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(54) Titre : PROCEDES ET COMPOSITIONS POUR UN TRAITEMENT DE TISSUS A BASE D'UNE MICRO-EMULSION
(54) Title: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR A MICROEMULSION-BASED TISSUE TREATMENT

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
The invention is directed to methods and compositions for deparaffinizing paraffin-embedded biological samples for subsequent tissue staining. The compositions are microemulsions that may include water/oil/surfactant microemulsions, and optionally a cosurfactant. The microemulsions enable deparaffinization without the use of xylene or toluene, and also enable solvent exchange without the use of intermediary alcohol dehydration or alcohol rehydration compositions.

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(54) Title: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR A MICROEMULSION-BASED TISSUE TREATMENT

(57) Abstract: The invention is directed to methods and compositions for deparaffinizing paraffin-embedded biological samples for subsequent tissue staining. The compositions are microemulsions that may include water/oil/surfactant microemulsions, and optionally a cosurfactant. The microemulsions enable deparaffinization without the use of xylene or toluene, and also enable solvent exchange without the use of intermediary alcohol dehydration or alcohol rehydration compositions.

METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR A MICROEMULSION-BASED TISSUE TREATMENT

Technical Field

The inventions described herein are directed to the general field of anatomical pathology, and particularly to the preparation of biological samples, specifically tissue sections, for subsequent staining with chemical, immunohistochemical or *in situ* hybridization-based compositions. The tissue preparation methods and compositions provide for novel deparaffinization and solvent exchange of fluids within tissues, thereby readying them for further or potentially simultaneous staining.

Background Art

The analysis of biological tissue samples is a valuable diagnostic tool used by the pathologist to diagnose many illnesses including cancer and infectious diseases and by the medical researcher to obtain information about cellular structure.

In order to obtain information from a biological tissue sample it usually is necessary to perform a number of preliminary operations to prepare the sample for analysis. While there are many variations of the procedures to prepare tissue samples for testing, these variations may be considered refinements to adapt the process for individual tissues or because a particular technique is better suited to identify a specific chemical substance or biological marker within the tissue sample. However, the basic preparation techniques are essentially the same. Biological tissue samples may derive from solid tissue such as from a tissue biopsy or may derive from liquid-based preparations of cellular suspensions such as from a smear (e.g., PAP smear), bone marrow, or cellular suspension.

Typically such procedures may include the processing of the tissue by fixation, dehydration, infiltration and embedding in paraffin wax; mounting of the tissue on a glass slide and then staining the sample; labeling of the tissue through the detection of various constituents; grid analysis of tissue sections, e.g., by an electron microscope, or the growing of sample cells in culture dishes.

Depending on the analysis or testing to be done, a sample may have to undergo a number of preliminary steps or treatments or procedures before it is ready to be analyzed for its informational content. Typically the procedures are complex and time consuming, involving several tightly sequenced steps often utilizing expensive and/or toxic materials.

For example, a typical tissue sample may undergo an optical microscopic examination so that the relationship of various cells to each other may be determined or abnormalities may be uncovered. Thus, the tissue sample must be an extremely thin strip of tissue so that light may be transmitted therethrough. The average thickness of the tissue sample or slice (often referred to as a "section") is on the order of 2 to 10 micrometers (1 micrometer = 1/1000th of a millimeter). Typically, a tissue sample is either frozen or fixed in a material (a fixative) which not only preserves the cellular structure but also stops any further enzymatic action which could result in the putrification or autolysis of the tissue.

After fixation, the tissue sample is then dehydrated by the removal of water from the sample through the use of increasing strengths of a water-miscible alcohol, typically ethanol. The alcohol then is replaced by a chemical, typically a nonpolar material, which mixes with paraffin wax or some other plastic substance impregnant which can permeate the tissue sample and give it a consistency suitable for the preparation of thin sections without disintegration or splitting. The process of removing the water, or aqueous-based solutions, and replacing it with a nonpolar material, such as a nonpolar organic solvent, is called "solvent exchange" because it involves the sequential exposure of the tissue to solvent solutions of varying proportions of water/alcohol/nonpolar organic solvent until the water in the tissue is exchanged with another fluid (or when embedding tissue, a semi-solid paraffin wax also commonly referred to as paraffin). Solvent exchange can be used in either direction, i.e., it is a 2-way process; such as the process of removing the water and replacing it with a nonpolar material, and the process of removing the nonpolar material and replacing it with water.

