8- Section cutting

It is the procedure in which the blocks which have been prepared are cut or sectioned and thin strips of varying thickness are prepared. The instrument by which this is done is called as a Microtome Type of Microtome: sliding, rotary, rocking, freezing, base sledge Rotary microtome:

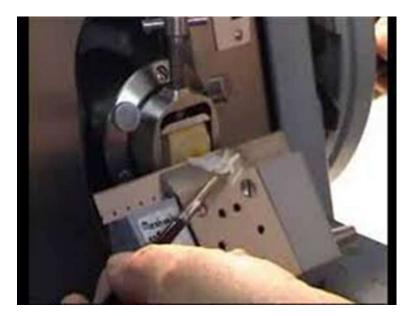
It is the most commonly used . Also known as Minnot, s Rotary microtome In this the Block holder moves up and down while the knife remains fixed It is suitable for cutting of small tissues & serial sections can be taken on it.











Tissue floatation bath

It is thermostatically controlled water both with the inside colored black. It is maintained at a temperature maintained 5-6 degree paraffin wax.





9- Staining:

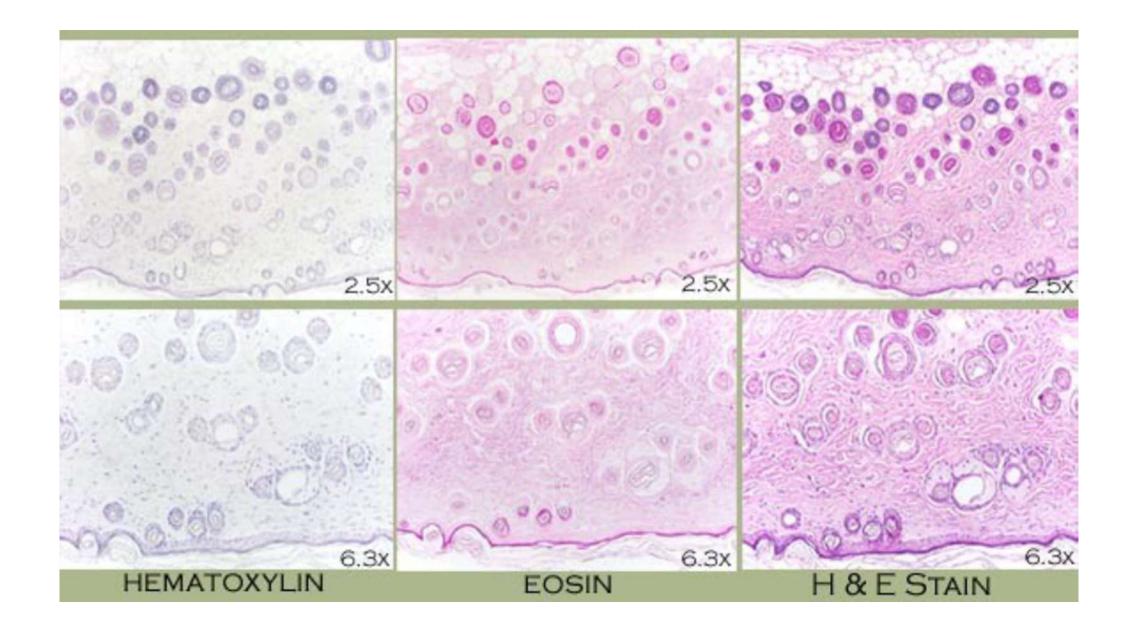
Is process by which we give color to a section, there are hundred of stains available, and can be classification to:
Acid stains, Basic stains, Neutral stains



Acid stains: In an acid dye the basic component is colored and the acid component is colorless, Acid dyes stain basic components e.g. eosin stains cytoplasm, the color imparted is shade of red.

<u>Basic stains</u>: In an basic dye the acid component is colored and the basic component is colorless, Basic dyes stain acidic components e.g. basic fuchsin stains nucleus, the color imparted is shade of <u>blue</u>.

<u>Neutral stains</u>: When an acid dye is combined with basic dye neutral dye is formed, As it contains both colored radicals, it gives different colors to cytoplasm and nucleus simultaneously .this is the basis of <u>Leishman stain</u>.

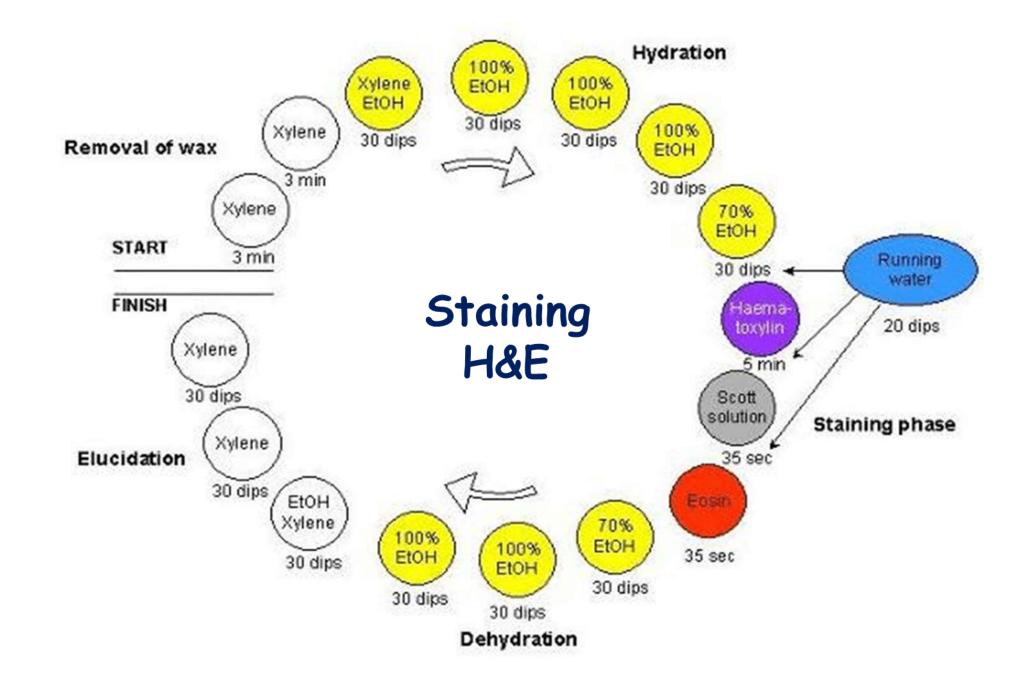












10- Mounting:

Adhesives used for fixing the sections on the slides, the adhesives like: Albumin solution(mayor's egg albumin, Starch paste, Gelatin).

Mounting permanent agent: Canada balsam, DPX, Terpene resin.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ncj8JVsnZGU

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0cZKCfyUwE