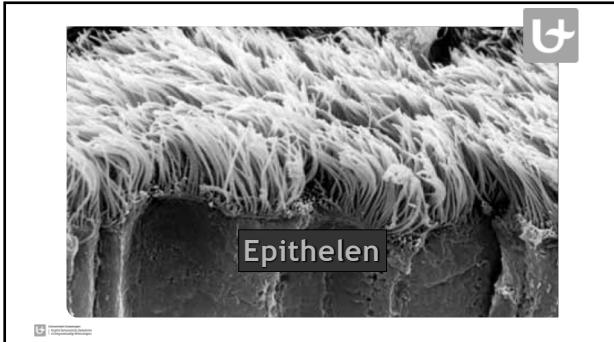


Epithelen



1

Functies

...
...
...
...
... gespecialiseerde epitheliale weefsels

} Bedekkende epithelen
(= klerepitheel)

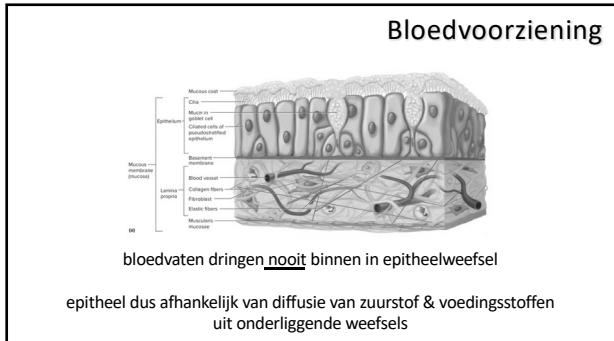
2

Functies

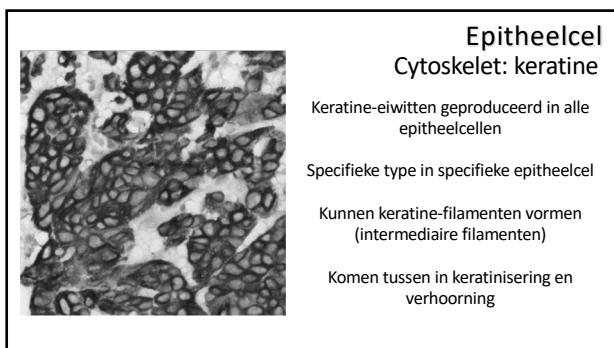
... bestaan uit 1 of meer lagen van epitelcellen
... cellen sluiten nauw aan
... zeer weinig extracellulaire matrix (LM: dicht opeengedrukte cellen;
EM: nauwe spleten (20-50 nm))
... cellen zijn met elkaar verbonden door intercellulaire verbindingen
... basalmembraan: afsluiting onderliggende BW

3

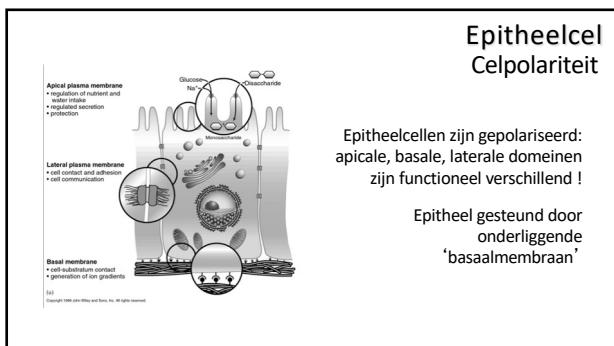
Epithelen



4

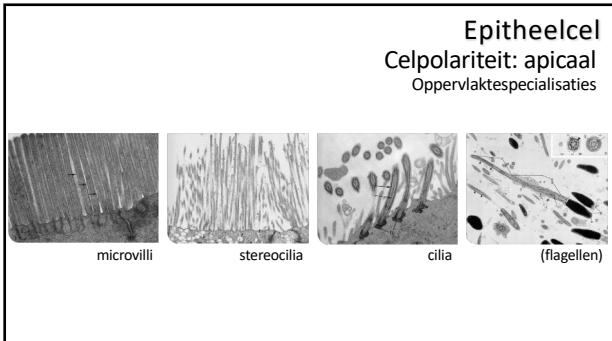


5

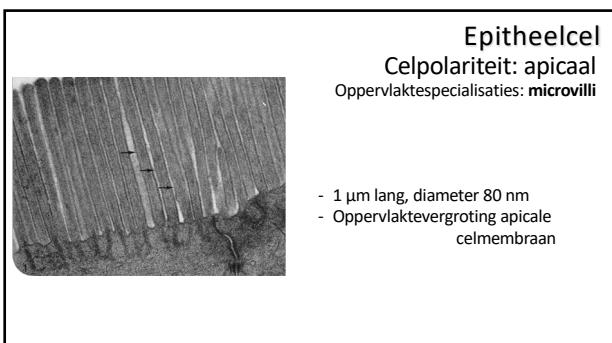


6

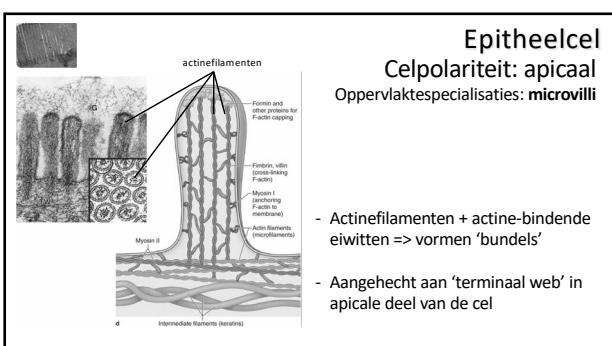
Epithelen



7

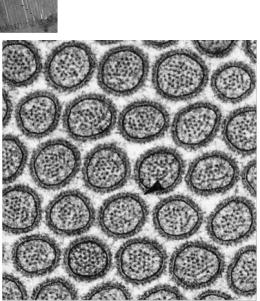


8



9

Epithelen



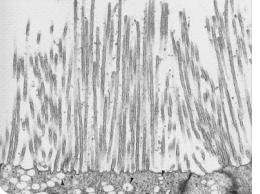
Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: apicaal
Oppervlaktespecialisaties: **microvilli**

