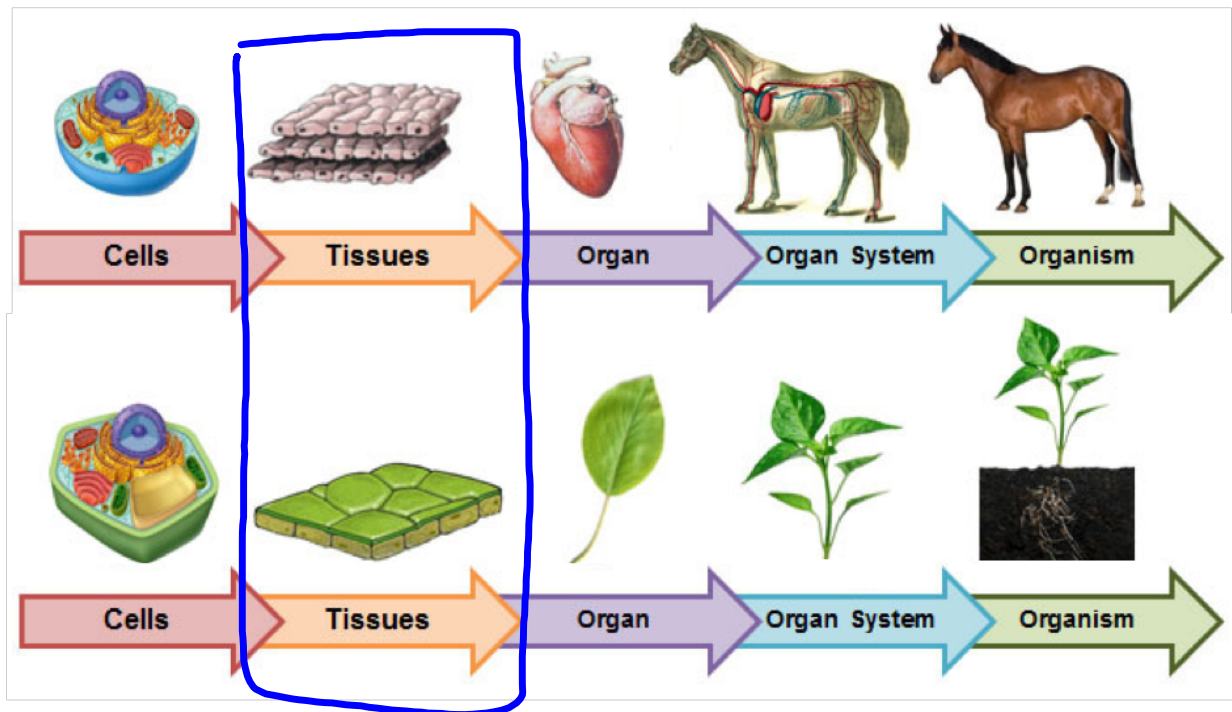


Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

embryonic stem cells are
valuable because they can
become all cells

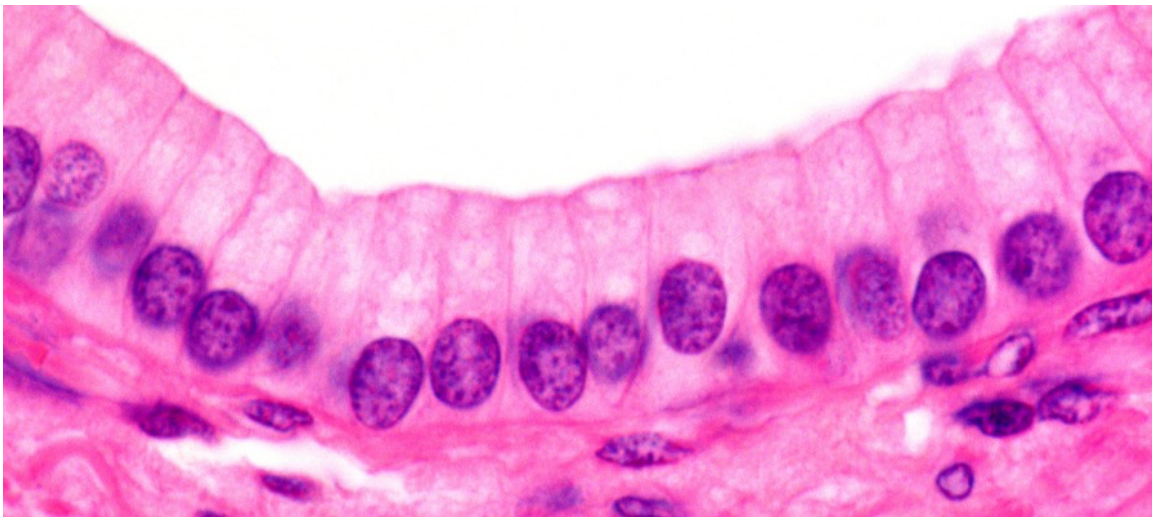
Adult stem cells that have been reprogrammed into an
embryonic-like state

Why do we study cells?

