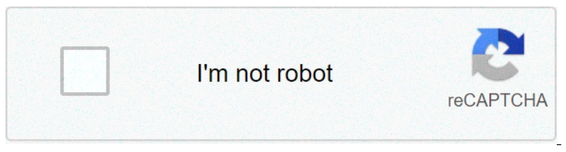

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Tissues and membranes

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Identify the main types of fabrics and discuss their papers in the human body. At the end of this section, you will be able to: Identify the four types of primary tissue and discuss the structure and function of each describe the embryonic origin of the fabric Identify the vain Rivers types of fabric membranes and the unique qualities of each term fabric is used to describe a group of cells that are similar in structure and perform a specific function.ã, histology is the field of study involving The microscopic examination of the appearance of tissues, organization, and function. Tissues are organized in four categories based on similarities.ã, structural and functional these categories epithelial, connective, muscle area, and nervous.ã, the types of primary tissues work together to contribute to The general health and maintenance of Body.ã, a human thus, any disturbance in the structure of a tissue can lead to injury or disease. The four types of primary tissue fabrics of fabric refers to groups of cells that cover the outer surfaces of the body, cavities and internal line passages, and form certain glansles. Connective tissue, as its name implies, binds the cells and agriculture of the body together. Contracts of muscle tissue with force, when excited, providing movement nervous tissue.ã, also excitable, allowing the generation and propagation of electrochemical signals in the form of nerve impulses communicate between different body regions (Figure 4.1.1). A understanding of the various types of primary tissues present in the human body is essential for the understanding of the structure and functions of the agriculture that are composed of two or more fabric primary River Types.ã, this chapter will focus on the epithelial analysis and muscular conjunctivo tissues.ã, and nervous fabric will be discussed in detail in future chapters. Figure 4.1.1 Â ¢ The four types of primary tissues: examples of nerve tissue, epithelial tissue, muscle tissue, connective tissue and found all over the human body. In the horace of nerve tissue, LM ãƒ 872, LM ãƒ 282, LM ãƒ 460, LM ãƒ 800. (Micrographs provided by the Regents of the University of Michigan A Medicine School - © 2012) ã, Embryonic Origin of the tissues the cells that compose a tissue share a common embryonic origin. The zygote, or fertilized egg, is a single calama squid formed by the fusion of an egg and sperm cell. After the fecundation, the zygote gives rise to many cells to form the embryo. The first embryonic skills generated have the ability to differentiate into any type of calams in the body and, as such, are called omnipotent, which means that each one has the ability to divide, differentiate If, and become a new organism. As advances of cellular proliferation, three large cell lines are established inside the embryo. Each of these embryonic cell lines forms the distinct germ layers from which all tissues and agriculture of the human body, eventually form. Each threshold of germ is identified by its relative position: ectoderme (ecto- = Ã ¢ earer), mesoderm (meso = Ã ¢ middle), and endoderm (Endo = â €). Figure 4.1.2 shows the types of tissues and agriculates associated with each of three germ layers. It should be noted that it originates from epithelial tissues in all three layers, while drifting nervous tissue, mainly from ectoderm and muscle tissue derives from Mesoderm. Figure 4.1.2 Under embryonic source of tissues and cords: the embryonic germ layers and the types of primary tissues resulting from each. See this slideshow to learn more about trunk skills. How do Somactic Squirters differ from embryonic trunks? Tissue Membranes A fabric membrane is a thin layer or cell leaf that ensures the cover side of the body (for example, skin), the lines of an internal body cavity (for example, the cavity lines to a container (for example, blood vessels), or lines of a mobile joint cavity (for example, synovial articulation). One of two basic types of tissue membranes are constituted with base in the type of primary tissue composing each: connective tissue membranes and epithelial epithelial (Figure 4.1.3). Figure 4.1.3 Fabric membranes A: The two large categories of fabric membranes in the body are (1) connective tissue membranes, which include synovial membranes, and (2) of epithelial membranes, which include the mucous membranes, Serous membranes, and the cutan membrane, in other words, the skin. Connective tissue membranes A connective tissue membrane is constructed entirely of connective tissue. This type of membrane can be encapsulated encapsulating an agricion, such as the kidney, or curses the cavity of a mobile joint freely (for example, shoulder). To align a joint, this membrane is referred to as A cellular synovials in membrane.ã, the inner layer of the synovial synovial fluid of synovial membrane, a natural lubricant that allows the bones of a joint to move freely against the other Reduced friction. Epithelial membranes an epithelial membrane is composed of an epithelial layer attached to a layer of connective tissue. A mucous membrane sometimes called a mucosa, lines of a hollow body or passage that is open to the exterior environment.ã, this type of membrane can be found portions digestive tract coating, respiratory, Excretors, and reproductive. Mucus, produced by uniglandular cells and glandular fabric, covers the epithelial layer. The underlying connective tissue, called the former blade (literally the own layera), helps withstand the epithelial layer. The body cavities of the body that do not open to the serous fluid environment.