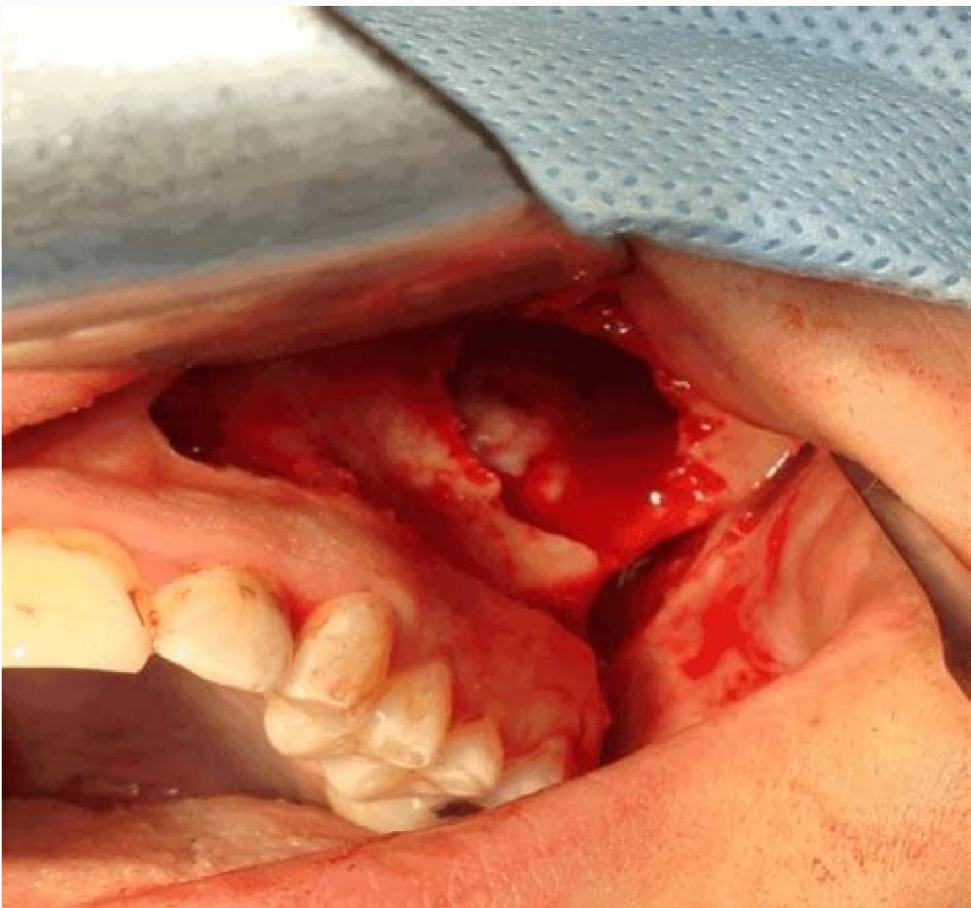
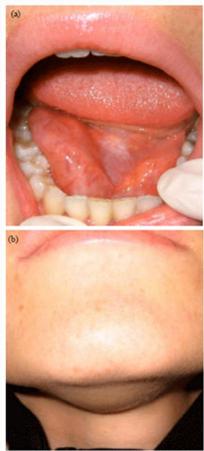
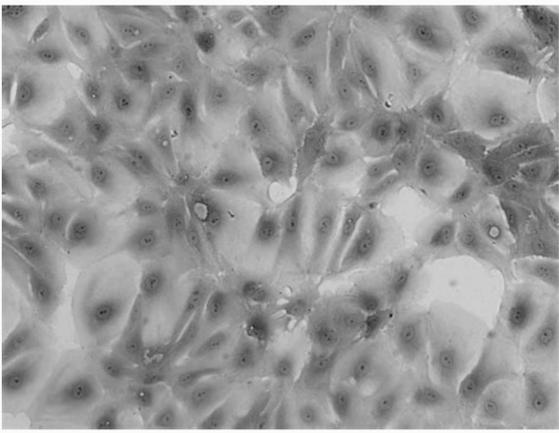


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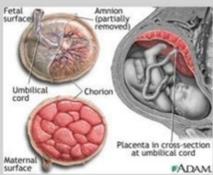
Cell sources before or at birth

Tissues & fluids support the developing embryo and fetus during pregnancy

Available for non-invasive sampling or recovery at term

Samples:

- Amniotic fluid
- Chorionic villi
- Placenta
- Umbilical cord



Laboratory report 7 epithelial tissues answers. What does epithelial tissue line. What are the 8 epithelial tissues.

