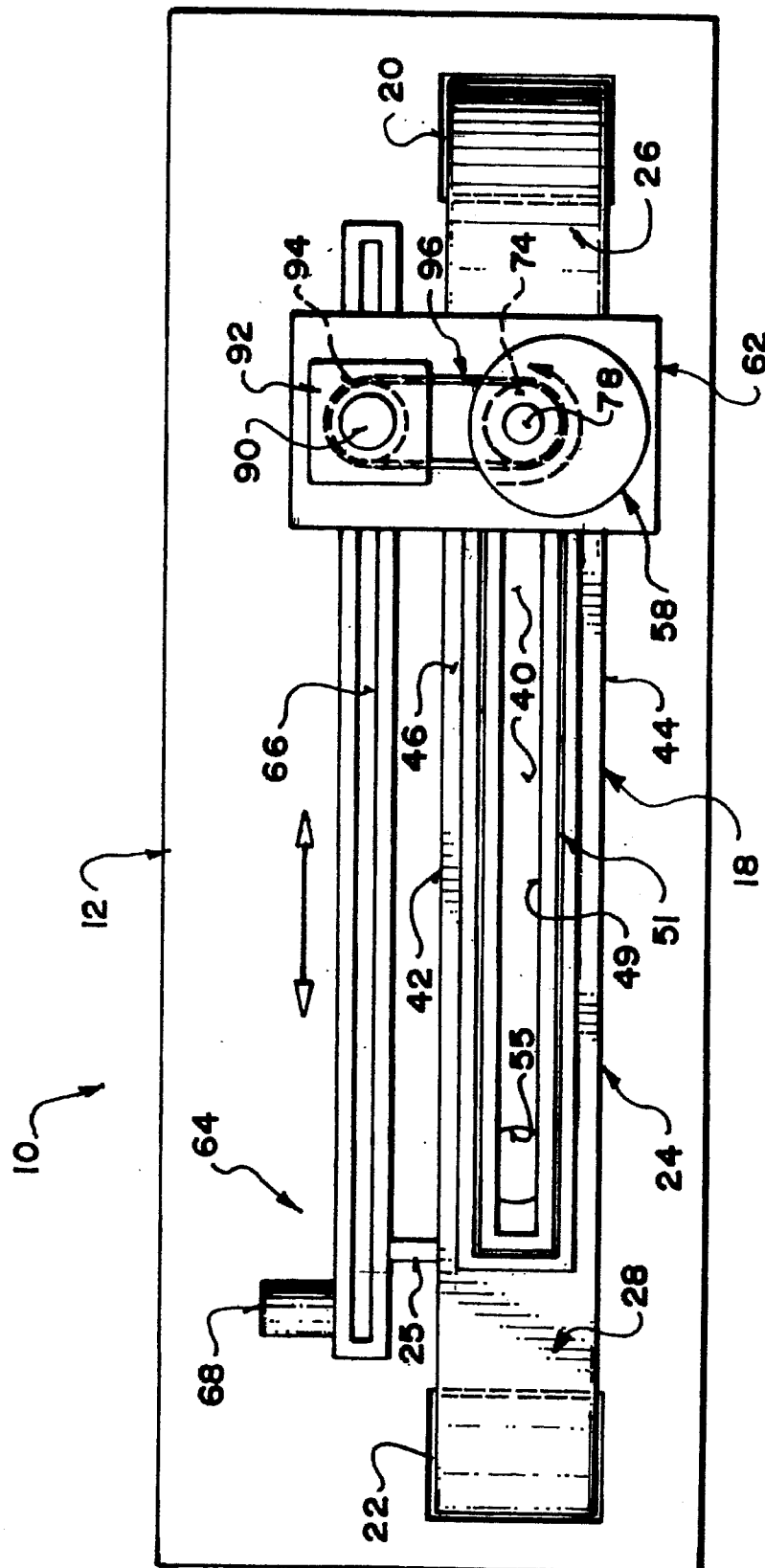
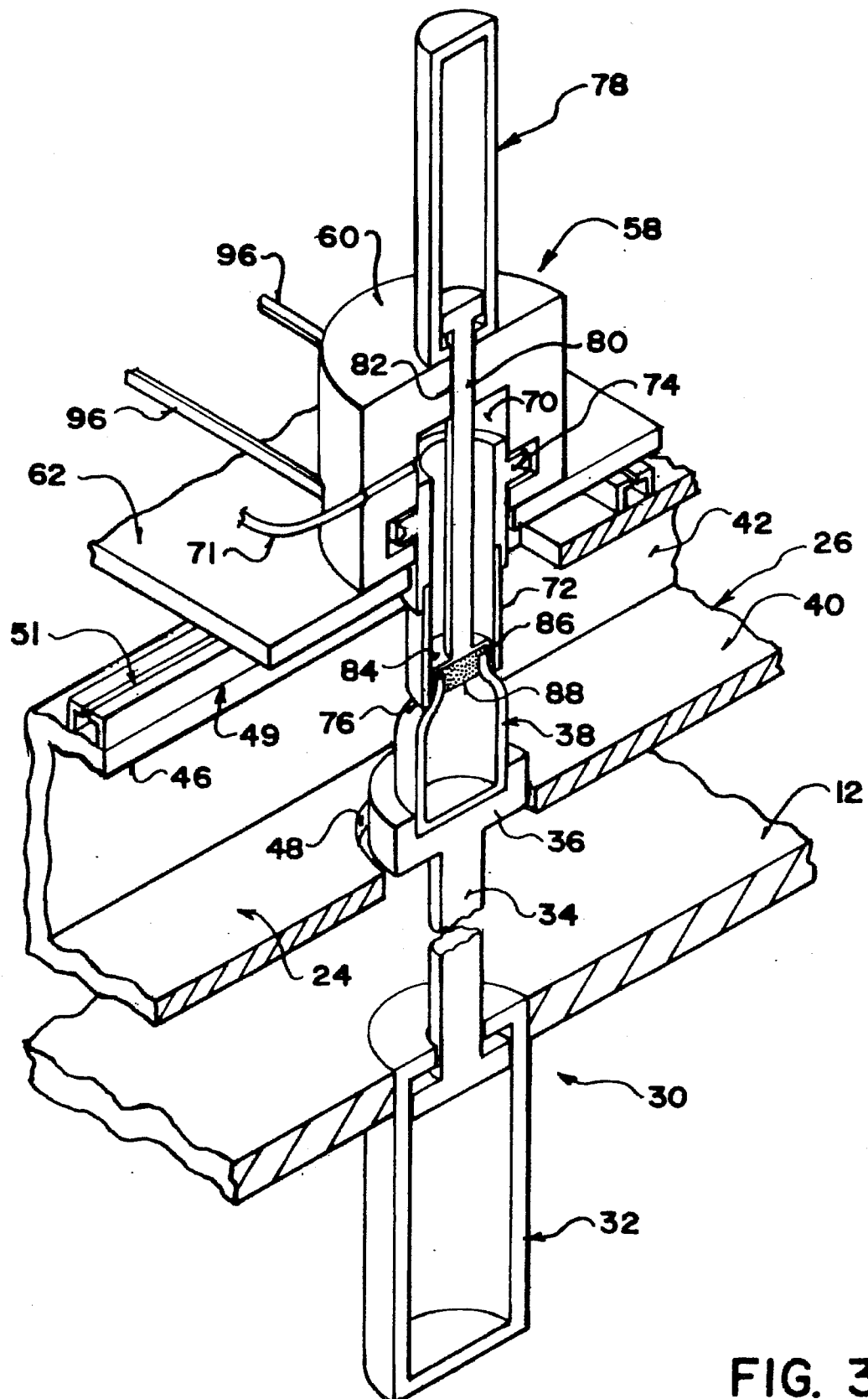
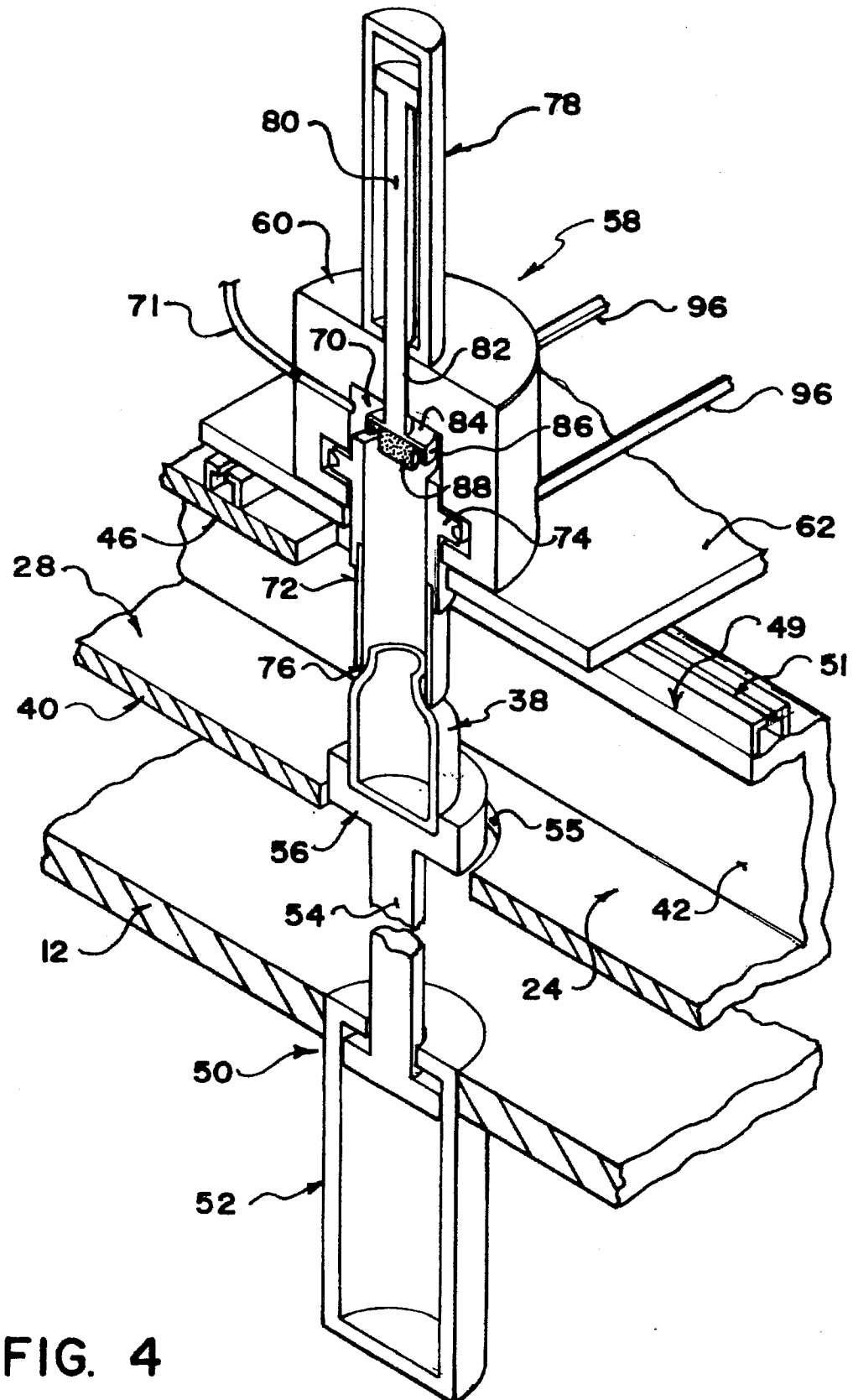


FIG. 2

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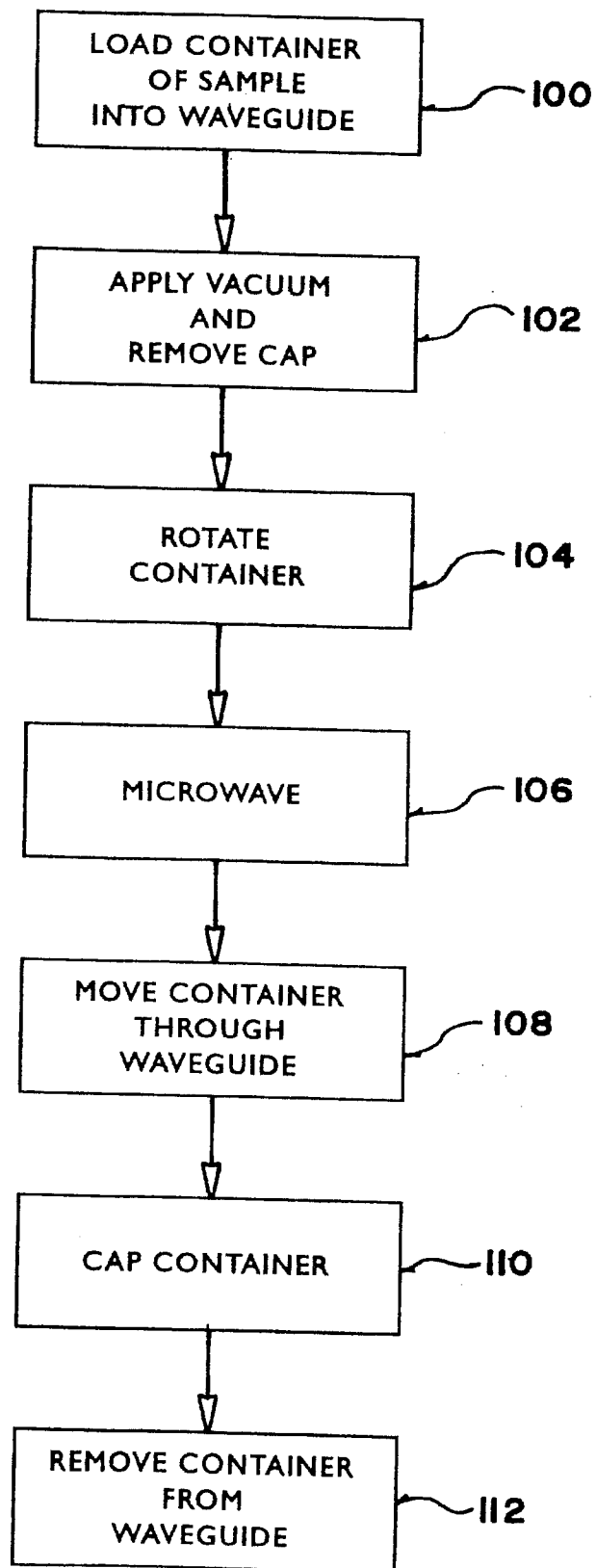


FIG. 5

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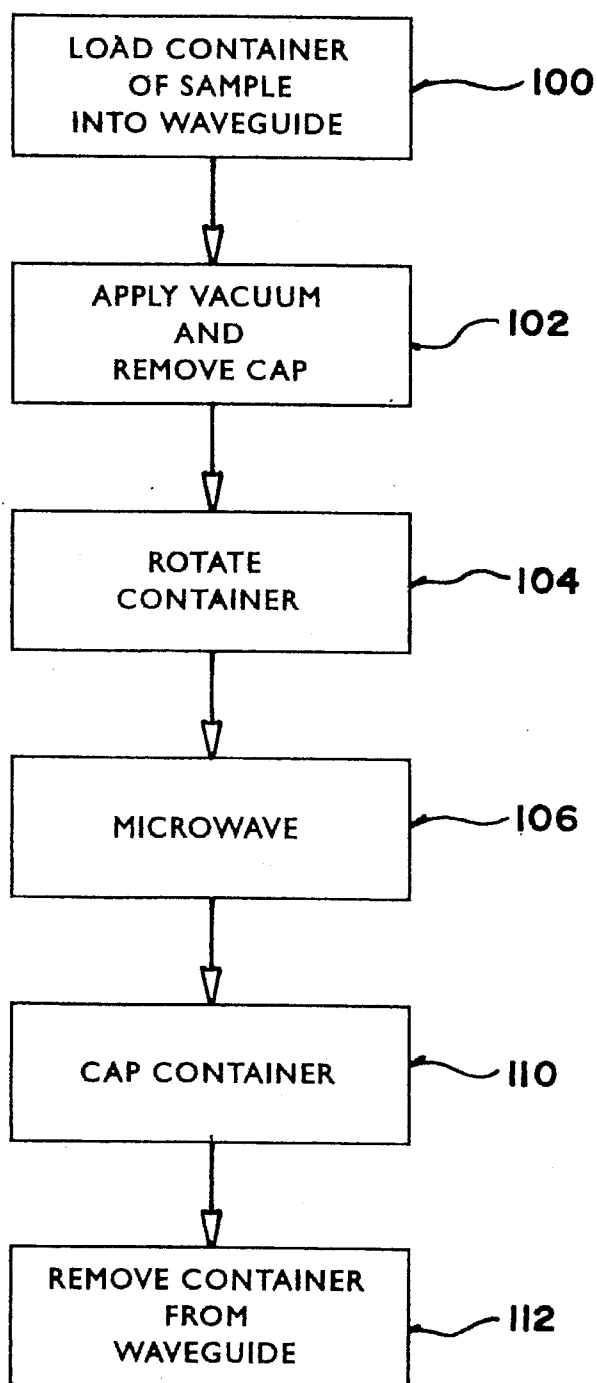


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CA2008/001615

