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Thank you for your participation! [Skip breadcrumbs Navigation] cell groups that have similar structures and perform common or related functions. Main types: epithelial, connective tissue, muscle, nerve. Epithelial tissue (epithelium) covers the body surface or lines of body cavities. Its main functions are: covering and lining epithelium, and glandular epithelium. Boundaries between different media functions: protection, absorption, filtration, excretion, secretion, sensory intake of no blood vessels, but supplies nerve fibers as high regenerative ability coating and lining epithelium forming the outer layer of the skin. The loose cavities and lines of the digestive and respiratory systems are open. Glands of the abdominal cavity from the upper free surface of the epithelial body, exposed to the outside of the body or internal organ, which are below associated with the epithelial finger-like eyelid, to the apical surface, exposed, more effectively absorb or emit substances to absorb or secrete substances more effectively. : kidney tubular lining motile tiny hairlike projections that propel substances along the free surface. : lining the trachea thin support sheet noncellular. Glue sheet consists of glycoproteins that are released by epithelial cells with some fine collagen fibers. Selective filter that determines which molecules diffuse to the underlying connective tissue as scaffolding, which epithelial cells can migrate to repair the wound layer of extracellular material that contains a fine network of collagen protein fibers, which belongs to the underlying connective tissue form and reticular lamina. Reinforces the epithelial leaf helps resist stretching and tearing. Defines epithelial boundary does not contain blood vessels consisting of a single cell layer, found where absorption, secretion and filtration and thin epithelial barrier are desirable for two or more cell layers stacked on top of each other in the case of high-wear areas where the protection is important. : the skin surface and the oral mucosa of the common epithelial cells are applied and scale aligned is flattened discs of the common epithelial cell. Boxlike, about as long as they are wide. Core often epithelial cells and columns shaped elongated nucleus from top to bottom and located closer to the cell base of a simple squamous cell epithelium flattened laterally secondary to the cytoplasm and often permeable. Found if gas filtration or exchange with rapid diffusion is required in two types: endothelium, mesothelium provides a slick, friction-reducing lining for lymphatic vessels and hollows of endothelial thinness facilitates the exchange of nutrients and waste between blood circulation and surrounding tissue cells in the epithelium found in the serous membrane membrane lining the abdomen in the body and covers its organs in a simple parallel epithelial one layer of cells as long as they have a widespread function: secretion and absorption. Forms the walls of the smaller channels of glands and many renal channels. Simple columnar epithelial one layer long, tightly wrapped cell lines of the digestive tract from the stomach to the rectum. Associated with the absorption and secretion of the digestive tract lining is dense microvilli to the apical surface. Absorption of cells and tubular glands made of cells that secrete mucus-containing intestinal juices. Eyelashes on free surfaces to help move the substance along the surface. Pseudostratified columnar epithelial cells differ in height and rest on the basal membrane is low the cell creates the impression of many layers of cells. Shortened relatively unslanting and produces longer cells. Secretes or absorbs the substance. Stratified squamous epithelium the most common stratified epithelium in many layers, thick surface cells are flat (replaced by basal cells after wear) and keratinized, deeper layers are rectangular parallel or columnar. Protects body. Forms the outer skin part and extends a short distance in each body opening, which is a continuous, stratified parallel epithelium of the skin, rarely in the body, found mainly in some larger glandular canals, transition zones or junctions between different types of epithelium. Only apical layer is a columnar-shaped lining of hollow urinary organs that extends when filling with a urinary layer made of parallel or columnar cells varying depending on the stretching. Full, the layer stretches from six cell layers to three and the cells become flattened. Consist of one or more cells that makes or secrete a particular product. Classified when they put their product and cell count.

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