A microtome is then utilized to cut thin slices from the paraffin-embedded tissue sample. The slices may be on the order of 5 to 6 micrometers thick while the diameter may be on the order of 5000 to 20000 microns. The cut thin sections are floated on a

water bath to spread or flatten the section. The section is then disposed on a glass slide usually measuring about 2.5 by 8 centimeters (1 x 3 inches).

The paraffin wax or other impregnant is then removed by solvent exchange, e.g., exposing the sample to a paraffin solvent such as xylene, toluene or limonene, the solvent then being removed by alcohol, and the alcohol removed by sequential alcohol/water mixtures of decreasing alcoholic concentrations, until eventually the tissue is once more infiltrated by water or aqueous solutions. The infiltration of the sample by water permits the staining of the cell constituents by water soluble chemical and immunochemical dyes. This process is known as a deparaffinizing process.

Certain aspects of the deparaffinizing process have been improved in recent years. Toxic paraffin solvents such as xylene and toluene are now replaceable with less toxic nonpolar organic solvents such as Terpene Oil (e.g. AmeriClear™, Baxter Healthcare Diagnostics, McGaw Park, IL), isoparaffinic hydrocarbons such as MicroClear™ from Micron Diagnostics of Fairfax, VA, and Histolene, a dewaxer that is 96% d-Limonene (Fronine Pty Ltd, Riverstone, New South Wales, Australia). New automated methods have also debuted. For example, Ventana Medical Systems' U.S. Patent No. 6544798 describes an automated method of removing paraffin wax from tissue sections using only hot water with surfactant. The process relies on the physical partitioning of the liquefied paraffin from the tissue by taking advantage of the immiscibility of liquefied paraffin and hot water. The process is widely used on the BENCHMARK® series of automated tissue stainers.

US 6632598 (Zhang et al.) describes methods and compositions for deparaffinizing paraffin-embedded tissue. The method involves contacting a paraffin wax-embedded specimen with a dewaxing composition to solubilize the wax impregnating the specimen prior to histochemical analysis. The dewaxing compositions specifically include a paraffin-solubilizing organic solvent selected from the group consisting of aromatic hydrocarbons, terpenes and isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, a polar organic solvent, and a surfactant to solubilize the wax associated with the specimen. Compositions can further comprise water. A cited advantage of the compositions is that they do not require xylene, toluene or similar undesirable paraffin solvents. However, the

actual compositions all require large amounts of polar organic solvent, typically a water-miscible alcohol.

There remains a need for improved tissue preparation processes that do not require toxic or hazardous chemicals, and methods that decrease the time and steps involved in treating tissue samples to render them acceptable for tissue staining operations.

Disclosure of Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide methods and compositions for a microemulsion-based tissue treatment.

The invention is directed to a method of removing paraffin-based embedding medium from a paraffin-embedded biological sample comprising contacting the paraffin-embedded biological sample with a deparaffinizing microemulsion comprising surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent and water, wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent, thereby transferring the paraffin to the microemulsion; and removing the microemulsion. It is preferable that the surfactant be individually soluble in both the nonpolar organic solvent and the water.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided, a method of preparing a paraffin-embedded biological sample for staining comprising:

deparaffinizing the paraffin-embedded biological sample by dissolving the paraffin with a nonpolar organic solvent; and

exchanging the nonpolar organic solvent in the deparaffinized tissue with an exchanging composition comprising surfactant and water, wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent.

The invention is also directed to a method of preparing a paraffin-embedded biological sample for staining comprising deparaffinizing the paraffin-embedded biological sample by dissolving the paraffin with a nonpolar organic solvent; and

exchanging the nonpolar organic solvent in the deparaffinized tissue with a microemulsion comprising surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent and water wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent, also referred to as oil. An oil-in-water microemulsion is preferred, with a large amount of a surfactant. It is preferred that the surfactant be soluble in both the oil and the water.

The invention is also directed to a method of preparing a paraffin-embedded biological sample for staining comprising deparaffinizing the paraffin-embedded biological sample by dissolving the paraffin with a nonpolar organic solvent; and exchanging the nonpolar organic solvent in the deparaffinized tissue with a microemulsion comprising surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent, water, and polar organic cosurfactant wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided, a method of preparing a deparaffinized tissue sample containing a nonpolar organic solvent for subsequent staining, comprising contacting said tissue with a microemulsion comprising a surfactant, a nonpolar organic solvent and water for enough time to replace the nonpolar organic solvent with the microemulsion wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided, a method of exchanging water-for-oil in a tissue sample predominantly containing water comprising contacting the tissue sample with an exchanging composition comprising a surfactant in oil wherein the surfactant is also soluble in water.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided, a method of exchanging oil-for-water in a tissue sample predominantly containing oil comprising contacting the tissue sample with an exchanging composition comprising a surfactant in oil wherein the surfactant is also soluble in water.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided, a method of exchanging oil-for-water in a tissue sample predominantly containing oil comprising contacting the tissue sample with an exchanging composition comprising a surfactant in water wherein the surfactant is also soluble in oil.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided, a method of exchanging water-for-oil in a tissue sample predominantly containing water comprising contacting the tissue sample with an exchanging composition comprising a surfactant in water wherein the surfactant is also soluble in oil.