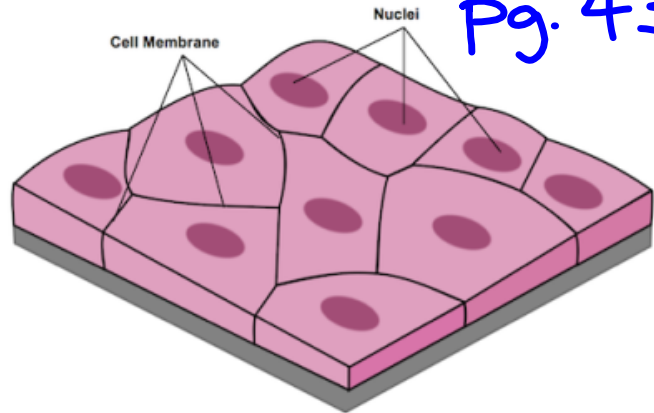
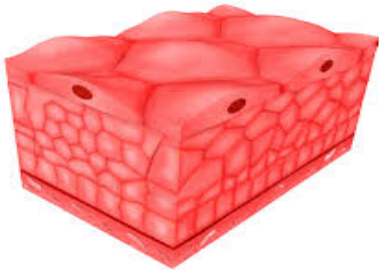


Tissues

Groups of cells that function together to perform specialized tasks



Epithelial Tissue

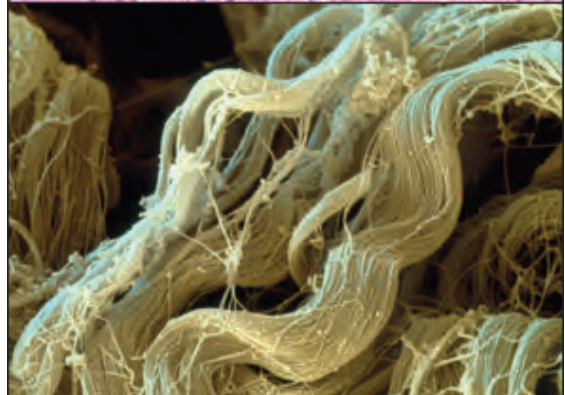


Pg. 43

- tightly packed cells that form a protective barrier
- line outside of body, form glands, line cavities