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC: <i>C12M 1/42</i> (2006.01) , <i>A61K 39/00</i> (2006.01) , <i>A61K 9/14</i> (2006.01) , <i>C07K 1/00</i> (2006.01) , <i>C12M 1/00</i> (2006.01) , <i>C12N 1/04</i> (2006.01) , <i>F26B 23/08</i> (2006.01) , <i>F26B 3/347</i> (2006.01) According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) <i>C12M 1/42</i> (2006.01) , <i>A61K 39/00</i> (2006.01) , <i>A61K 9/14</i> (2006.01) , <i>C07K 1/00</i> (2006.01) , <i>C12M 1/00</i> (2006.01) , <i>C12N 1/04</i> (2006.01) , <i>F26B 23/08</i> (2006.01) , <i>F26B 3/347</i> (2006.01) Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used) Canadian Patent Database, NCBI Pubmed, Delphion, Scopus, Google Patents Key words: Microwave, waveguide, radiation, generator, dehydration, dehydrate, dry, vacuum, resonance, chamber, vial, container, sensor		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 2008/134835 A1 (MAROTTI NETO, A.S.) 13 November 2008 (Whole document)	1-23
A	WO 2008/025258 A1 (LI, S.) 6 March 2008 (Abstract)	1-23
A	WO 97/38585 A1 (DURANCE, T. et al.) 23 October 1997 (Whole document)	17-23
☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents :	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family	
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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 December 2008 (19-12-2008)	Date of mailing of the international search report 7 January 2009 (07-01-2009)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA Canadian Intellectual Property Office Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT 50 Victoria Street Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9 Facsimile No.: 001-819-953-2476	Authorized officer Adnan Ali 819- 934-7930	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CA2008/001615

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