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

The invention is directed to three distinct embodiments. The first embodiment is a method of removing paraffin-based embedding medium from a paraffin-embedded biological sample comprising contacting the paraffin-embedded biological sample with a deparaffinizing microemulsion comprising surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent and water, wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent, thereby transferring the paraffin to the microemulsion; and then removing the microemulsion. The microemulsion composition is a ternary composition of surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent and water. Nonionic surfactants are preferred as they do not complicate later staining procedures that use ionic stains. One preferred composition comprises a 4:1:1 wt/wt composition of surfactant:oil:water.

The second embodiment is directed to a method of preparing a paraffin-embedded biological sample for staining comprising deparaffinizing the paraffin-embedded biological sample by dissolving the paraffin with a nonpolar organic solvent; and then exchanging the nonpolar organic solvent in the deparaffinized tissue with a microemulsion comprising surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent and water wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent. The first deparaffinizing step ensures the paraffin-embedding medium is removed from the tissue. The following exchanging step replaces the nonpolar organic solvent with a microemulsion that is suitable for holding the tissue in stasis until the next step. In a subsequent step, the microemulsion can be replaced with either a water- or oil-based liquid. This embodiment allows the histotechnologist to create a staining procedure without using an intermediary alcohol rinse. The advantages of this embodiment are significant, including no alcohol waste and decreased expense. Also, the process eliminates the multiple-step prior art practice of alcohol gradations when practicing solvent exchange.

The third embodiment is directed to a method of preparing a paraffin-embedded biological sample for staining comprising deparaffinizing the paraffin-embedded biological sample by dissolving the paraffin with a nonpolar organic solvent; and then

exchanging the nonpolar organic solvent in the deparaffinized tissue with a microemulsion comprising surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent, water, and polar organic cosurfactant wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent. The main difference from the second embodiment is that the deparaffinizing composition additionally includes a polar organic cosurfactant such as typically an alcohol, a diol, or a glycol.

A "microemulsion" is normally composed of oil, water, surfactant, and cosurfactant.[1-5] Hoar and Schulman[6] were the first to introduce the word microemulsion, which they defined as a transparent solution obtained by titrating a normal coarse emulsion with medium-chain alcohols. The short to medium-chain alcohols are generally considered as cosurfactants in the microemulsion system. The presence of surfactant and optionally cosurfactant in the system makes the interfacial tension very low. Therefore, the microemulsion is thermodynamically stable and forms spontaneously, with an average droplet diameter of 1 to 100 μm.[7–9] An "oil-in-water microemulsion" is a microemulsion wherein the concentration of water exceeds the concentration of oil on a molar basis. A "deparaffinizing microemulsion" is a special subset comprising an oil-in-water system having a substantial amount of stabilizing surfactant. The oil component of a deparaffinizing microemulsion is a paraffin solvent, meaning that when the microemulsion contacts the paraffin in a paraffin-embedded biological sample, the paraffin is solubilized by the oil. The oil is generally referred to herein as a nonpolar organic solvent, but the terms are used interchangeably throughout.

An "exchanging composition" is a surfactant:water, surfactant:oil, or surfactant:oil:water composition, optionally comprising a cosurfactant, capable of removing residual nonpolar organic solvent from the deparaffinized slide. Preferred surfactant:water compositions are approximately 20% by weight nonionic detergent in water, such as Tomadol™ 1-73B (Tomah Inc., Milton, Wisconsin) and Tergitol™ 15-S-7 (SigmaAldrich Inc., St. Louis, Missouri).

Other exchanging compositions of a surfactant:oil composition have the capability of exchanging oil for water, or water for oil. Several compositions are demonstrated herein in Table 1.

