

TISSUES CHART

Epithelial	Connective	Muscle	Nervous
<p>Functions:</p> <p><i>Protection, secretion, excretion, absorption, filtration, sensation</i></p> <p>Cell Shapes:</p> <p><i>Squamous, cuboidal, columnar</i></p> <p>Cell Layers:</p> <p><i>Stratified, simple</i></p> <p><i>Exceptions: pseudostratified and transitional</i></p> <p>Examples:</p> <p><i>Simple cuboidal: found in glands</i></p> <p><i>Stratified squamous: skin</i></p>	<p>Functions:</p> <p><i>Binding, support, protection, storage, movement, transportation, heat production</i></p> <p>Loose:</p> <p><i>Loosely arranged fibers, cells have lots of space between them, abundance of ground substance. Areolar and Reticular.</i></p> <p>Dense:</p> <p><i>Densely packed abundant fibers. Dense regular (tendons and ligaments) and Dense irregular (dermis of skin).</i></p> <p>Adipose:</p> <p><i>Primarily adipocytes with little matrix. Energy storage, thermal insulation, protective cushioning.</i></p> <p>Cartilage:</p> <p><i>3 types: hyaline, elastic, fibrocartilage. Avascular, has chondrocytes, relatively stiff matrix, often acts as a shock absorber</i></p> <p>Blood:</p> <p><i>Formed elements: Red blood cells, White blood cells, and platelets. Ground substance is plasma. Transports substances and protects</i></p> <p>Bone:</p> <p><i>Formed by osteons. Hard but flexible matrix. Provides support and protection, used for mineral storage and acts as levers.</i></p>	<p>Functions:</p> <p><i>Contract to cause movement</i></p> <p>Skeletal:</p> <p><i>Striations, multi-nucleated, long thread-like cells, voluntary</i></p> <p>Smooth:</p> <p><i>No striations, no intercalated discs, fusiform cells, involuntary</i></p> <p>Cardiac</p> <p><i>Striations, single nucleus, intercalated discs, involuntary</i></p>	<p>Functions:</p> <p><i>Sending of impulse, maintains homeostasis</i></p> <p>Cells:</p> <p><i>Neuron: star shaped, excitable cell, transmits electrical and chemical signals</i></p> <p><i>Neuroglia: helper cells</i></p>