ã, external secreted by the cells of the epitan lubricates the membrane and reduces the abrasion and friction between the serous membranes organs.ã, are identified according to location. Three serosa membranes are found that it lies the toracicle cavity; Two membranes covering the lungs (pleura) and a membrane that covers the heart (pericário). A quarter of the serous membrane, the peritoneum, coaches the peritoneal cavity, which cover the abdominal agricultures and that form double leaves of mesenters who suspend many of the digestive agriculture. A cutter membrane is a multi-layer membrane composed of epithelial cells and tissues conjunctivos.ã, the apical surface of this membrane exposed to the external environment and is covered with dead, keratinized cells that helps protect the organism of desecation and pathogens.ã, the skin is an example of a cutan membrane. Cellular aggregations in the human body be classified into four types of tissues: epithelial, connective, muscle, and nervous. Epithelial fabrics Act as coatings stop, control the movement of materials throughout their surface. Connective tissue connects the various parts of the body assembly, providing support and protection. Muscle tissue allows the body to move and functions of nerve tissues in communication. All the cells and body tissues derive from three germ layers: ectoderma, mesoderm, and endoderm. The membranes are layers of connective and epithelial tissues that coat the outer environment and the internal cavities of the body of the synovial membranes Body.ã, are connective tissue membranes that protect and line the freely mobile joints. Epithelial membranes are composed of both tissue epithelial and connective tissues. Those membranes are shown that it lies the outer surface of the body (cut-out and mucous membranes) or coat the internal cavities of the body (serous membranes). Identify the four types of body tissues, and describe the main functions of each tissue. The four types of body tissues are epithelial, connective, muscle, and nervous. The epithelial tissue is made of layers of cells that cover the surfaces of the body that come into contact with the outside world, the internal line cavities, and formulary glansles. connecting tissue binds the cells and agriculture of the body together and performs many functions, especially in the support, and body integration. Muscle tissue, which responds to stoms and motion provision contracts, is divided into three main types: skeleton (voluntary) (voluntary) Plain muscles and the heart card in the heart. The nervous tissue allows the body to receive signals and transmit information as electrical impulses of a body region to another. The zygoto is described as omnipotent because it finally goes origin to all the cells in your body, including the highly specialized cells of your nervous system. Describe this transition, discussing the steps and processes that lead to these skills specialized. The zygote is divided into many skills. As these skills specialize, they lose their ability to differentiate all tissues. The principle, they form the three primary germ layers. Following the cells of the EcTodermal germ layer, they also become more restricted in what they can form. In the last analysis, some of these ectododed rummy cells become even more restricted and differentiate nerve cells. What happens when a terminally differentiated calama is reversed to a less differentiated state? What is the function of synovial membranes? Synovial membranes are a type of connective tissue membrane that supports mobility in the joints. The membrane launches joint cavity and contain fibroblasts that produce Hialuronan, which leads to the solution of synovial fluid, a natural lubricant that allows the bones of a joint moving freely to each other . At the end of this section, you can: Identify the four types of main tissues Discuss the functions of each type of tissue to relate the structure of each type of tissue at your function Discuss the embryonic origin Fabric Ria Identify Three Major Germinative Layers Main Types of Fabric Membranes The term fabric is used to describe a group of cells found together in the body. The cells within a tissue share a common embryonic origin. Microscopic observation reveals that the cells in a tissue sharing share morphological characteristics and are organized in an ordered pattern that reaches fabric functions. From the evolutionary perspective, tissues appear in more complex organisms. For example, multicellular protists, ancient eukaryotes, have no ceases organized in tissues. Although there are many types of cells in the human body, they are organized into four large categories of tissues: epithelial, connective, muscle and nervous. Each of these categories is characterized by specific functions that contribute to the general health and maintenance of the body. A rupture of the structure is a sign of injury or disease. Such changes can be detected through histology, the microscopic study of appearance, organization and fabric function. Epitelial tissue, also known as epitélio, refers to the cells of cells that cover external surfaces of the body, the internal cavities and passages, and form certain glansles. The connective tissue, as the name indicates, connects the cells and bodies of the body together and works in the protection, support and integration of all parts of the body. The muscular tissue is excited, responding to stimulation