Table 1

Composition	Surfactant type, amount	Oil amount
1	Tomadol ™ 1-73B (4 grams)	NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram)
2	Colamulse FE (4 grams)	NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram)
3	Tomadol ™ 1-5 (4 grams)	NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram)
4	Tomadol ™ 91-6 (4 grams)	NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram)
5	Tergitol™ 15-S-7 (4 grams)	NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram)

The exchanging compositions enable a method of exchanging oil-for-water in a tissue sample predominantly containing oil comprising contacting the tissue sample with an exchanging composition comprising a surfactant in oil wherein the surfactant is also soluble in water. Surprisingly, compositions 1-5 may also be used in the reverse manner, that is, to exchange water-for-oil in a tissue sample predominantly containing water.

Biological samples include any tissue section, artificial cell line embedded in paraffin, paraffin/agar or other paraffin-based medium. Paraffin-based embedding media are well-known to one of ordinary skill in the art of histotechnology.

A "solubility test" for purposes of determining surfactant solubility in nonpolar organic solvent is performed by adding about 0.5 gram of surfactant to about 10 grams of nonpolar solvent and mixing or vortexing the mixture for about 10 to about 30 sec; a transparent or translucent mixture indicates mutual miscibility. A "solubility test" for purposes of determining surfactant solubility in water is performed by adding about 0.5 gram of surfactant to about 10 grams of water and mixing or vortexing the mixture for about 10 to about 30 sec; a transparent or translucent mixture indicates mutual miscibility. Viscosity of the mixtures may increase, but does not affect their visual clarity. The solubility test should be performed at the working temperature of the intended deparaffinizing process, typically about 15C to about 50C. Mutual solubility of the surfactant in both water and oil is indicated using these tests

A "Nonpolar organic solvent" is a nonpolar hydrocarbon or mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g. as from a petroleum distillate) that has a boiling point well above

room temperature of 25C, preferably above 110C, more preferably from about 140C to about 250 C, that is in liquid phase at the temperatures used with the present invention (usually 15 to 50 degrees C) and that is capable of dissolving paraffin used for embedding biological specimens. The nonpolar organic solvent can be a complex mixture of long-chain linear and branched alkane hydrocarbons containing for example esters of fatty acids and higher glycols. The solubility of paraffin in the solvent at 25 C is typically at least 0.1 gram paraffin per 1 liter of solvent, preferably 0.1 gram per 100 ml of solvent, more preferably; 0.1 gram per 10 ml of solvent, and most preferably capable of dissolving an amount of paraffin equal to about 50% of the solvent by solution weight. The nonpolar organic solvent is further miscible with a polar organic cosurfactant when used in a deparaffinizing microemulsion of the invention.

Examples of nonpolar organic solvents include aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons, terpenes, other oils, and petroleum distillates. Preferred nonpolar organic solvents have little or no toxic effects. Furthermore preferred solvents are those not classified by the Environmental Protection Agency as hazardous waste. A preferred paraffin-solubilizing solvent furthermore has a flash point higher than about 60 C which minimizes flammability. A preferred solvent furthermore lacks toxicity, carcinogenicity, and corrosiveness. An isoparaffinic hydrocarbon is an example of a preferred paraffin-solubilizing solvent, in part because of its lack of toxicity, carcinogenicity, corrosiveness and flammability.[10] Preferred isoparaffins are branched aliphatic hydrocarbons with a carbon skeleton length ranging from approximately C10 to C15, or mixtures thereof. One preferred isoparaffin hydrocarbon mixture has a flashpoint of about 74 C. Another preferred paraffin-solubilizing solvent is a mixture of C10 to C50 branched or linear hydrocarbon chains having a distillation range from a boiling point of 150 C to about 250 C, and has the general formula of $C_n H_{(2n+m)}$ where n = 10-50 and m = 0-4.

Particularly preferred nonpolar organic solvents include NORPAR™ 15, mineral spirits, or LIQUID COVERSLIP™ from Ventana. NORPAR™ 15 is a high (>95%) normal paraffin hydrocarbon fluid (ExxonMobil Chemical) nominally comprising linear C15, with low volatility and a high boiling point. Mineral spirits, comprising short chain linear and branched aliphatic hydrocarbons, is another preferred paraffin-solubilizing organic

solvent. A preferred terpene is limonene. Other terpenes that can be used include terpins, terpinenes and terpineols. Less preferably the solvent is an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent such as an alkylbenzene, e.g. toluene, or a dialkylbenzene, e.g. xylene. Toluene and xylene are less preferred because of their toxicity and rating as hazardous waste. Furthermore, as discussed below, even when xylene or toluene are used in embodiments of the invention, subsequent alcohol washes are eliminated and replaced with a non-hazardous aqueous wash solution.

