



# Rapid processing of fatty tissues

Tissue Processing using Epredia™ Revos™, which does not require defatting pre-treatment, is considered to **speed up specimen preparation of fatty tissues such as breast specimens.**

Investigators examined the defatting effect of Revos, an automated tissue processor with a canted chamber, and its usefulness for the preparation of embedded samples of fatty (adipose) tissue.

**High-quality FFPE specimens of fatty tissue are possible when using a Revos tissue processor.**



The automated tissue processor, **Epredia Revos**, used in this study, has a canted chamber, allows sufficient penetration of the process reagent into specimens repeatedly immersed and removed from the reagent solution.

This study demonstrates that this method facilitates the penetration of reagent solutions into the tissues and promotes the replacement of reagents.

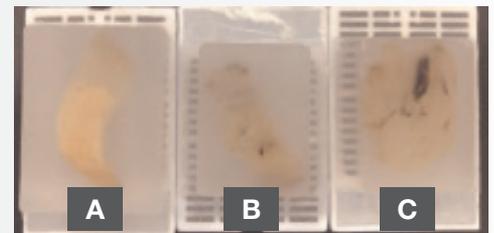
## Epredia Revos Tissue Processor

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### Defatting Effect of Automated Tissue Processor with Canted Chamber (Revos)

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Paraffin blocks of breast tissue specimen, prepared with:

- A Conventional tissue processor without defatting pre-treatment
- B Conventional tissue processor with defatting pre-treatment
- C Revos (without defatting pre-treatment).

When the specimen was processed using Revos, the characteristic yellow tone of fat tissue faded and the tissue was transparent, even without defatting pre-treatment.

## Rapid processing

The Revos tissue processor's unique, **canted chamber enhances reagent distribution, reduces tissue processing time**, and allows for **high-quality processing results**.

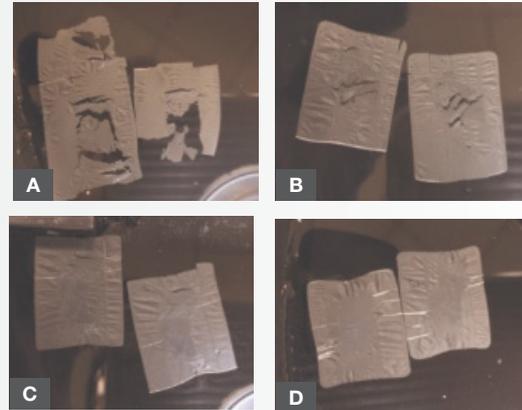


The Revos processor has a canted chamber, which allows sufficient reagent penetration into specimens repeatedly immersed and removed from the reagent solution.

It is known that **this method facilitates the penetration of reagent solutions into the tissues and promotes the replacement of reagents.**

The study suggests that automated tissue processors with a canted chamber provide appropriate agitation of tissue from which water trapped in fat is replaced by a penetrating reagent and removed, resulting in adequate tissue dehydration.

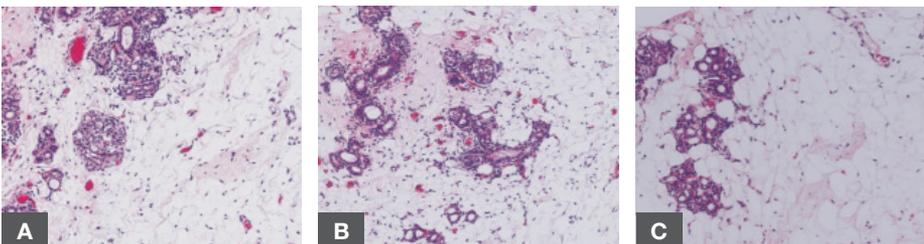
Specimens prepared using the Epredia Revos tissue processor showed fewer cracks even without defatting pre-treatment.



This section of breast tissue prepared with:

- A, B** Conventional tissue processor (without defatting pre-treatment).
- C** Conventional tissue processor (with defatting pre-treatment).
- D** Epredia Revos tissue processor (without defatting pre-treatment)

H&E staining was performed on each specimen. The specimen prepared using Revos had only minor cracking, resulting in better orientation of the entire specimen.



H&E staining of a breast tissue specimen prepared with:

- A** Conventional tissue processor (without defatting pre-treatment).
- B** Conventional tissue processor (with defatting pre-treatment).
- C** Epredia Revos tissue processor (without defatting pre-treatment)

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