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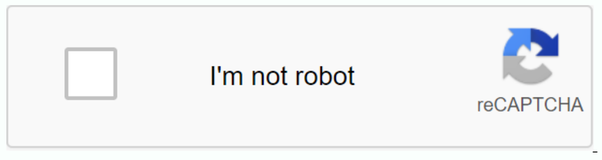

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Animal Tissue Material : Type, Function, Location, Image and Example - Animal Tissue is a tissue consisting of a group of animal cells that have the same function, origin, structure. In this universe we can learn there are living things and unsan living things. One example of living things we are familiar with are humans, plants and animals. Where every living being needs each other, both for survival and for creating balance in the environment. Read also: Article that can be linked : Organic animal cells : Photos, parts, functions, and the complete structure of animal tissue Multiselluler creatures as human, animal and plants are composed of millions of cells. Each cell has a specific function for the survival of the body. Cell survival depends on the continuous production of metabolic residues produced by the cell during various reactions. Read also: Article that can be related : Plant Cells : Types, Parts, Images and Functions CompleteAnd In this material, will be discussed about Animal Tissue Material: Type, Function, Location, Image and Example COMPLETE, Listen to review only in GuruPendidikan.Tissue (tissue) is a collection of cells with the same function and structure. The fabric is combined with a sticky extracellular matrix that covers these cells or weaves them together into woven fibers (Neil A Champbell, 2004:5). Thus, animal tissue is a network consisting of a group of animal cells that have the same function, origin, structure. Tissue with a special structure allows animal cells to have specific functions, such as branching of heart muscles connecting to other heart cells. Branch helps cell narrowing in one coordination (inspiration, 2010). There are 4 types of basic tissue found in the animal's body, namely: Epithelium TissueAl Muscle TissueSNorth tissueNory's main organs consist of the fusion of these four types of tissues according to (Ethel Sloan, 2004: 69). Epithelium is in the form of densely packed layers of cells. Often the epithelial serves as a barier, regulating the absorption of substances or treads from dehydration, cold, microbial attacks (Schanus, 2005:42). Epithelial tissue is divided into two classifications: epithelial cover and glandular epithelium. Epithelial lids and coatings are layers of cells that cover the internal and outer parts of the body and organs, as well as lining the body cavity and hollow organs. Glandular epithelium comes from epithelial, which lines or covers cells that grow into supporting tissue. Epithelial tissue structure: Typically, one of the surfaces of the epithelium is free and faces liquidity or air. Epithelium has no blood suplay. Nutisi comes from diffusion of blood vessels under the connective tissue. Epithelial cells are densely located with a small intercellular material. Epithelial cells multiply rapidly to replace damaged or missing cells (Ethel Sloan, 2004: 69)Also read articles that can be linked : Tissue plants : Understanding, Features, And functions and functions CompleteType epithelial tissue: NoType animal tissueLoyalFunction1.Flat epithelial lining of blood vessels, lymph vessels, membranes in the ear, glomerular capsules in the kidneysC associated with the process of diffusion and filtration, epidermis, esophagus, vagina, nasal cavity, associated with protection or protection , surfaces of ivari or ovaries, kidneys nephron channelsProtectors or protection, adsorbs, mucus 4Epitel layered cubes Preserved glands channels, Sweat glands on the skin Protector lining, the manufacturer of mucus 5Epitel cylindrical liningLambung, jonjot, intestines, digestive glands, upper respiratory tractSecresis, adsorbs, protection 6Epitel cylindrical channels plate, urethra, wet body tool surfaceProtection, mucosa production, surface passage of the material movement, secreting 7 , respiratory protection or protection, secretion, movement of substances passing through the surface 8 Transitional Planets Cells cannot be classified by their form (bubble, urine purifiers, renal pelvis) To withstand the tension and tension of epithelial tissue function :P protection against dehydration, absorption of gas or nutrients, for example, in the lungs or gastrointestinal tract. Transport liquids, mucus, nutrients or other particle substances. Secretion of synthesized products such as chorman, enzymes and sweat produced by glandular epithelium. Connective tissues support the body and organs and unite tissues. The main location of this tissue consists of intercellular island island substances produced by certain connective tissue cells. Connective tissue fibers are made up of three types of proteins, namely elastic collagen fibers and reticular fibers (Neil A Champbell, 2004: 5). Common types of connective tissue include loose connective tissue (areolar, dense fibrous tissue, Meanwhile, various connective tissues that specialize include the support of connective tissue, cartilage, bone and vascular connective tissue (Ethel Sloan, 2004: 74). Connective tissue function: Provides form and support for bodyTiation of various tissues to remain fused and provide the packaging material between parts of the body. Function and strukurnya connective tissue is different in: Free connective tissue has cirry-ciry i.e. fiber woven freely partially composed over a matrix containing elastic collagen fibers. A loose binding tissue is formed from the masekim, which is preserved after all types of binding tissues are formed. This tissue is a tenacious period of whiteness found in rooms between organs and together blood vessels penetrate into them (Radiopoemo, 1983: 100). Examples of this tissue are fibroblasts, plasma cells, macrophages and various white blood cells. This tissue has a cirry-ziri, i.e. banuyak contains collagen fibers. The