PAS

staafjeszoom

- Glycocalyx: koolhydraatketens van membraaneiwitten en -lipiden
- Uitgesproken in de darm (dikte 0,5 µm)

10

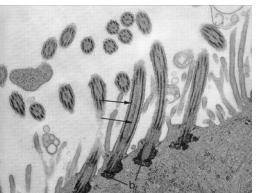


Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: apicaal
Oppervlaktespecialisaties: **stereocilia**

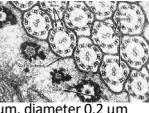
s

- Erg lange microvilli
- Slechter ontwikkelde actine ondersteuning

11



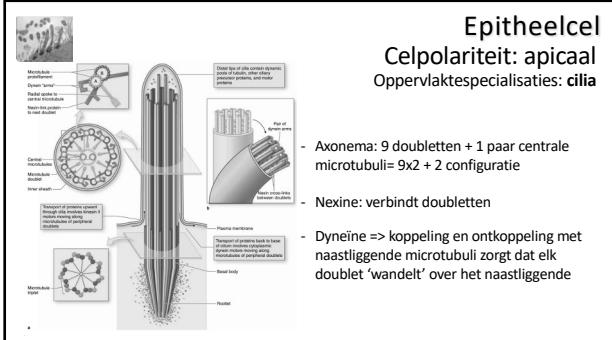
Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: apicaal
Oppervlaktespecialisaties: **cilia**



- 5-10 µm, diameter 0,2 µm
- Gecoördineerde slagbeweging
- Microtubuli ontwikkelen vanuit basaal lichaampje (met triplet structuur), wat verankerd is in terminaal web

12

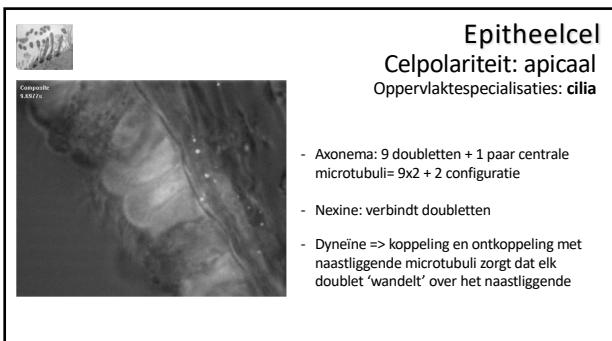
Epithelen



Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: apicaal
Oppervlaktespecialisaties: cilia

- Axonema: 9 doublets + 1 paar centrale microtubuli= $9 \times 2 + 2$ configuratie
- Nexine: verbindt doublets
- Dyneïne => koppeling en ontkoppeling met naastliggende microtubuli zorgt dat elk doublet 'wandelt' over het naastliggende

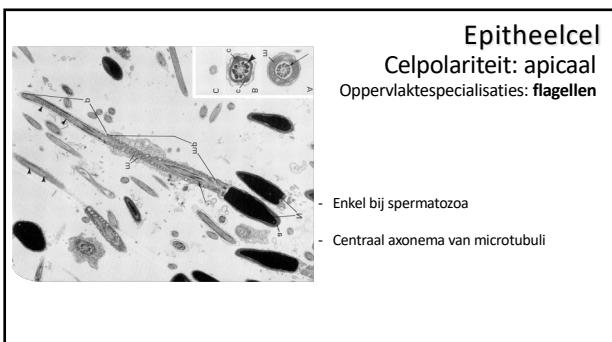
13



Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: apicaal
Oppervlaktespecialisaties: cilia

- Axonema: 9 doublets + 1 paar centrale microtubuli= $9 \times 2 + 2$ configuratie
- Nexine: verbindt doublets
- Dyneïne => koppeling en ontkoppeling met naastliggende microtubuli zorgt dat elk doublet 'wandelt' over het naastliggende

14

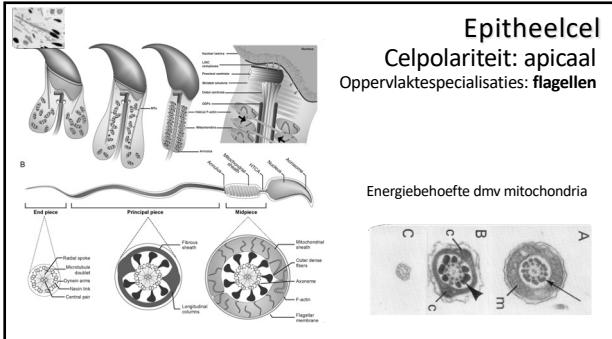


Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: apicaal
Oppervlaktespecialisaties: flagellen

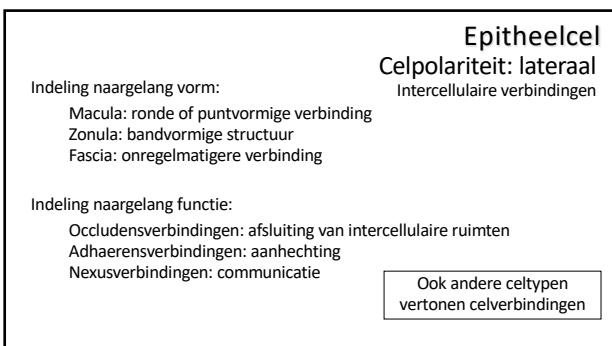
- Enkel bij spermatozoa
- Centraal axonema van microtubuli