A "polar organic cosurfactant" or "cosurfactant" comprises polar organic solvents that are individually soluble in water and in oil, and includes ketones and lower alcohols, which include polyhydroxy alcohols, diols, and glycols, and lower ethers. Preferred alcohols and diols are C2 to C8 alcohols and diols. Most preferred are ethanol, ethylene glycol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, tert butanol, propylene glycol, hexanediol, octanediol, and mixtures thereof. A preferred ketone solvent is typically C3 to C5 ketone. Most preferred ketone solvents are acetone and methyl ethyl ketone. Preferred ethers are C2 to C6 ethers. Particularly preferred polar organic cosurfactants are selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, butanol, tert-butanol, allyl alcohol, acetone, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, hexanediol, octanediol, and mixtures thereof. Acetonitrile, dimethylsulfoxide, and dimethylformamide are less preferred polar organic cosurfactants. Furthermore, the polar organic cosurfactant can be a mixture of polar organic solvents. The cosurfactant is preferably soluble in both oil and water.

A "surfactant" comprises a compound with a molecular structure comprising a hydrophilic portion that is miscible with water, and a lipophilic portion that is miscible with nonpolar organic solvent. Surfactants that can be used in compositions of the invention include polyethylene glycol-based nonionic surfactants of the formula

$$R_1 - X - (CH_2CH_2O)_n - R_2$$

wherein R1 is a long-chain linear or branched alkane hydrocarbon from about C4 to about C20; X is a linking group comprising an ether, ester, carbonate, benzyl, or sorbitol; n is from about 5 to about 30; and R2 is a hydrogen. R1 may alternatively comprise

polypropylene oxide, polysiloxane, or a fluoroalkane. R2 may alternatively comprise linear or branched alkane hydrocarbon from about C1 to about C20, an alkyl carboxylic acid, an alkyl sulfonate, an alkyl amine, an alkyl amine oxide, an alkyl quaternary amine, polypropylene oxide, polysiloxane, or a fluoroalkane.

Preferred surfactants of this formula are individually soluble in both nonpolar organic solvent and water. Examples of preferred nonionic surfactants include ethylene oxide condensates of linear fatty alcohols (e.g., sold under the tradename Tomadol™), ethylene oxide condensates of branched fatty alcohols (e.g., sold under the tradenames Tomadol™, Tomadyne™, Tergitol™, and Merpol™), and ethylene oxide condensates of linear fatty acids (e.g., sold under the tradename Colamulse™), and blends thereof. Particularly preferred surfactants include Tomadols™ 1-5, 91-6, 1-7, 23-6.5, 91-8, 900, and 1-73B (Tomah Inc.; Milton, Wisconsin); Tomadyne dL (Tomah Inc.; Milton, Wisconsin); Tergitols™ 15-S-7 and 15-S-9 (SigmaAldrich Inc., St. Louis, Missouri); Merpols SH and OJ (SigmaAldrich Inc., St. Louis, Missouri); polyethylene glycol 400 laurate ("Colamulse FE"; Colonial Inc., South Pittsburg, Tennessee); and hexaethylene glycol tridecane ether (SigmaAldrich Inc., St. Louis, Missouri).

Deparaffinizing microemulsions of this invention comprise surfactant, oil, and water, wherein the weight percentage of surfactant is from about 5% to about 90%, the weight percentage of oil is from about 5% to about 90%, and the weight percentage of water is from 0% to about 90%. . A preferred embodiment comprises Composition A (Tomadol™ 96-1, NORPAR™ 15 and water in a 4:1:1 ratio, respectively, by weight, or respective weight percentages of 67%/16.5%/16.5%).

Exchanging compositions of this invention comprise surfactant, oil and water, and optionally a cosurfactant, wherein the weight percentage of surfactant is from about 5% to about 95%, the weight percentage of oil is from 0% to about 95%, the weight percentage of water is from 0% to about 95%, and the weight percentage of the cosurfactant is from 0% to about 50%. A preferred embodiment comprises Composition B (Tomadyne dL: NORPAR™ 15:water) at a ratio of 5:1:5 by weight (or respective weight percentages of 45.5%/9%/45.5%). Another preferred composition is Composition C (Tomadol™ 1-73B:

NORPAR™ 15:water:isopropanol) at a ratio of 4:1:1:0.5 by weight (or respective weight percentages of 62%/15%/15%/8%).

The following examples are illustrations of the embodiments of the inventions discussed herein, and should not be applied so as to limit the appended claims in any manner.