The epithelial tissues are classified according to the number of cell layers that make up the tissue and shape of the cells. Note that the organ is covered with many layers of cells collectively indicated as stratified squamous epithelium. Cardiac muscle model is Lab-2 31 The cardiac muscle is rubbed as the skeletal muscle but adapted for involuntary and rhythmic contractions such as smooth muscle. 11.11 Laboratory exercise 7 Report on the epithelial tissues laboratory ratio responds to 1. at 3. 2. The heart muscle (cardiac) is crawl as the skeletal muscle, but each cell contains only one nucleus. C 4. 4 - Adipose fabric (100x) à € Lab -2 10 cartilage IALINA adipose tissue (400x) 2 - Adipose tissue (400x) Lab -2 13 Core Autonte cells (fat) Celle 12. B 12. 1 - Squamous epithelium Stratified è olution 07 Stratified Stratified Epithelial EXTERNAL CELLS EXTERNAL Lume of the esophagus 8. Nervous Tissue (Multipolar Neuron) à € Lab-2 Nervous cellular process nerve nerve This slide contains a strip taken from the spinal cord. The epithelium is a type of tissue whose main function is to cover and protect the surfaces of the body but can also form ducts and glands or be specialized for secretion, excretion, absorption and lubrication. Osteocytes or bone cells, (6) are found in spaces called gaps (7) which are connected by thin branched tubules called gully (8). Simple columnar epithelium model à € Lab-2 26 Simple columnar epithelium is composed of high cells (columnar) which are strictly packed together. During the histological preparation of routine, the mucus is lost, leaving a clear or slightly colorful cytoplasm. Osteocytes (bone cells) are found in spaces called gaps, which are connected by thin branched tubules called channels. 6. Note that the cell body Contains the core (2) with its conspicuous dark coloring nucleole (3). Pseudostratified columnar epithelium model à € Lab-2 28 The image on the left shows a pseudostratified model pseudostratified epithelium. The tissue appears stratified (which occurs in different levels) because the cells are not all of the same height and because their nuclei (shown as black oval structures) are at different levels. Note the transversal bands weakly stained, called interspersed records, (indicated by the blue arrows) that mark the boundaries between the ends of the cells. Also note the thin wall of the simple cubed epithelium (indicated by the blue arrow) which forms the upper edge of this section. Although these processes can be easily seen on the slide, it is not always possible to distinguish between Axon and Dendrites. 17. Note the dark blue transversal bands on the model called interspersed records that mark the boundaries between the extremes of muscle cells. F 9. It is a slide of a subtle section taken from the kidney of mammals that shows the numerous tubular ducts that make up much of this organ. Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar Epithelium La Trachea lines (Fincino) and more large respiratory ways. Their spherical nucleus detaches himself darkly and often gives the layer a appearance of a series of beads. Under a thin external coating of the intestine called Serosa it is a thick layer of smooth muscle cells call the external musculature. These "small canals" radiate from the gaps to form a large network that connects bone cells to each other and to the offer of blood. View of the close of a Haversian system à € Lab-2 15 13. Myofibrils are transversely striate, but each cell has only one nucleus centrally located. In addition to the pseudostratified lining from the columnar Epitelio the trachea and the cartilage IALINA, seen also on this slide is a large area of adipose tissue, specialized for the conservation of fat. Often fills the spaces between epithelial tissue, muscle and nervous, forming that it is known The stroma of an organ, while the term Parenchyma refers to the functional components of an organ. Organ. For histology (part 1) the fabrics are composed of similar types of cells that work in a coordinated way to perform a common task and the study of the fabric level of the organic organization is histology. Skeletal muscular model (striped) à € Lab-2 29 skeletal muscle is the most abundant type of muscular tissue found in the vertebrate body, constituted at least 40% of its mass. The fabrics rarely work alone, but instead are grouped together. The organs are combined to form organs (for example, the circulatory system, the nervous system, the skeletal system, the muscular system, the excretory system, the reproductive system, etc.) which work as an integrated unit called organism. In the subsequent units of the Zoo Lab website, you will be introduced to the diversity of animal life