and contracting to provide movement, and occurs as three main types: skeletal (voluntary) muscle, smooth muscle and heart card in the heart £. The nervous tissue is also excited, allowing the propagation of electrochemical signals in the form of nerve impulses that communicate between different body regions (Figure 4.2). The next level of organization is the agriculture, where several types of tissues are reinforced to form a work unit. As well as knowing the structure and functions of the cells help you in your tissue study, tissue knowledge will help you understand how the olgies work. Epithelial and connective tissues are discussed in detail in this chapter. Muscle and nervous tissues will be discussed only briefly in this chapter. Figure 4.2 Four types of fabric: Body The four types of tissues are exemplified in nervous tissue, fabric Squamous stratified, cardacy muscle tissue and connective tissue. (Micrographs provided by the Regents of the University of Michigan School of Michigan - 2012) 2012) Zygote, or fertilized egg, is a unique calama cell formed by the fusion of an egg and spermatozoboid. After fertilization, the zygote comes to rapple mitithic cycles, generating many skills to form the embryo. The first embryonic skills generated have the ability to differentiate any type of calama in the body and, as such, are called totipotent, which means that each one has the ability to divide, differentiate and develop In a new organism. As cell proliferation progresses, three main cell lines are established inside the embryo. As explained in a later chapter, each of these embryonic cell lines form the distinct germ layers of which all tissues and agriculture of the human body eventually form. Each germ layer is identified by its relative position: ectoderm (echo- = Ã â € œOterã å), mesoderm (meso- = â € € œ "Middle Ã ¢ â €), and endoderm (end- = Ã â € "). Figure 4.3 shows the types of tissues and tools associated with each of three germinative layers. Note that epithelial tissue originates in all Three layers, while the nervous tissue derives mainly from ectoderma and muscle tissue from Mesoderma. Figure 4.3 Embryonic source of fabrics and large agriculture See this slide show to learn more about trunk skills. How Somactic Squirters Different from embryonic trunks differ from embryonic trunk? A fabric membrane is a thin layer or cells covering the exterior of the body (for example, skin) (Eg pericário), internal passages leading to the exterior of the body (eg abdominal meshentheses) and the coating of the mobile articular cavities. There are two basic types of te membranes Cido: Connective tissues and epithelial membranes (Figure 4.4). Figure 4.4 Tissue membranes The two large categories of fabric membranes in the body are (1) connective tissue membranes, which include synovial membranes, and (2) epithelial membranes, which include mucous membranes, serous membranes and cutan membrane In other words, the skin. The connective tissue membrane is formed exclusively from the connective tissue. These membranes encapsulate agriculture, like the kidneys and align our mobile joints. A synovial membrane is a type of connective tissue membrane that connects the cavity of a freely mobile joint. For example, synovial membranes surround the joints of the shoulder, elbow and knee. Fibroblasts in the inner layer of synovial membrane release hyaluronane in the joint cavity. The hyaluronan traps effectively the water available to form the synovial fluid, a natural lubricant that allows the bones of a joint moving freely against each other without much friction. This synovial fluid switches promptly water and nutrients with blood, like all bodily fluids. The epithelial membrane is composed of epitant attached to a layer of connective tissue, for example, your skin. The mucosal membrane is also a compound of connective and epithelial tissues. Sometimes called mucosae, these epithelial membranes align the body cavities and hollow passages that open to the external environment and include digestive, respiratory, excretory and reproductive tract. Mucus, produced by epithelial executed glands, covers the epithelial layer. The underlying connective tissue, named Lamina PROOCA (literally Ã â € ‡ Å "Own Camera â € €), help support the frail epithelial layer. A serous membrane is an epithelial membrane composed of mesodermally derived epitémally called mesotés that is supported by the connective tissue. These membranes line the coelhous cavities of the body, that is, these cavities that do not open abroad, and cover the agriculture located within these cavities. They are essentially membranous bags, with mesotélio lining the interior and connective tissue from the outside. The serous fluid secreted by the mesotÃ © lio Lubricates the membrane and reduces abrasion and friction between the olons. Membranes are shown are identified according to locations. Three membranes are aligned with the toracicle cavity; two two That covers the lungs and the pericarium covering the heart. A quarter, the peritÃ¡no, is the serous membrane in the abdominal cavity that covers abdominal agricultures and form double leaves of mesterias that suspend many of the digestive agricultures. The skin is an epithelial membrane also called cutter membrane. It is a stratified squamous epithelial membrane, resting on top of connective tissue. The apical surface of this membrane is exposed to the external environment and is covered with dead keratinized cells that help protect the body of desecation and pathogens. PATOGENOS.

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