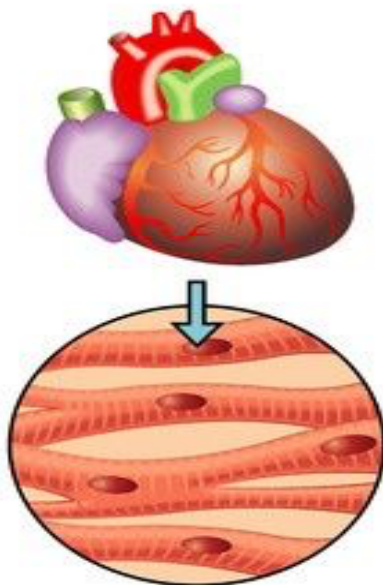
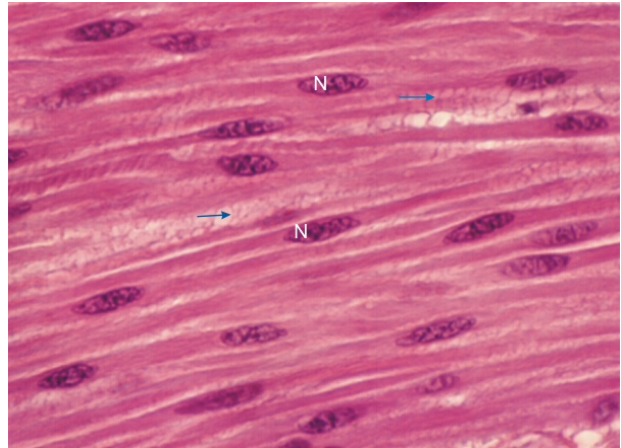
Connective Tissue

- ligaments (bone to bone)
- tendons (muscle to bone)
- cartilage
- bones
- blood

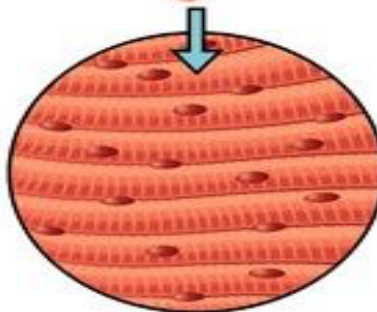


Muscle Tissue

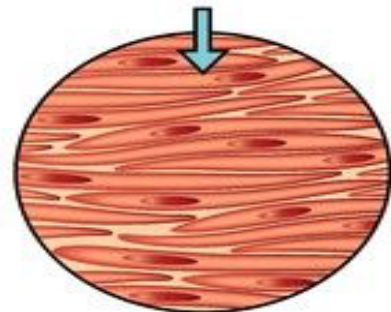
- allows for movement



Cardiac muscle tissue
(Involuntary control)



Skeletal muscle tissue
(Voluntary control)



Smooth muscle tissue
(Involuntary control)

