Tissue Organization

Chapter Two:

What is the main function of Epithelial Tissue?

- Covers, Protects, and Lines
- Filters, Absorption, Sensory input, Secretion, and Excretion.
- Innervated, but Avascular, it has the capacity to regenerate.

Define Squamous.

- Squished and Flat Cells

What is the Difference between Simple and Stratified?

- Simple is a single cell layer and very thin
- Stratified is a multiple-layered structure of cells

What is unique about pseudostratified columnar epithelium?

- Nucleus is found at different levels across tissue, each cell forms a attatchment with the basal membrane, but not all form an attachment to the apical layer.
- Is usually ciliated

What is ET reliant on?

- The connection to the basal layer, all ET gets its nutrients from the underlying connective tissue.

What's special about Keratinization?

- Highly regenerative and waterproof

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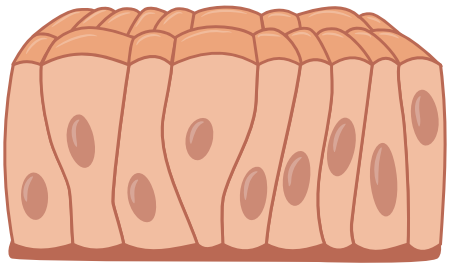
What is the process of regeneration? and keratinization?

- All ET cells begin their journey in the basal layer of the structure, which is where it's the most metabolically active, through mitosis. New cells are then pushed towards the apical layer by this new nutrient source. As they are pushed towards the apical layer, they will loose thier cytoplasm and become squished and flat, making them squamous. Regeneration must occur to replace any cells lost by normal chemical and mechanical stressors.
- Cells fill with granules of keratin and dry out. Then flake off

What type of cells are these?

Pseudostratified Columnar Epithelium



Stratified Cuboidal