that results from the interaction of all these key components. On the prepared slides, the fat was removed from the cells that give the fabric the appearance of the fish network. Cartilage Hyaline (Trachea cross section) Lab-2 09 Lumen of the trachea pseudostratified (Ciliata) Colonnar epithelio cartilage iOLine (100x) adipose tissue This slide showing a cross section of the mammalian trachea (wind pipe) contains examples of different different types of tissues. Thus, to correctly identify the type of fabric requires three words (for example, simple columnary epithelium, layered, squamous epithelium, etc. 4 - Axon à Lab-2 34 Note in this magnified view of an axon that is surrounded by cells Specialized Calls The Schwann cells (1) whose plasma membranes form a hedge of the Azone called Neurollamema (2), which is shown in brown on the model. Muscular tissue is specialized for contraction. In motionroni (which lead nervous impulses Towards muscle cells), these processes In a single, long axon (4) and many of the shortest dendrites (5). Seen from the top à € Lab-2 25 20. The fabric consists of nerve cells (neurons), each of which is composed of a cellular body and e Processes that carry pulses to (Dendrites) or away from (assions) the cellular body. On the following pages of this laboratory unit, you will have the opportunity to examine some (of the many) types of animal tissue. Skeletal muscle (transversal section of the tongue) à € Lab-2 17 layered duct epithelium squamous composed of simple cuboidal epithelium skeletal muscle adipose fabric dense irregular connective tissue close-up view of the tongue à € lab-2 18 adipose skeletal muscular fabric (longitudinal view) Simple cuboid epithelium 15. The pseudostraphed columnal epithelium with eyelashes would provide a good movement of mucus and particles trapped away from the lungs. 3. Support the trachea is a connective tissue ring called Ialina cartilage. And part B. epithelial fabrics. These specialized junctional areas are exclusive to the cardiac muscle. Layer) Lab-2 05 Longitudinal muscle layer circular muscle layer columnare epithelial cells 3 - simple column column epithelium and 2 - cell phone cell lab-2 04 cellphone cellphone epithelial cells epithelial epithelial nucleus of the singing 7. layer) simple columnar epithelium Cell lumen of the intesline This slide is a cross section from the tenuous intestine. Observe that the bone matrix is deposited in concentric layers called lamellas (5). Stratified fishing epithelium (transversal section of the esophagus) Lab-2 06 Layered squamous epithelium Lume of connective tissue esophagus This slide shows a cross section of the esophagus, the first portion of the digestive tract leading to the stomach. The walls of these conduits (indicated by red arrows) are composed of simple cuboidal epithelial cells, which are usually six sides Shape, but can appear squares from a side view. Four basic tissue types are found in animals. Compact compact bone Drying bone section) Lab-2 14 This slide contains a dried compact bone section. This type of fabric is adapted for secretion and absorption. Laboratory Report answers Part A. Epithelio Colonnare Simple (cross section of the soft intestine) à € Lab-2 03 Smooth muscle (long. The adjacent Schwann cells along an axon are not touched, leaving the spaces in the sheath called Ranvier knots A regularly intervals (4) . À € (sketches). The basic unit of the structure in the compact bone is the osteone. Layer) Smooth muscle (circus. Thank you for your participation! Laboratory manual. 09th edition of Laboratory Exercise 7. Model of simple scaly epithelium à € Lab-2 22 Because it consists of a single layer of scale-shaped cells, simple squamous epithelium is suitable for rapid diffusion and filtration, and 10. The simple cells columnary epithelials can be specialized for secretion (such as glass cells that secrete a protective mucus layer in the tenuous intestine), for absorption or protection from abrasion. These cells look hexagonal on the surface But if seen from the side (as shown in the image of the model above), they look like flats with swelling where the nuclei are located. The basic unit of the structure in this type of bone is the Haversian or Osteon system. It is located where lens contractions are needed, incurred and involuntary as in the digestive tract, in the reproductive system and in other internal organs. The most numerous of these fibers are the most thick and slightly colored collagen fibers (pink) (1). layer) and 2 - smooth muscle (in circus. Therefore, what distinguishes the different connective tissues is the type of matrix. The chondrocytes (cartilage cells) that secrete this support matrix are found in spaces called gaps. 1 - muscle Smooth (Long. 9. 