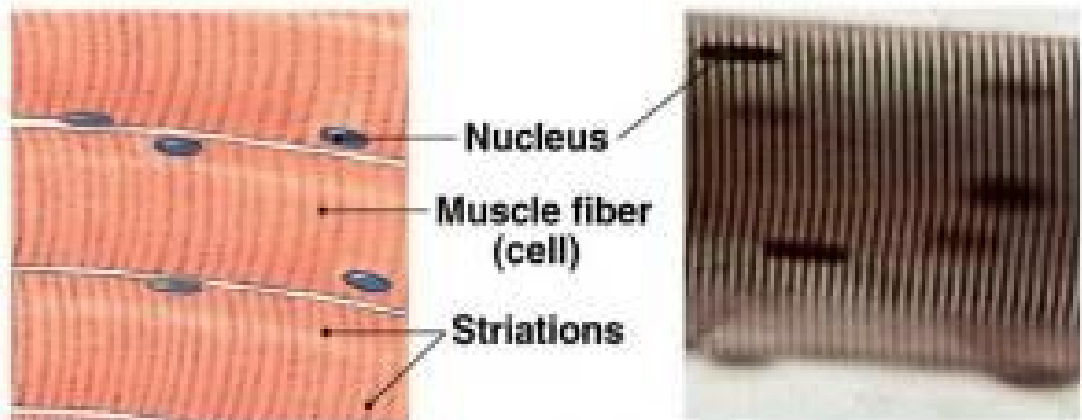


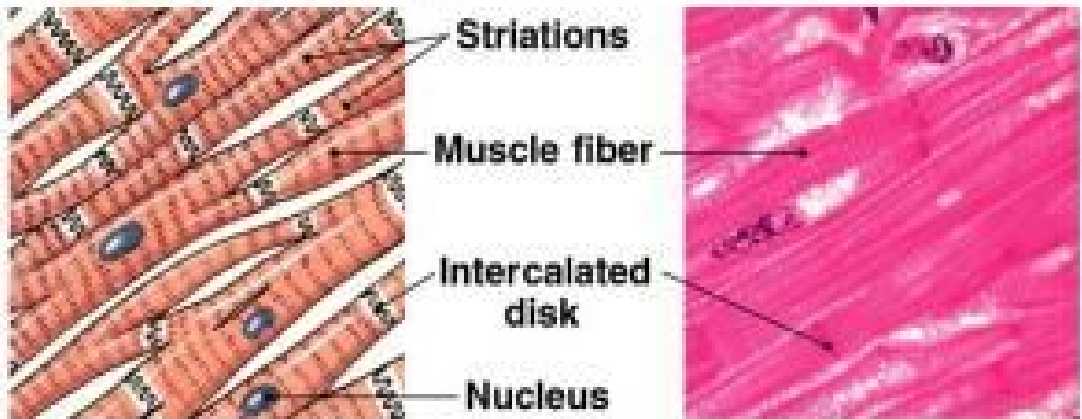
Cell and Tissue Types

Muscle Tissues

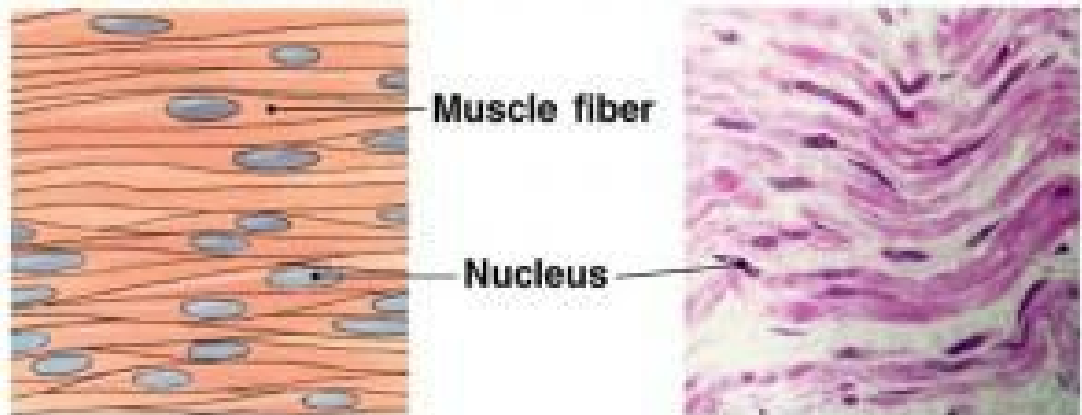
(a) Skeletal muscle



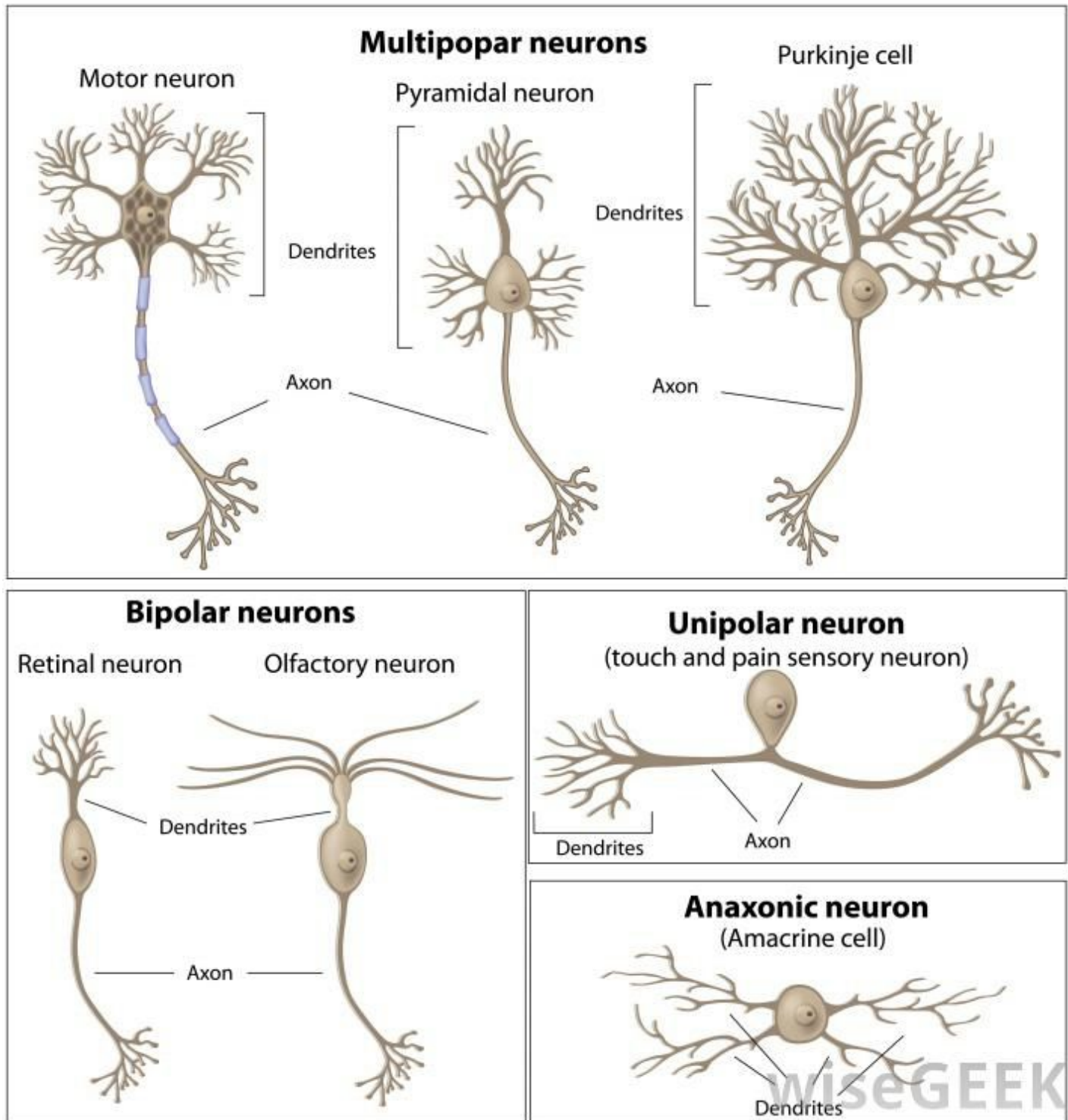
(b) Cardiac muscle



(c) Smooth muscle



Types of Neurons

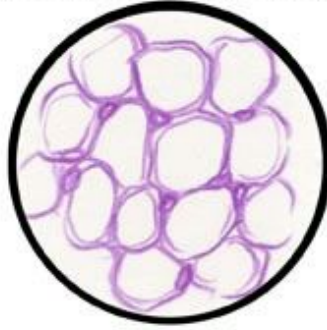


Connective Tissue

**Dense
Connective Tissue**



**Adipose Tissue
(Connective Tissue)**



**Areolar Tissue
(Connective Tissue)**



**Compact Bone
(Connective Tissue)**



**Blood
(Connective Tissue)**

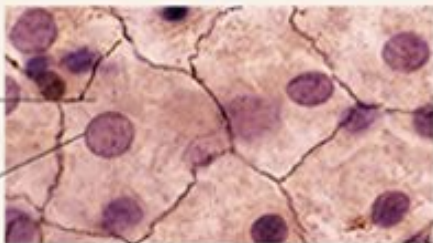
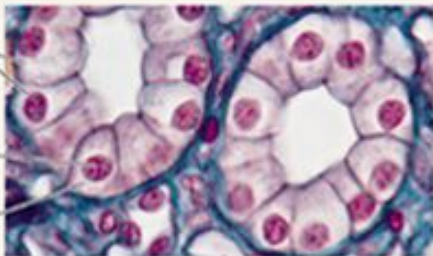
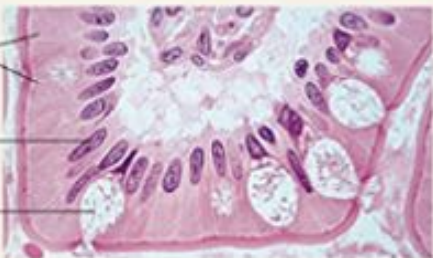
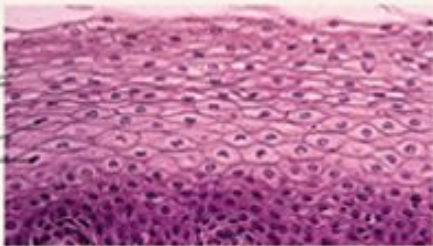
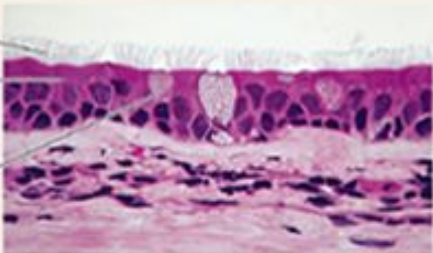