Example 1: One-step deparaffinizing with Deparaffinizing Composition A

Several paraffin-embedded tissue specimens (4-micron sections from different paraffin-embedded blocks mounted on Superfrost Plus™ microscope slides (Erie Scientific, Portsmouth, NH) were deparaffinized according to the following protocol. Composition A was made by weighing out 4 grams of 91-6 surfactant, adding 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, mixing, then adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution. Each slide was then loaded onto a DISCOVERY® automated slide stainer (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., Tucson, AZ) and the temperature was programmed to 45C. Deparaffinizing Composition A was contacted with the tissue section by manually applying 1.0 ml of the microemulsion to substantially cover the tissue and entire glass surface without it wicking off the edge of the slide. The slide and sample were incubated at temperature for four minutes. The slide was then washed two times with EZ Prep™ (PN 950-102, Ventana), a surfactant-containing buffer, to remove the microemulsion. Slides were then washed under gentle tap water and a glass coverslip applied in preparation for visual inspection. The slide was held up in room lighting and viewed for phantom residual paraffin. In addition, visual inspection was performed with brightfield magnification, as well as polarized light, which is particularly effective for visualizing any residual paraffin. Occasionally residual oiliness was observed on the slides with certain paraffin block samples, perhaps due to small amounts of impurities within the paraffin. This residual oiliness was not observed by increasing the time at 45C, or increasing the number of applications of microemulsion. In place of manually applying the 1.0 ml volume of the composition, it is envisioned that this material could be added to the existing plumbing of any number of automated dispensing systems.

Example 2: Two-step deparaffinizing with Exchanging Composition B

Several paraffin-embedded tissue specimens of approximately 4 microns thickness each from different paraffin-embedded blocks mounted on Superfrost Plus slides were deparaffinized according to the following protocol. The slide were first loaded onto a DISCOVERY® (Ventana Medical Systems, Inc., Tucson, AZ) automated slide stainer and the temperature was programmed to 45 C. Pure LIQUID COVERSLIP™ (Ventana) was first applied automatically using the DISCOVERY instrument. LIQUID COVERSLIP™ was incubated over the tissue section to dissolve the paraffin for two minutes at temperature. The section was then rinsed with DISCOVERY EZ Prep™ (Ventana), a surfactant-containing buffer, to rinse off the majority of the LIQUID COVERSLIP™. Exchanging Composition B (Tomadyne dL: NORPAR™ 15:water) at a weight ratio of 5:1:5, respectively, was made by weighing out 5 grams of Tomadyne dL surfactant, adding 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, mixing, then adding 5 grams of water with mixing to produce a clear solution. Exchanging Composition B was next contacted with the deparaffinized tissue section by manually applying 1.0 ml of the microemulsion to substantially cover the tissue and glass surface without it wicking off the edge of the slide. The slide and sample were incubated at temperature for two minutes. The slide was then rinsed two times with EZ Prep, to remove the microemulsion. Slides were inspected for residual wax or oiliness, as described in Example 1. The slides exhibited essentially no residues.

Example 3: Two-step deparaffinizing with Exchanging Composition C

Paraffin-embedded tissue specimens of 4 micron thickness mounted on Superfrost Plus microscope slides were deparaffinized according to the following protocol. Two ml of NORPAR™ 15 was applied manually over the tissue section to dissolve the paraffin for four minutes at 25C. The slide was then drained onto an absorbent towel to rinse off excess NORPAR™ 15. Exchanging Composition C (Tomadol™ 1-73B: NORPAR™ 15: water:isopropanol at a weight ratio of 4:1:1:0.5, respectively), was made by dissolving 4 grams of Tomadol™ 1-73B in 1 gram of NORPAR™15, adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution, and adding 0.5 gram of isopropanol with mixing to produce a

clear solution. Exchanging Composition C was next contacted with the deparaffinized tissue section by manually applying the microemulsion to substantially cover the tissue without it wicking off the edge of the slide, approximately 2 ml. The slide and sample were incubated at 25C for four minutes. The slide was then rinsed with gently flowing tap water at 25C to remove the microemulsion; no gel formation was observed. The slide and sample were air dried, and demonstrated removal of the paraffin wax with no residual oiliness.

Example 4: Additional Exchanging Compositions D-I

Exchanging Composition D (Tergitol™ 15-S-7: NORPAR™ 15 :water:isopropanol at a ratio of 4:1:1:0.25, respectively) was made by dissolving 4 grams of Tergitol™ 15-S-7 in 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution, and adding 0.25 gram of isopropanol with mixing to produce a clear solution.

Exchanging Composition E (Colamulse FE:NORPAR™ 15:water:isopropanol) at a ratio of 4:1;1:0.25, respectively, was made by dissolving 4 grams of Colamulse FE in 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution, and adding 0.25 gram of isopropanol with mixing to produce a clear solution.