15

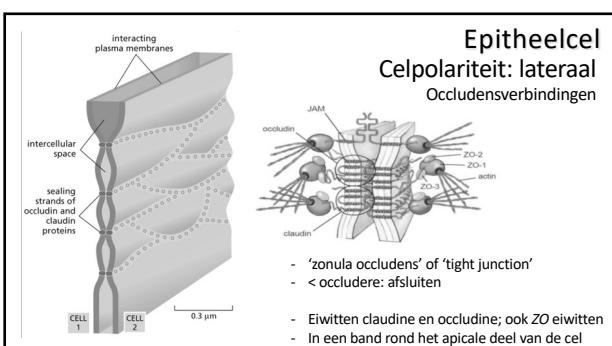
Epithelen



16

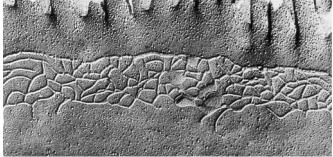


17

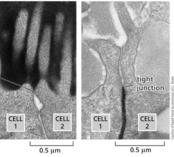


18

Epithelen

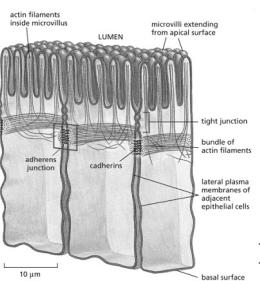


Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: lateraal
Occludensverbindingen

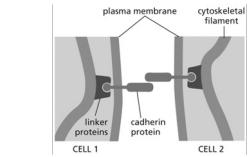


- Buitenbladen van de celmembranen van naastliggende cellen zijn met elkaar versmolten
- GEEN paracellulair transport mogelijk

19

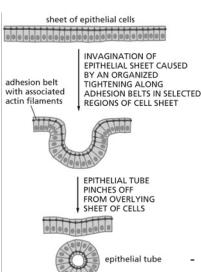


Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: lateraal
Adhaerensverbindingen: zonula adherens

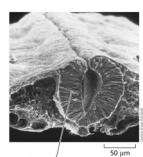


- Bandvormige zone apicale celdeel
- Celmembranen 15-20 nm uit elkaar
- Celadhésieproteïnen zijn cadherinen

20



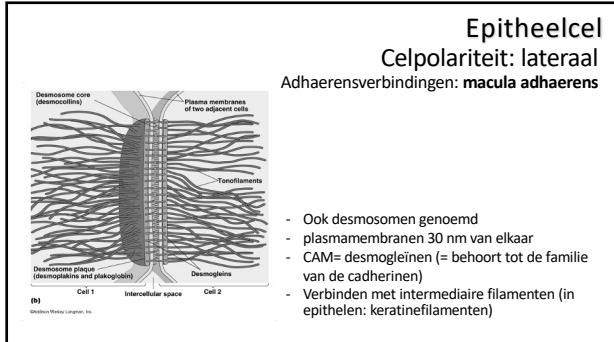
Epitheelcel
Celpolariteit: lateraal
Adhaerensverbindingen: zonula adherens



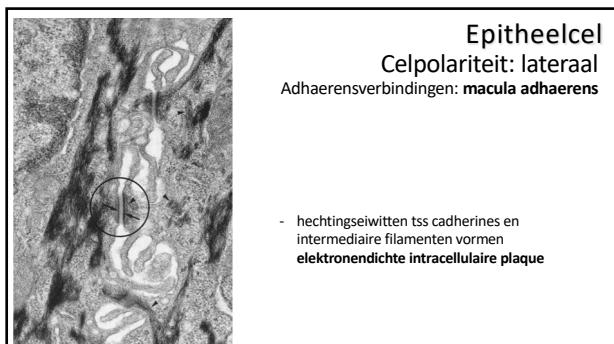
- Cytoskelet meestal (contractiele) actinefilamenten
- Actine aangehecht via cateninen, vinculine en α -actinine