fibers are arranged in parallel files, a location that maximizes inelhelcistic strength (Champbell, 2004: 8). It is found in layers of dermis of the skin, intesinum, and urinary tract. In this network, the epithelial files of collagen fibers are thick and compactly located, as well as elastic fibers. (Radiopoemo, 1983: 107). The function of this tissue is to connect different organs of the body, such as muscles with bones and bones with bones (ligaments). This mesh is found in muscle fibers, wrapping membranes (wasia), ligaments and tendons. Fat tissue is a form of free connective tissue that stores fat in fat cells scattered throughout its matrix. The fat tissue covers and isolates the body and stores fuel molecules. This tissue serves to exchry neutral fats in the form of cavity fat points, so these tissues form soft and elastic pads (Radiopoemo, 1983: 107)This cartilage mesh has a hard but elastic matrix called condrin, produced by small groups of round cartilage cells that are contained in it. The true bone is mineral connective tissue. Bone-forming cells are called osteola, having a collagen matrix, but they also produce calcium, magnesium and phosphate ions. Bone tissue consists of bone cells or osteons stored in the matrix. The matrix consists of collagen adhesives and deposits of minerals, especially kitchen salts or calcium. Blood cells are clogged with red bones near the end of long, true bones. Blood is one of the criteria of the ikat mesh because it has a wide extracellular matrix. This matrix is a liquid called plasma. Plasma is suspended against two types of blood cells (erythrocytes and leuzot) and parts of the blood. Red blood cells carry O2, white blood cells function in defense against viruses, bacteria and other intruders, while preserving blood in blood clotting. Read also: Related Articles: Connective Tissue: Understanding, Full Material, Function, Components and Types of Blood, including Special Connective Tissue, because blood comes from mesenchyma tissue. Blood consists of red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), blood chips (platelets) and blood plasma. In general, blood cells are formed in the bone marrow, with the exception of two types of white blood cells (lymphocytes and monocytes) formed in the lymph nodes. Lymph is a liquid collected from tissues and returned to the bloodstream. The matrix (basic material) is an intercellular component of connective tissue and fibers. The matrix is the main material on which something is attached. The main ingredients of matrix components are mucopoly-saccharide sulfate and hyaluronic acid. Judging by the fibers, the connective tissue varies from species to species. Here's a table of differences: No.Fiber typeCiri-ciri1.CollagenBerupa is a multifaceted file that is white. Collagen fibers have a high stretching power with low elasticity. Collagen is present in tendons that are tissues that connect muscles to bones.2.ElastinColored yellow and thinner than collagen fibers. Elastin fibers have a high elasticity. Elastim fibers are among others in blood vessels and ligaments.3.Reticular is almost the same as collagen fibers, but smaller in size. As well as reticular plays an important role in connecting connective tissue with other tissues, especially membranes between epithelial and connective tissue. Different cells make up connective tissue. Here's the table. No.Type of cellCiri-ciri1.FibroblasFibroblas is a large branched cell that has the shape of a bobbin from the outside. The branches are thin. Oblong or elongated core and thin chromatin. Serves to secrete protein.2.Fat cells There are two types of fat cells, namely non-molecular cells that contain one unit of fat cells and are large in size and form white fat tissue. While fat cells are formed by many units of fat, but small in size are called multilocular and form a brown fat tissue. The spread of white fat is greater than brown fat. White fat cells are round or multi-air with a diameter of 120 ụm. Brown fat cells are polytal. Serves to store fat.3.Plasma cellsForm as red blood cells and serve to produce antibodies to fight pathogens in the form of bacteria, viruses or protozoa4. MacrophagMakrophag is mainly located in areas rich in blood vessels. The shape of the cell is irregular and the branches are short. With stimulation, it can perform auboid movements with prosthetic legs stretched out in any direction. It's a type of wandering cell. The oval nucleus, sometimes notching, is smaller than the fibroblast nucleus. The cytoplasm is dark. it has the ability to swallow. Macrophag play a role in protecting the body because it can move and is empowered by phagocytosis. It also plays a role in immunological reactions. Macrophas produce a number of important substances such as, lysozyme, elastase, collagen, and interferon.5.Mast cells (fat cells) Serve to improve the permity of blood vessels and serve for heparin and histamineAia connective tissue has structural and functional characteristics. Here's the table. No.Tissue nameStructure (characteristic matrix and cell)Function1.Loose connective tissue Cells are rare, and some tissues consist of a matrix containing collagen fibers and elastic fibers. Free connective tissue is found around organs, blood vessels and nerves.1) Giving shape to internal organs, for example, lymph nodes, liver, bone marrow.2) Support, surrounding and connecting elements of all other tissues, for example: enveloping muscle fibers, attaching jars under the skin, forming membranes that restrict the heart and abdominal cavity, forming membranes called mecentratics, which serve to place the organs in the right position.2.Solid connective tissue. Connecting different organs of the body, such as muscles with bones, bones with bones, also provides protection against the organs of the body.3.Fatty tissues are selected from fat cells that do not form