Exchanging Composition F (Tomadol™ 900:NORPAR™ 15:water:isopropanol at a ratio of 4:1;1:0.5, respectively) was made by dissolving 4 grams of Tomadol™ 900 in 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution, and adding 0.5 gram of isopropanol with mixing to produce a clear solution.

Exchanging Composition G (Tergitol™ 15-S-9:NORPAR™ 15:water:isopropanol at a ratio of 4:1;1:1.25, respectively) was made by dissolving 4 grams of Tergitol™ 15-S-9 in 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution, and adding 1.25 gram of isopropanol with mixing to produce a clear solution.

Exchanging Composition H (Tomadol™ 91-6:NORPAR™ 15:water:isopropanol at a ratio of 4:1;1:0.5, respectively) was made by dissolving 4 grams of Tomadol™ 91-6 in 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution, and adding 0.5 gram of isopropanol with mixing to produce a clear solution.

Exchanging Composition I (Tomadol™ 23-6.5:NORPAR™ 15:water:isopropanol at a ratio of 4:1;1:1, respectively) was made by dissolving 4 grams of Tomadol™ 23-6 in 1 gram of NORPAR™ 15, adding 1 gram of water with mixing to produce a clear solution, and adding 1 gram of isopropanol with mixing to produce a clear solution.

Example 5: Two-step deparaffinizing with Exchanging Compositions D – I

Deparaffinization of paraffin-embedded tissue specimens using NORPAR™ 15 followed by Exchanging Compositions D through I of Example 4, was performed using the protocol of Example 3. All Exchanging Compositions demonstrated no gel formation upon tap water rinsing, and all Exchanging Compositions demonstrated removal of the paraffin wax from the microscope slides with no residual oiliness.

Example 6: Two-step Deparaffinization with Exchanging Compositions J & K

Paraffin-embedded tissue specimens having 4-micron thickness mounted on Superfrost Plus microscope slides were deparaffinized according to the following protocol. The slide was first loaded onto a DISCOVERY automated slide stainer and the temperature was programmed to 55 C. Pure LIQUID COVERSLIP™ (Ventana) was first applied automatically using the DISCOVERY instrument. LIQUID COVERSLIP™ was incubated over the tissue section to dissolve the paraffin for two minutes at temperature. The section was then rinsed with REACTION BUFFER™ (Ventana) to rinse off the bulk of the LIQUID COVERSLIP™. Two Exchanging Compositions J (Tomadol™ 1-73B:water), and K (Tergitol™ 15-S-7:water) at a surfactant:water weight ratio of 1:4 by weight, respectively, were made by dissolving the respective surfactants in the water and stirring until clear. Both of these compositions individually were next contacted with the deparaffinized tissue section by applying 1.0 ml of the surfactant:water mix. The slide and sample were incubated at temperature for two minutes to remove the residual LIQUID COVERSLIP™. The slide was then rinsed two times with standard automated "DUAL RINSE" of REACTION BUFFER to remove the surfactant:water mix. Upon inspection, no residual oil or wax were observed.

Example 7: Additional Exchanging Compositions L – P

The following examples of oil-to-water and water-to-oil Exchanging Compositions are presented by way of illustration. These examples are capable of two-way exchange, that is they are capable of exchanging oil-to-water and of exchanging water-to-oil.

Exchanging Composition L was prepared by mixing Tomadol™ 1-73B (4 grams) and NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram) until clear.

Exchanging Composition M was prepared by mixing Colamulse FE (4 grams) and NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram) until clear.

Exchanging Composition N was prepared by mixing Tomadol™ 1-5 (4 grams) and NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram) until clear.

Exchanging Composition O was prepared by mixing Tomadol™ 91-6 (4 grams) and NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram) until clear.

Exchanging Composition P was prepared by mixing Tergitol™ 15-S-7 (4 grams) and NORPAR™ 15 (1 gram) until clear.