21

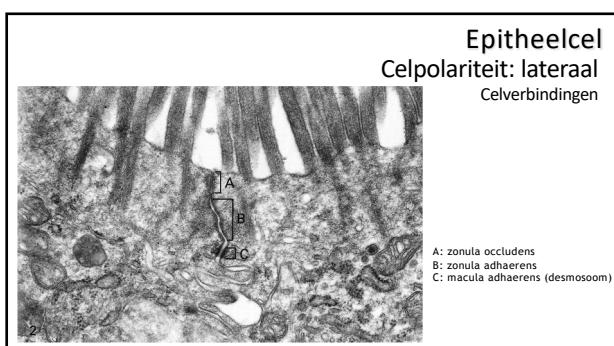
Epithelen



22

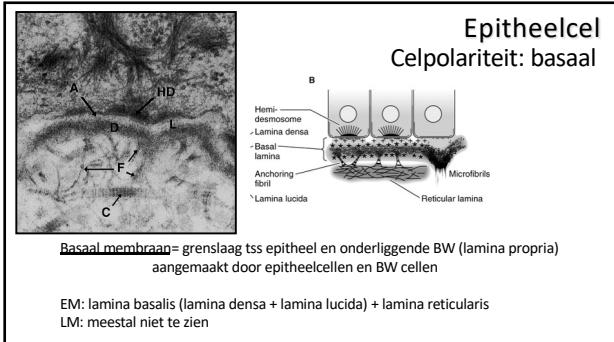


23

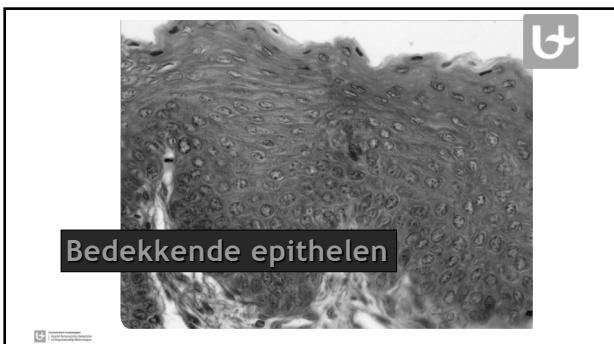


24

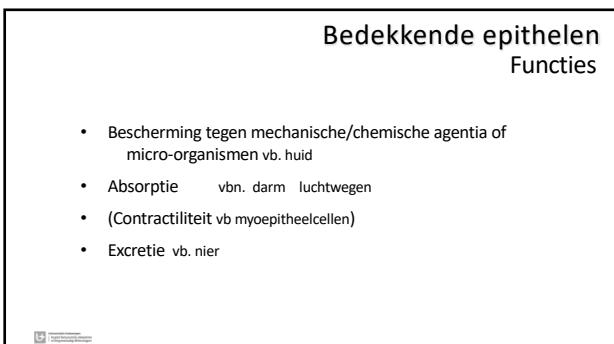
Epithelen



25



26



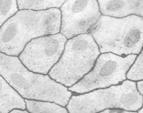
27

Epithelen

Bedekkende epithelen Indeling: celvorm

Bij doorsnede loodrecht op het oppervlak (dus ook loodrecht op basale membraan):

 Squamous	 Cuboidal	 Columnar
platteel (afgeplat)	kubisch	cilindrisch



Bij doorsnede evenwijdig aan het oppervlak zijn alle cellen polygoonaal van vorm !!

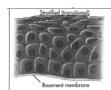
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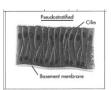
28

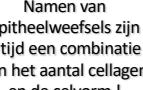
Bedekkende epithelen Indeling: aantal cellagen

Eénlagig: alle cellen steunen op de basale membraan

 (simple squamous)	 (simple cuboidal)	 (simple columnar)
--	--	--


Stratified squamous


Stratified cuboidal


Stratified columnar

Meerlagig: meerdere cellagen boven elkaar

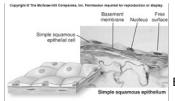
Pseudomeerlagig: is eenlagig, maar kernen op verschillende niveaus

Namen van epithelweefsels zijn altijd een combinatie van het aantal cellagen en de celvorm !

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Bedekkende epithelen Eénlagig epitheel


Simple squamous epithelial cell


Simple cuboidal epithelial cell


Simple columnar epithelial cell

Eénlagig plaveiselepitheel

Eénlagig kubisch epitheel

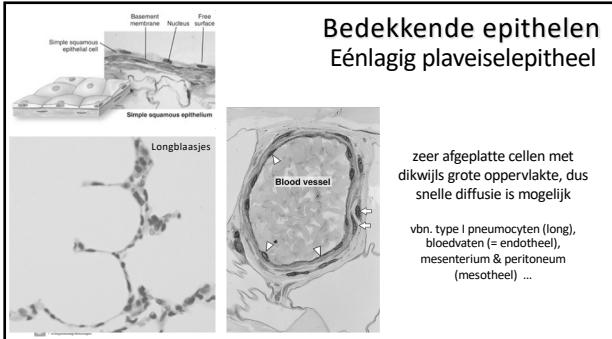
Eénlagig cilindrisch epitheel

Eén laag dus opname en afgifte van stoffen wordt vergemakkelijkt.

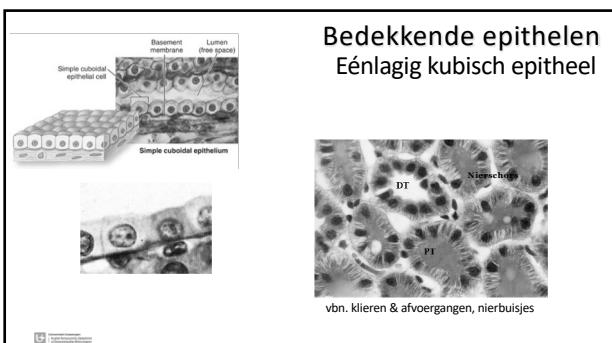
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30

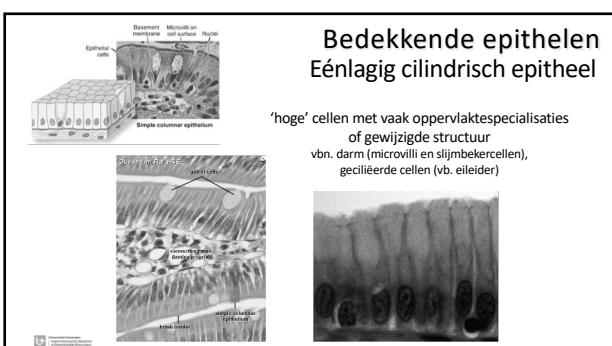
Epithelen



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Epithelen

Alle cellen maken contact met lamina basalis => éénlagig

Cellen verschillen in hoogte: kernen op verschillende hoogte en LIJKT daarom meerlagig

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Bedekkende epithelen Pseudomeerlagig epitheel

ook soms (meerrig) genoemd

v.b. epithel luchtwegen:
slijmbekercellen, gecilieerde cellen, basale vervangcellen

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Kubisch of cilindrisch: Bv. Afvoerkanaal van zweet- & speekklieren

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Bedekkende epithelen Meerlagig epitheel

op basis van de vorm van de cellen aan het oppervlak:
onderverdeeld in plaveisel,
kubisch, cilindrisch,...

