

The tissue can now be infiltrated with a suitable histological wax. The use of a high-quality agent at this stage will provide for consistent cutting with minimal compression of the tissue. Its particular properties that allow infiltrated specimens to be sectioned at a thickness down to at least 2  $\mu\text{m}$  (a piece of hair is 10  $\mu\text{m}$ ), to form ribbons to retain sufficient elasticity to flatten and float on a warm water bath. Although many different reagents still contend for this purpose, paraffin wax-based histological waxes remain the most popular form of wax.