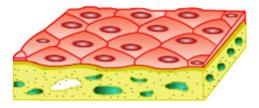
Simple squamous epithelium

Cells are extremely thin, flat, and form a delicate lining.



Present in: Lining of blood vessels, lungs alveoli, oesophagus, lining of mouth.

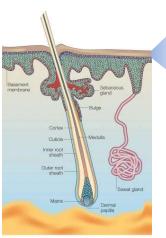
Function: Tran substances through selectively permeable membrane.

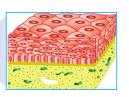


Stratified squamous epithelium

- In this tissue, the cells are arranged to form a pattern of layers.
- Present in : Outer layer of skin.

Function: Protects the body organs, prevents wear and tear of skin.





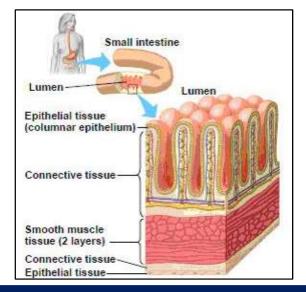
Damage

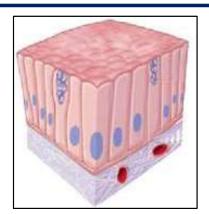
Columnar epithelium

- These cells are tall and arranged like pillars.
- Present in : Inner lining of intestine.

Function: Secrete digestive enzymes and performs absorption of nutrients from

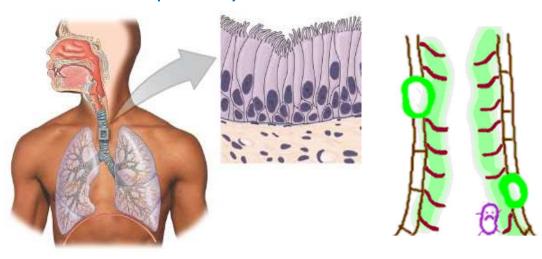
digested food.

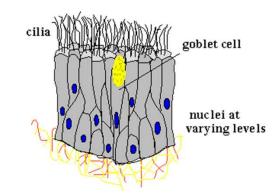




Ciliated columnar epithelium

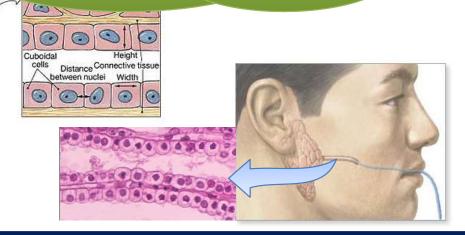
- Columnar epithelium having hair like projections.
- Present in : Respiratory tract.
- Function: Due to movement of the cilia, the mucous and air is pushed forward to clean the respiratory tract.





Cuboidal epithelium

- The cells are cube shaped.
- Present in: Lining of kidney tubules and ducts of salivary glands.
- Function: It helps in the protection of seful materials, from urine before it is passed. Tiny tubes which produce uring carry saliva.



Glandular epithelium

 Sometimes a portion of the epithelial tissue folds inward to form a multicellular gland.

This structure is called glandular epithelium.

Function: It performs the function of secreting substances like, sweat, oil, mucous

from the skin.