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Onverhoord

Verhoord

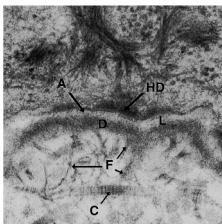
Bedekkende epithelen Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel

- is meest voorkomend
- Cellen bevatten keratinefilamenten
- Cellen platten af naarmate ze het oppervlak bereiken (= plaveiselcellen aan het oppervlak).
- Twee vormen:
 - Meerlagig ONVERHOORND plaveiselepitheel
 - Meerlagig VERHOORND plaveiselepitheel

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Epithelen

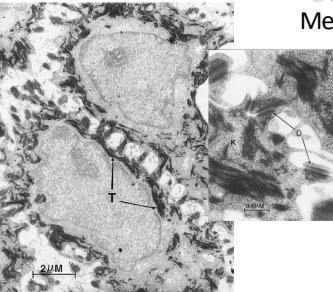
Bedekkende epithelen
Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel
Stratum basale



Eerste laag van het epitheel gelegen op de lamina basalis
Kubische (stam)cellen die constant delen
Duwen bovenliggende collagene naar oppervlak toe

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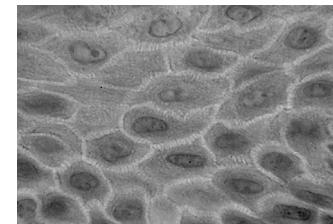
Bedekkende epithelen
Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel
Stratum spinosum



Keratine georganiseerd in keratinfilamenten (tonofilamenten)
Filamenten bundelen samen tot keratinfibrillen (=tonofibrillen).
Verbonden met desmosomen => intercellulaire verbindingen
'stekeltjes' = 'spina' => stratum spinosum

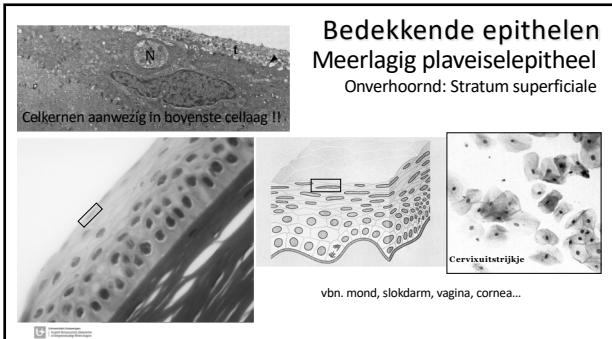
38

Bedekkende epithelen
Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel
Stratum spinosum



39

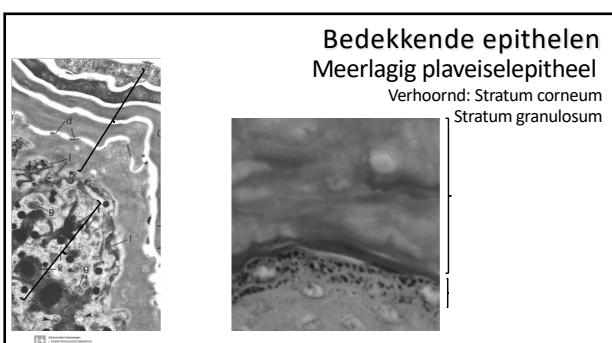
Epithelen



40

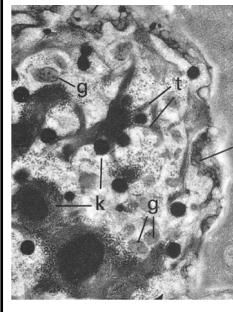


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Epithelen

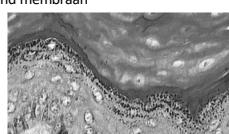


Bedekkende epithelen Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel Verhoornd: Stratum granulosum

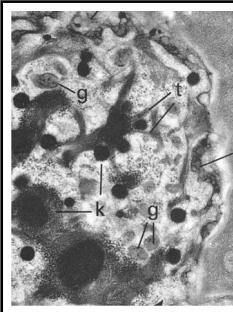
In EM én LM zichtbare keratohyaline korrels:

- rol bij aggregatie keratinefilamenten (filaggrine)
- zonder omliggend membraan

k: keratohyaline korrels



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Bedekkende epithelen Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel Verhoornd: Stratum granulosum

membrane-coating granules (= Odland bodies; g)
hebben lipidenrijke inhoud

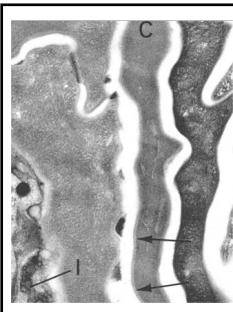
Inhoud door exocytose naar intercellulaire ruimten
⇒ vormt een voor H₂O ondoorlaatbaar barrière
⇒ bovenliggende cellagen sterven af

k: keratohyaline korrels

t: tonofilamenten

g: Membrane-coating granules

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Bedekkende epithelen Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel Verhoornd: Stratum corneum

Cellen volledig gevuld met keratinefilamenten
Geen andere celorganellen, wél desmosomen

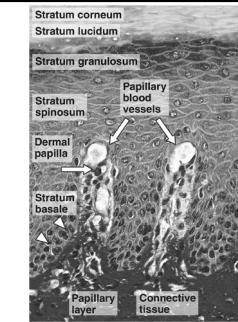
'cornified envelope'
Voor water en voedingsstoffen ondoorlaatbaar
Corneocyten = dode cellen