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Epithelial Tissue

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TABLE 28.2 EPITHELIAL TISSUE

Tissue		Typical Location	Tissue Function
Simple Epithelium			
1 Squamous	 <p>Simple squamous epithelial cell</p> <p>Nucleus</p>	Lining of lungs, capillary walls, and blood vessels	Flat and thin cells; provides a thin layer across which diffusion can readily occur; the cells when viewed from the surface look like tiles on a floor
2 Cuboidal	 <p>Cuboidal epithelial cells</p> <p>Nucleus</p> <p>Cytoplasm</p>	Lining of some glands and kidney tubules; covering of ovaries	Cells rich in specific transport channels; functions in secretion and specific absorption
3 Columnar	 <p>Columnar epithelial cells</p> <p>Nucleus</p> <p>Goblet cell</p>	Surface lining of stomach, intestines, and parts of respiratory tract	Thicker cell layer; provides protection and functions in secretion and absorption
Stratified Epithelium			
4 Squamous	 <p>Stratified squamous cells</p> <p>Nuclei</p>	Outer layer of skin; lining of mouth	Tough layer of cells; provides protection
Pseudostratified Epithelium			
5 Columnar	 <p>Cilia</p> <p>Pseudo-stratified columnar cell</p> <p>Goblet cell</p>	Lining of parts of respiratory tract	Functions in secretion of mucus; dense with cilia (small, hairlike projections) that aid in movement of mucus; provides protection

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4