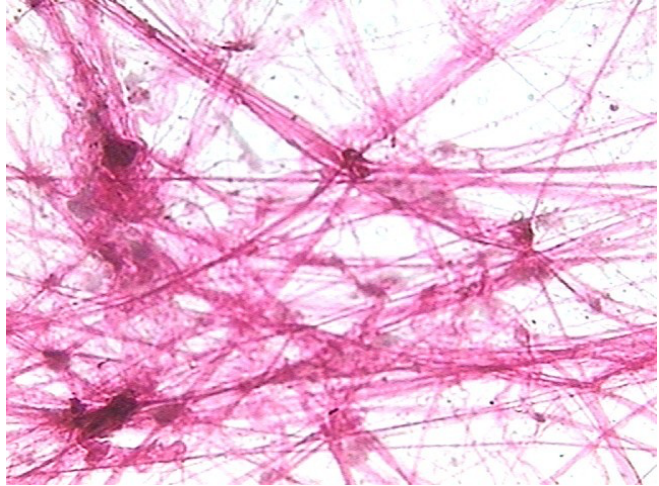
- Involuntary
- only found in the heart

- voluntary

- Involuntary
- found in blood vessels, stomach, and other organs

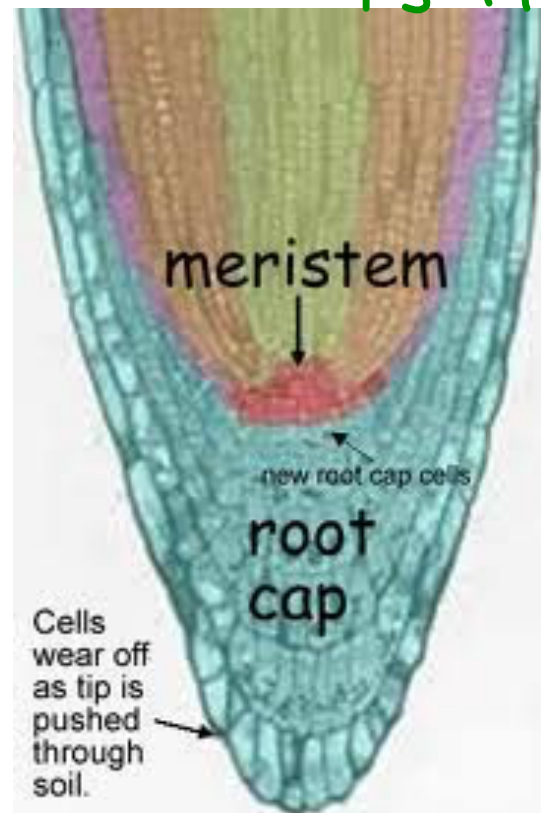
Nervous Tissue

- creates signals and transmits them around body
- responds to inside and outside information



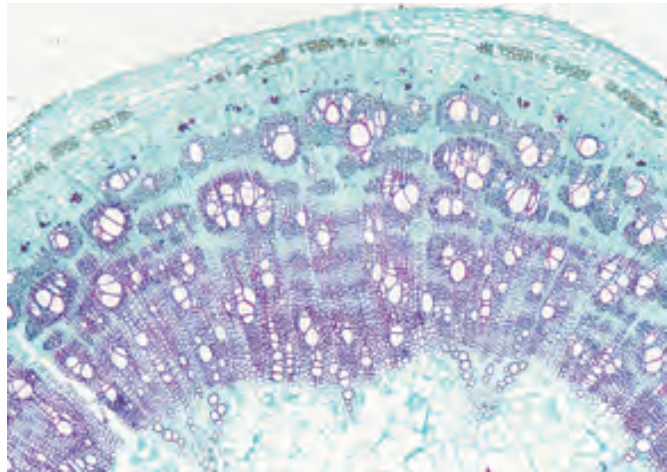
Meristematic Tissue

- group of stem cells in plants



Epidermal Tissue

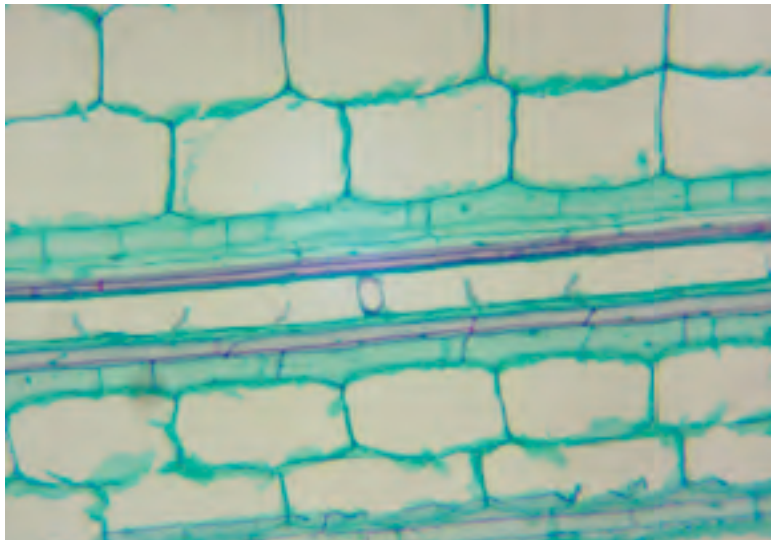
- acts as a protective barrier



Ground Tissue

- In the stem:
supports plant

- In roots:
stores food
and water



- In the leaves:
where photosynthesis
occurs

Vascular Tissue

- xylem
roots → leaves



- phloem
leaves → other parts of plant