Example 8: Exchange of oil for water

The exchanger compositions of Example 7 were examined for their ability to exchange oil on a slide for water, without the use of intermediate alcoholic solutions. Approximately 0.5 ml of LIQUID COVERSLIP™ was applied to bare SuperFrost Plus slides, i.e. they did not contain tissue samples, to substantially cover the surfaces of the slides. The excess oil was then removed by tilting the slides and draining onto an absorbent towel. Approximately 1 ml of Exchanging Compositions L – P was applied to the slides individually, to substantially cover the surface of each slide without the composition wicking off the edge. The slides were incubated at 25C for 4 minutes. The excess compositions were then removed by tilting the slides and draining onto an absorbent towel. The slides were individually immersed in about 250 ml of water, 25C, for 4 min; no gel formation was observed. The slides were removed, coverslipped, and examined under 40x polarized microscope. All compositions demonstrated no oiliness. In contrast, a slide exchanged without the use of Exchanging Compositions L – P, i.e. the

slide was covered with about 0.5 ml of LIQUID COVERSLIP™, drained onto an absorbent towel, immersed in about 250 ml of water at 25C for 4 min, removed and coverslipped, demonstrated significant oily droplets in the film layer trapped between the coverslip and the slide.

Example 9: Exchange of water for oil

The Exchanging Compositions of Example 7 were examined for their ability to exchange water on a slide for oil, without the use of intermediate alcoholic solutions. Approximately 0.5 ml of water was applied to bare Superfrost Plus slides, i.e. they did not contain tissue samples, to substantially cover the surfaces of the slides. The excess water was then removed by tilting the slides and draining onto an absorbent towel. Approximately 1 ml of Exchanging Compositions L – P was applied to the slides individually, to substantially cover the surface of each slide without it wicking off the edge. The slides were incubated at 25C for 4 minutes. The excess exchanger compositions were then removed by tilting the slides and draining onto an absorbent towel. The slides were individually immersed in about 40 ml of LIQUID COVERSLIP™, 25C, for 4 min; no to very little gel formation was observed. The slides were removed, coverslipped, and examined under 40x polarized microscope. All compositions demonstrated only trace amounts of residual water in the liquid film trapped between the coverslip and the slide. In contrast, a slide exchanged without the use of Exchanging Compositions L – P, i.e. the slide was covered with about 0.5 ml of water, drained onto an absorbent towel, immersed in about 40 ml of LIQUID COVERSLIP™ AT 25C for 4 min, removed and coverslipped, demonstrated significant watery droplets in the film layer trapped between the coverslip and the slide.

It will be understood that various modifications may be made to the embodiments disclosed herein. Therefore, the above description should not be construed as limiting, but merely as exemplifications of preferred embodiments. Those skilled in the art will envision other modifications that come within the scope and spirit of the claims appended hereto.

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Industrial Applicability

The inventions disclosed are industrially applicable for the preparation and staining of tissue from a patient suspected of harboring a disease for further microscopic analysis and evaluation by a Pathologist or other medical professional in the determination of suspected disease states.

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method of removing paraffin-based embedding medium from a paraffin embedded biological sample comprising:

contacting the paraffin-embedded biological sample with a deparaffinizing microemulsion comprising surfactant, nonpolar organic solvent and water, wherein the surfactant is soluble in both the water and the nonpolar organic solvent, thereby transferring the paraffin to the microemulsion; and

removing the microemulsion.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the surfactant is a non-ionic surfactant.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the surfactant is selected from the group consisting of ethoxylated alkyl alcohols and ethoxylated alkyl carboxylic acids.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein removing the microemulsion comprises rinsing it away.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the surfactant has the following structural formula:

$$R_1 - X - (CH_2CH_2O)_n - R_2$$

wherein R_1 is a long-chain linear or branched alkane hydrocarbon from about C5 to about C30; X is a linking group comprising an ether, ester, carbonate, benzyl, or sorbitol; n is from 5 to 20, and R_2 is a hydrogen.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the surfactant is selected from the group consisting of Tomadol^{TM} 1-5, Tomadol^{TM} 91-6, Tomadol^{TM} 1-7, Tomadol^{TM} 23-6.5, Tomadol^{TM} 91-8, Tomadol^{TM} 1-73B; Tomadol^{TM} 900; polyethylene glycol 400 laurate; Tergitol^{TM} 15-S-7, Tergitol^{TM} 15-S-9, and hexaethylene glycol tridecane ether.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said nonpolar organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of terpenes, alkylbenzenes, aromatic solvents, normal paraffin oils and branched paraffin oils.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the nonpolar organic solvent comprises LIQUID COVERSLIP™.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the nonpolar organic solvent comprises NORPAR ™ 15.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the deparaffinizing microemulsion has a water to surfactant range from about 0:1 to about 10:1 by weight.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the deparaffinizing microemulsion has a water to nonpolar organic solvent range from about 0:1 to about 10:1 by weight.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the deparaffinizing microemulsion comprises surfactant at a weight percentage from about 5% to about 90%, oil at a weight percentage from about 5% to about 90%, and water at a weight percentage from 0% to about 90%.