C: corneocyt

pijlen: cornified envelope

45

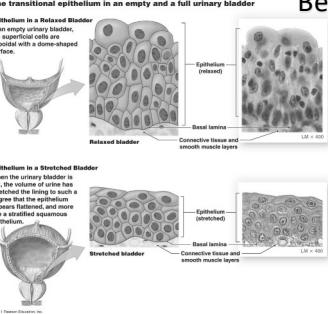
Epithelen



Bedekkende epithelen
Meerlagig plaveiselepitheel
Verhoornd meerlagig plaveiselepitheel

buitenste laag afgeplatte dode cellen gevuld met 'hoornstof'
vrije opp. = meestal droog

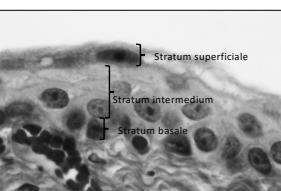
46



Bedekkende epithelen
Meerlagig overgangsepitheel

- Epithelium in a Relaxed Bladder
- In an empty urinary bladder, the superficial cells are rounded with a dome-shaped surface.
- Epithelium in a Stretched Bladder
- When the urine bladder is full, the volume of urine stretches the lining to such a point that it becomes flatter and more like a stratified squamous epithelium.

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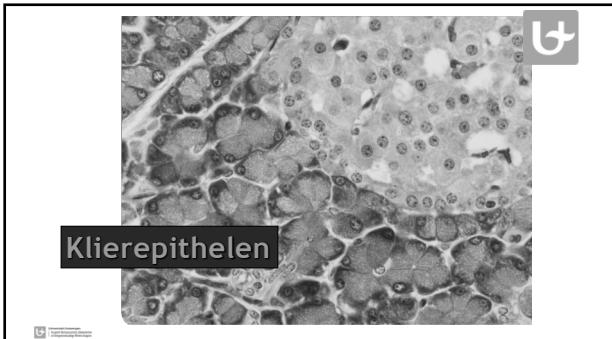


Bedekkende epithelen
Meerlagig overgangsepitheel

- Stratum superficiale:
paraplu cellen: beschermen onderliggende lagen; crusta
- Stratum intermedium:
cellen rusten op l. basalis
- Stratum basale van cilindrische-kubische cellen

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Epithelen



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KlierepitheLEN Algemeen

= gespecialiseerd voor productie van 'secreet'
'crien': < 'krinein' = uitscheiden

Indeling van klieren is op basis van...

- ... de ontstaanswijze
- ... de microscopische bouw
- ... het type secreet
- ... de wijze waarop secretieprodukten de cel verlaten

Utrecht University
Biological Sciences

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Exocriene en endocriene klieren

= onderverdeling naar
ontstaanswijze en secretiewijze

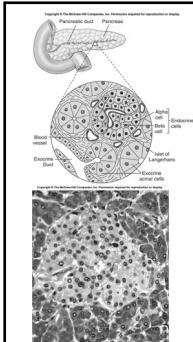
The diagram shows two main pathways from a basal layer of epithelial cells:

- EXOCRIENE klieren:** Cells or cell groups migrate through connective tissue to form ducts, which then open into an organ lumen or body cavity. Examples shown include sweat glands and salivary glands.
- ENDOCRIENE klieren:** Cells or cell groups remain in contact with the basal layer of epithelium. Secretions are released into the extracellular fluid and enter the blood vessels (blood supply).

Utrecht University
Biological Sciences

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Epithelen



Exocriene en endocriene klieren

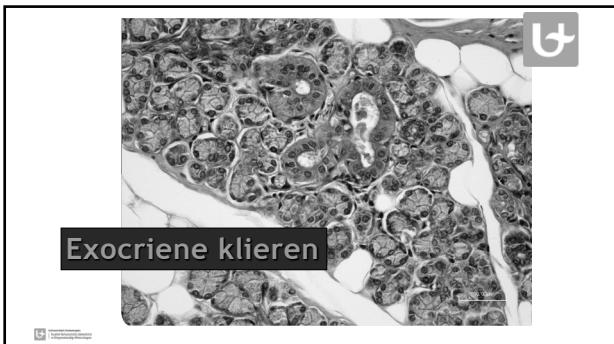
klieren met een EXOCRIEN en een ENDOCRIEN deel (=gemengd):

voorbeeld: pancreas (alvleesklier)

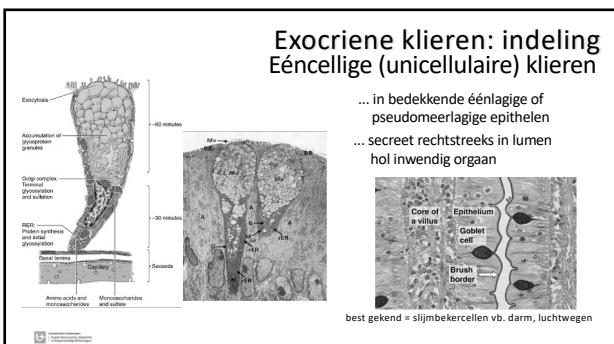
exocriene deel = samengesteld acinair (zie verder)
secreet = verschillende verteringsenzymen

endocriene deel = eilandjes van Langerhans
secreet = hormonen zoals insuline en glucagon

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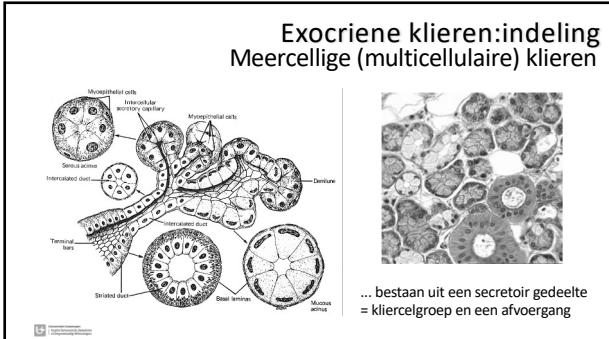