9. Viewed from the surface seem to be But if you see on the one hand (as shown on the on the Model above), they appear as a row of rectangles with elongated nuclei often located at the same level, usually at the bottom of the cell. The most external part of this skin is composed of a single layer of irregularly shaped cells, flat (squamosa), which takes its name to the fabric fabric. Note: You're looking at this section of fabric from above! This slide shows a thin section of frog skin. F 4. Colonnair epithelial cells cooperate most of the digestive tract, ovidotti and many glands. Simple columnary epithelial cells. In most animals, the smooth muscle tissue is placed in circular and longitudinal layers that act antagonistically to shorten or lengthen and restrict or expand the body or organ. Note The large, blue multipolar neuron. The coating of the trachea consists of a type of fabric called pseudostratified columnar epithelium (ciled). Simple cuboid epithelium (Rene cross section) à € Lab-2 02 Red and blue arrows indicate a simple cuboid epithelial fabric - This is a slipped section of a thin section taken from the kidney kidney that shows the numerous tubular ducts that make up a lot Of this organ. Lab-2 12 epithelial layer of the cylinder border 11. 1. b 10. There are three types of muscle tissue: smooth musculature (designed for lens contractions, incurred, involuntary) is made up of melted-shaped cells with a cell core . D 9. These Schwann cells secrete a sheath with a fat myelin (3), which is shown in yellow on the model, which protects and island nerve fibers from each other and increases the speed of transmission of nerve impulses. Note that the bone matrix is deposited in concentric layers called lamellas. These "brilliant channels" radiate from the gaps to form an extended network, allowing the bone cells of between them and of Metabolites.à ,26. C 8. Simple model of epithelium cuboidal à € lab-2 24 simple epithelial cells simple cubes are usually six sides (cubic shapes), but appear square in the lateral view (as shown on the image above of the model) and polygonal or hexagonal if seen from above. The branching from the cell body are cytoplasmic extensions called nerve cell processes. The smooth muscle is often arranged in two layers that perform perpendicular to each other, a circular layer whose fibers appear in a transversal section as shown on the model above and a longitudinal layer whose fibers appear as the extremities of a cable cut when it displayed. The projection in the intestinal lumen (space) are numerous projections similar to finger called villi, which work to slow down the passage of food and increase the surface for the absorption of nutrients. This single layer of cherry cells appears stratified because cells vary in their thickness and because their nuclei are at different levels. Surface view is Lab-2 23 19. This type of tissue is used widely throughout the body for fixing along the skin, membranes, blood vessels and nerves, as well as binding muscles and other fabrics together. So, even if the most deep and basal layers are composed of cubed cells and sometimes even columns columns, those cells on the surface are scaled (flat) in shape, giving the name of the tissue. Smooth muscle model à € Lab-2 30 smooth muscle is the simplest of the three types of muscles. Adipose tissue (transversal section of the trachea) à € lab-2 09 lumen of the trachea pseudostratifiedonolonar columnar epithelium (close view) Ialine cartilage adipose tissue (100x) This slide that shows a transversal section of the trachea of mammals (wind tube) contains examples of different types of different fabrics. The neuron are cellular processes called axons and dendrites that conduct nerve impulses respectively and towards the body of nerve cells. The muscularis Externa is divided into Outside longitudinal muscular layer with cells that run along the board axis and a layer of inner and circular muscle whose fibers surround the organ. It can be found in these areas of the renal tubules, the cover of the ovary and as a component of the ducts of many glands. Simple squamous epithelium (frog skin) à € Lab-2 01 This slide shows a thin section of the frog skin. The fabric consists of a vast network of fibers secreted by cells called fibroblasts. Examples of connective tissue would include bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments, loose connective tissue, adipose tissue (grease), and even blood (although some authorities would classify blood as a vascular fabric). 