ntercellular fibers/matrix. The thick tissue comes from mezenhip cells. As a reserve of energy and food, the body's stability guards (heat) and bearings to protect the organs mechanically from impact (mechanical protection).4.The cartilage of the tissue is strong and malleable because it has as well as collagen and condrin. Supports the skeleton of the body. And to strengthen the flexible skeleton in the embryo and in adulthood. It allows the ribs to move during breathing. The forming part of the embryonic frame. Providing tissue bending and support: Fibroblastic cartilage is dark and dark with coarse and irregular collagen fibers and forms a single file, so it's difficult. Provides tissue protection and support.5.Bone tissueMatriks consists of collagen adhesives and mineral salts, especially calcium salts (lime), which harden the matrix so that the bones are more complex than cartilage. Protects the body's tools (internal organs) as a supporter of the body, the means of movement and the place where the skeletal muscles are attached.6.Tissue formed from free cells and liquid matrix (plasma). It plays a role in transporting food juices, hormones, oxygen residues as a result of metabolism, antibodies and others, against foreign objects that enter the body, freezing blood and preventing infection. Muscle tissue consists of long cells called muscle fibers, which are capable of contracting when stimulated by nerve impulses. Muscle moustache tissue in parallel order in the cytoplasm, muscle fibers a large number of microfilters of contracting proteins actin and myosin. Muscle is the most common tissue in a large part of animals and muscle contractions are a large part of cellular labor that requires energy in an active animal (Neil A Champbell, 2004: 9). The function of muscle tissue as an active means of movement. Muscle tissue can perform such a function because it has the ability to cut the muscle if it is contracted and elongated if relaxing. Muscle contractions occur if the muscles do the activity, while muscle relaxation occurs if the muscle rests. Thus, the muscle has 3 symbols, namely: Contractability, i.e. the ability of the muscle to contract and shorter than its original size, this is especially if the muscles are doing the activity. The flexibility, i.e. the ability of the muscles to lengthen and longer than their original size. Elasticity, i.e. the ability of muscles to return to its original size. Based on its structure and function of muscle tissue is classified into 3 groups, namely: plain muscle differentiationNelectric MuscleMetal MusclePlace wall offalMekat on the frame of the heart WallBentermemanjang, Comma in shape, tipCandy cone, cylindrical, blunt tipCandy, cylindrical, branched and fused Number nucleusoneMany One Located mid-core Mid-line crossed No There IsFastest Contract SpeedFastestContracting Ability for a momentcontract tipNo on willNo according to willImage neural network. Neural networks specialize in getting stimuli and delivering pulses throughout the body. Neural networks are made up of nerve cells or neurons. Nerve cells are made up of body cells that have many branches. It is this branch that connects one nerve cell to another nerve cell. Neural networks consist of two types of cells, namely neurons and neurogenias. Neurons are structural and functional units of neural networks. Anatomically neural networks consist of the central nervous system (brain and medul spenalis) and peripheral nervous system (saaf fibers and groups of nerve cells called ganglia) (Ethel Sloan, 2004: 81). The function of nerve tissue is to regulate the organs or tools of the body to work harmony and receive and transmit stimuli so that it can rapid state and changes that occur around and consist above cells called neurons (nerve cells) and neuroglia (supporting cells). Draw a diagram of nerve cells and name parts of the nerve cell. Explanation of each nerve: Dendrite is a short tendon of the cytoplasm that comes out of the body of the cell. Dendrite is usually branched out. Dendrit serves to bring stimulation to the cellular body. The body of the cell in which the nucleus or nucleus of the cell is located. The body of the cell is part of the neuron in which there is a cytoplasm and the nucleus of the cell. The nucleus of the cell is pale in color, it has a nucleus (necleolus). Any stimulation will be carried out to the cell body dendrites. Axons are long or single fibers of cytoplasm, come out of the body cells. Axons serve to transfer stimuli from the cell body to other neurons. Schwann cells are neuroglia cells that form fat membranes throughout the myelin nerve fibers or axon support cells. Schwann cells help regenerate damaged axons. The myelin shell is a phospholipid layer that surrounds axons in many neurons. The function of myelin is to protect axons and provide nutrients. The Ranvier knot is part of the axon that is not enclosed in myelin. The Ranvier node serves to speed up the delivery of pulses. Based on their function, neurons (nerve cells) differ in two, namely: Sensory neurons of neurons that send impulses or stimuli from the excited organs of penerma (receptors) to the central nervous system, namely the brain (encephaloyus) and spinal cord (spinal medulla). Motor neurons are neurons that send impulses or stimuli from the central nervous system to the muscles or glands that lead to the body's reaction to stimuli. ConclusionNet in animals consists of :Epithelium tissue, serves as a body cover. Connective tissue, serves to connect tissues or other organsThe connective tissue consists of three main components, namely: muscle tissue, serves as the movement of the organs of the body there are 3 types of muscle tissueOn the smooth muscle muscle Lumrik muscleTrotic muscleTrophy nervous network, acts as the recipient of stimulation. Comprised of :Neuron SensoryNron MotorNeuron Association