53

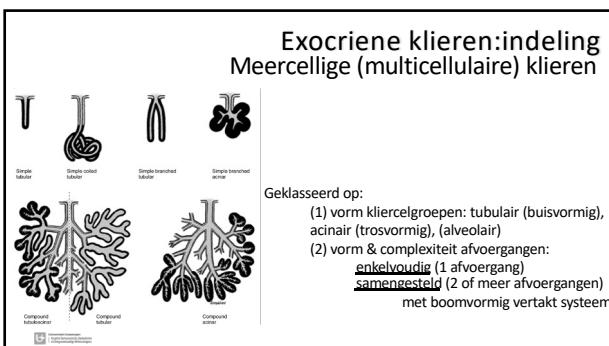


54

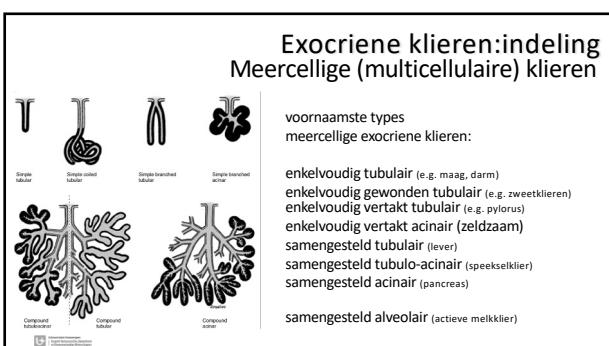
Epithelen



55

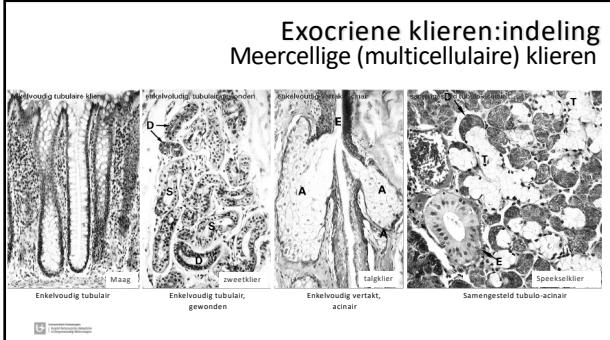


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Epithelen



58

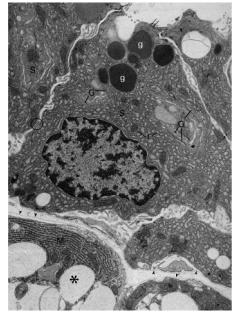
**Exocriene klieren:indeling
Sereus, mucus of vetachtig secreet**

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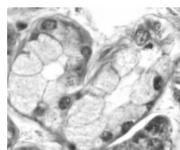
60

Epithelen



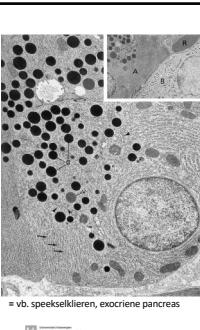
Exocriene klieren:indeling Muceuze klervellen

... vnl. uit glycoproteïnen bestaat met een relatief hoog gehalte aan sukkergroepen



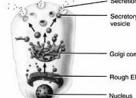
... RER aan de basale kant van de cel
... grote secreetgranula in apicale cytoplasma
... aangeplatte weggedrukte celkern

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Exocriene klieren:indeling Merocriene (=eccriene) secretiewijze

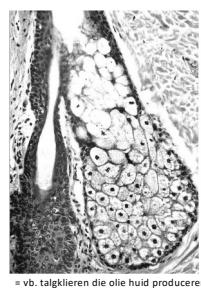
... is de meest voorkomende secretiewijze
continue secretie is mogelijk



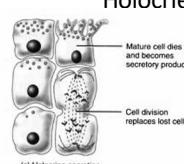
secretieproduct in relatieve kleine secreetgranula
granula uitgescheiden aan apicale celmembraan via proces vergelijkbaar met exocytose

de cellen worden NIET beschadigd

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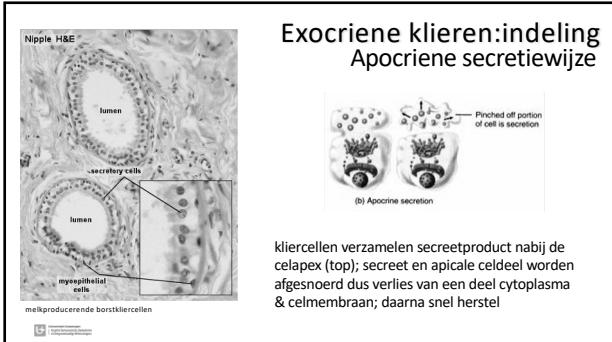
Exocriene klieren:indeling Holocriene secretiewijze



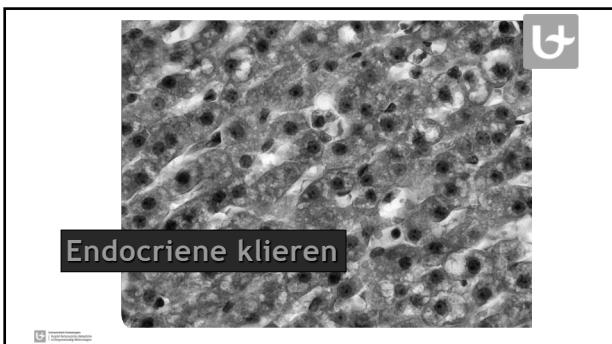
verzamelen secreetproduct in gehele celcytoplasma
cellen barsten open & sterven af
dwz cellen gaan mee op in het secreetieprodukt