4. C 6. And 8. Smooth muscle (separate fibers) à € Lab-2 16 This is a slide of a smooth muscle tissue beam which was taken around aside to reveal individual cells. Interspersed between these columnar cells are cell cells that secrete mucus in the lumen of the intestine. Despite their diversity, all connective tissues are composed of living cells set in a non-living cellular matrix consisting of extracellular fibers or some kind of ground substance. Smooth muscle cells are long and shaped spindle with a central single core. D 3. Because skeletal muscle fibers have obvious bands called streaks that can be observed under a microscope, it is also called striated muscle. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium (trachea cross section) à € lab-2 09 lumen of the trachea pseudostratified "columnar epithelium (close view) cartilage ialine adipose tissue this slide showing a cross section of the mammal trachea (wind tube) contains examples of different Different types of fabrics. Simple epithelium consists of a single layer of cells while stratified contains several layers. Epithelial sales can be flat (squamosa = "scale"), cube -shaped (cubedal) or high (column). Each of these muscles in the shape of a spindle spindle It has a single elongated nucleus. Introduction to ISSROLOGY (Part 2) The connective tissue performs different functions such as constraints, support, protection, isolation and transport. Multipolar neurons model is Lab-2 33 The image above is that of a very enlarged multipolar neuron, the most common type of neuron present in humans. Although it is often activated by the reflections that automatically work in response to an external stimulus, the skeletal muscle is also called voluntary muscle because it is the only type subject to conscious control. The most external part of this skin is composed of a single layer of irregularly shaped cells, flat (squamosa), which takes its name to the fabric fabric. Note: You're looking at this section of fabric from above! 5. F 2. Loan connective tissue (widespread film of the band) à € Lab-2 08 Fiber fiber in collagen-thin slide shows a thin section of loose connective tissue (sometimes called areolar fabric). Note that skeletal muscle cells are multinucleate, that is, each cell has more than one nucleus. 23. A 2. Application of critical thinking response The stratified squamous epithelium would have excellent protection as several cells are thick. 24. Compact bone model is à € Lab-2 32 This model shows a transversal section of compact bone. D 7. In each osteone, the slats are arranged around a central Haversian channel that houses nerves and blood vessels in the living bone. The skeletal or striped muscle, which is associated with voluntary contractions, contains cylindrical cells with many cells per cell arranged in bundles. D 5. The peristaltical contraction of these two muscle layers maintains food that moves through the digestive tract. A 1. Cardiac muscle (sectioned to show interspersed records) à € Lab-2 20 This slide contains a section of cardiac muscle, which is striated as muscle but adapted for involuntary and rhythmic contractions such as smooth muscle. These specialized joint areas are unique for heart muscles. 25. 25. -À, the cartilage IALINA (100X) à € Lab-2 10 cartilage IALINA (400x) Tissue fat Hel-2 11 gap Chondrocyte (cartilage cell) Perichondrio 10. Although myofibrils are striated transversely, each cell has only one core located centralNote the regularly arranged bundles of strictly packed collagen fibers that run in the same direction, which translates into flexible fabric with great resistance to the shooting forces. 18. For an example of this provision, see the two smooth muscle layers on a transversal section of Mammalian Intestino. 14. In each of these osteons, the slats are arranged around a Central Haversian channel (1) which lives nerves (4) and blood vessels (2, 3) in the living bone. In terms of understanding the functioning of the multicellular animal body, however, you should understand that the tissues are only one of the many connected levels of biological organization. In the section you can also see more subtle elastic fibers and dark statutors (2) composed of protein elastin. This type of tissue is made up of a single layer of cells resting on a noncellular basal membrane that fixes the epithelium. A simple squamous epithelium forms the internal walls of the blood vessels (endothelium), the wall of the capsule of Bowman's kidney, the coating of the body's quibble and the viscera (parietal and visceral peritoneum) and the walls of the air bags (alveoli) and i Respiratory ducts of the lung. A 11. Dense Normal Connection Tesse (tendon) is Lab-2 21 This slide contains a longitudinal section of a tendon, composed of a normal dense connective tissue. tissue.

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