63

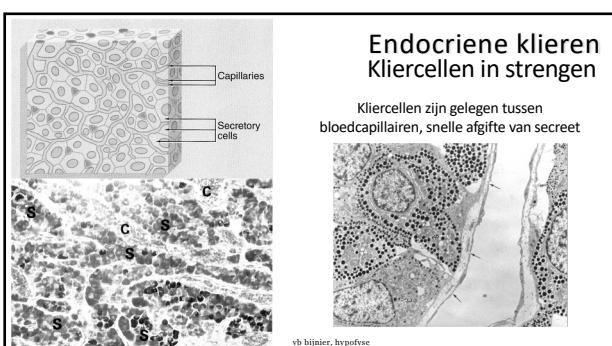
Epithelen



64

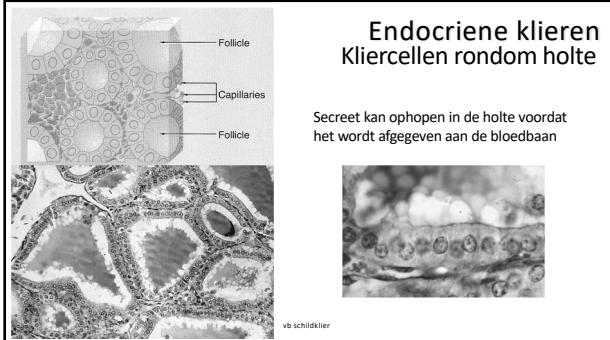


65

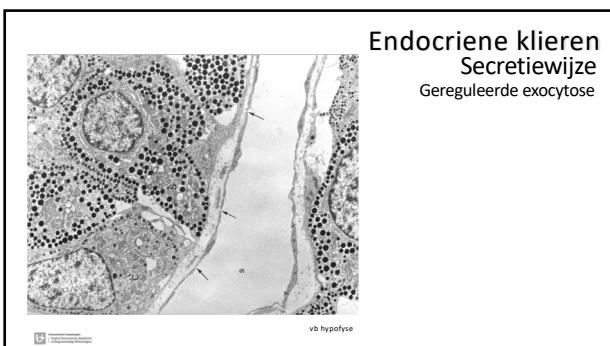


66

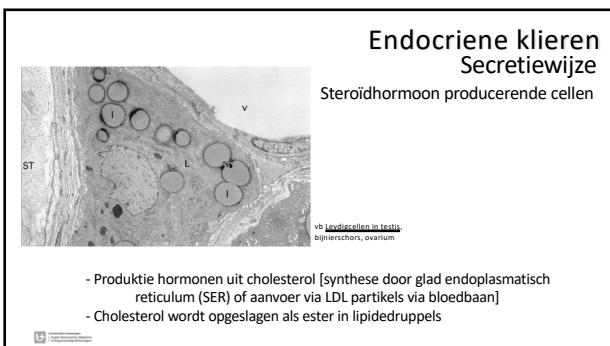
Epithelen



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**Endocriene klieren
Secretiewijze**

Steroidhormoon producerende cellen



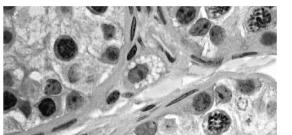
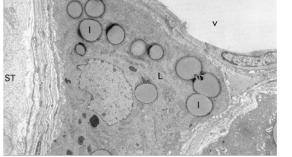
- Bij actieve hormoon synthese wordt cholesterol gemobiliseerd uit lipide druppels en getransporteerd naar de mitochondriën
- In mitochondria: cholesterol omgezet naar prohormoon
- In SER wordt het prohormoon omgezet tot hormoon

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**Endocriene klieren
Secretiewijze**

Steroidhormoon producerende cellen



Direkte secretie van hormonen naar de bloedbaan !

Geen opslag van hydrofobe hormonen, dus direct vrijkomen van secreet !

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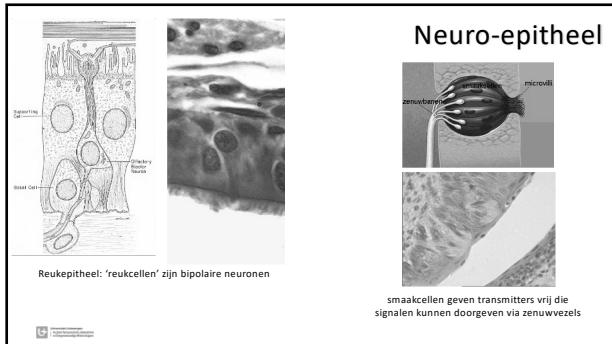
Gespecialiseerde epithelen



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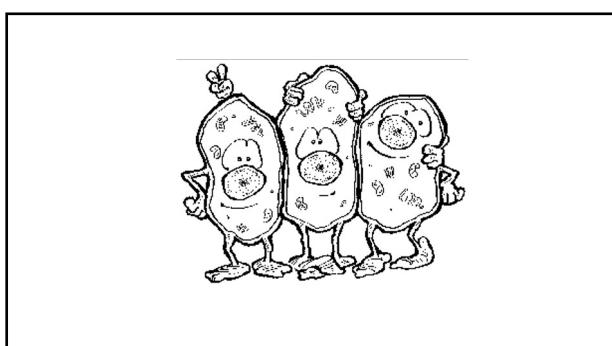
Epithelen



73



74



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