


Examples of fibrous tissue

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Examples of fibrous tissue

Examples of special connective tissue fibrous matrix. Tendons and ligaments are examples of fibrous connective tissue. Examples of loose fibrous connective tissue. Examples of white fibrous connective tissue. Examples of fibrous connective tissue include. Examples of dense fibrous connective tissue. Examples of fibrous connective tissue. Examples of fibrous connective tissue include quizlet.

Although the connective tissue has a lower cell density than other tissues it is studied this year, the cells of these tissues are extremely important. Fibroblasts are by far the most common type of native cells of connective tissue. Fibroblasta synthesizes collagen and soil substance of the extracellular matrix. These cells make a great deal of protein that they secrete to build the connective tissue layer. Some fibroblasts have a contractual function; These are called myofibroblasts. Hydrocytes and osteocytes form the extracellular matrix of cartilage and bones. More details and chondrocytes can be found later in this laboratory; osteocytes will be covered in the Bone Laboratory. The macrophagy is the representative of the connective tissue of the reticuloendothelial or mononuclear system. This system consists of a number of tissue-specific cells, furniture, phagocytics that descend from monocytes - these include liver Kupffer cells, lung alveolar macrophages, central nervous system microglia, and spleen reticular cells. You will meet each of these later in the course; for now, make sure you recognize that everyone descends from monocytes, and that macrophage is the version of connective tissue. The macrophages are indistinguishable from fibroblasts, but can be recognized when they internalize large amounts of tracer substances visible as dyes or carbon particles. Macrophages phagocytosis foreign material in the layer of connective tissue and also play an important role as an antigen presenting cells, a function that you learn more in immunobiology. The cells of the tree are granulated cells typically present in the connective tissue. These cells mediate immune responses to foreign particles. In particular, they release large amounts of istamine and enzymes in response to antigen recognition. This degranulation process is protective when foreign organisms invade the body, but it is also the cause of many allergic reactions. White fat cells are specialized for triglyceride storage, and occur individually or in small groups scattered throughout loose connective tissue. They are particularly common along the smaller blood vessels. When fat cells have accumulated in such abundance that they flock or replace cell and fibrous elements, the accumulation is called adipose tissue. These cells can grow up to 100 microns and usually contain a central lipid vacuole - the cytoplasm forms a circular ring around this vacuole, and the nucleus is compressed and moved to the side. The function of white fat is to serve as a source of energy and thermal insulation. Brown fat cells are highly specialized for temperature regulation. These cellsabundant in infants and hibernating mammals, but are rare in adults. They have numerous drops of smaller lipids and a large number of mitochondria, whose cytochromes give the brown color of the tissue. The electron transport chain of these is interrupted by a decoupling protein, which causes dissipation of the mitochondrial hydrogen gradient without ATP production. This generates heat. The connective tissue is incredibly diverse and contributes to the accumulation of energy, the protection of organs and the structural integrity of the body. Describe the main features and functions of connective tissue Key points Connective tissue is the most abundant and widely distributed of the primary tissues. Connective tissue has three main components: cells, fibers and earth matter. Together the earth substance and fibres make up the extracellular matrix. Connective tissue is classified into two subtypes: soft connective tissue and specialized connective tissue. The main functions of the connective tissue are: 1) to bind and support, 2) to protect, 3) to isolate, 4) to store reserve fuel and 5) to transport substances within the body. Connective tissues can have various levels of vascularization. The cartilage is avascular, while the dense connective tissue is poorly vascularized. Others, like bones, are rich in blood vessels. Key terms Extracellular matrix: Connective tissue cells are suspended in a non-cellular matrix that provides structural and biochemical support to surrounding cells. fibroblast: A type of cell present in connective tissue that synthesizes the extracellular matrix and collagen. Connective tissue: A type of tissue present in animals the whose main function is to tie, support and O the body. Connective tissue (CT) is one of the four main classes of tissues. Although it is the most abundant and widely distributed of the primary tissues, the amount of connective tissue in a particular organ varies. As with the wooden frame of a home, the connective fabric provides structure and support throughout the body. Structure of Connective Tissue Connective tissue has three main components: Ground Substance Fibers Cells Together ground substance and fibres make up the extracellular matrix. The composition of these three elements varies enormously from one organ to another. This offers a great variety in the types of connective tissue. Structural Elements of Connective Tissue: Connective tissues are made up of three parts: cells suspended in a substance or matrix of earth; and most have fibers that pass through. The ground substance is a clear, colourless, viscous liquid that fills the space between cells and fibers. It consists of proteoglycans and cell adhesion proteins that allow the connective tissue to act as a glue for the cells to bind to the matrix. The basic substance acts as a molecular sieve for substances that travel between blood capillaries and cells. The fibers of the connective tissue provide support. Three types of fibers are found in the connective tissue: Elastic fibers Networking fibers Collagen collagen fibers: Collagen fibers are the strongest and most abundant of all connective tissue fibers. Collagen fibers are fibrous proteins and are they are in extracellular space and provide high resistance to the matrix. Elastic fibres The elastic fibres are long and thin fibers that form the branching net in the extracellular matrix. They help connective tissue to stretch and track. Reticcoat fibres Reticoar fibers are short and long and refined fibers that can branch out widely to form a delicate network. Connective Fabric Function The main functions of connective tissue include: binding and support. Protection. Insulating. Storage of reserve fuel. Transport substances inside the body. Connective tissues include a wide range of tissues involved in the structure and tissues of the binding body and support. Describe the different types of buttons of connective tissue Takeaways Takeaways Points The lymphatic system is a part of the circulatory system, including a network of pipelines called lymphatic ships that carry a lymphatic fluid called unidirectional lympharium towards the heart. Blood is considered a specialized form of connective tissue. In vertebrates, it is composed of suspended blood cells in a liquid called blood plasma. The primary bone tissue, bone tissue, is a relatively hard and lightweight composite material, formed mostly of calcium phosphate in the chemical disposition called calcium hydroxylapatitis. Adipose tissue or body fat is loose connective tissue composed of adipocytes. Cartilage is a flexible connective tissue found in many areas of human bodies and other animals, including joints between bones, chest cage, ear, nose, elbow, knee, ankle, bronchial tubes and intervertebral discs. In man, the fatty tissue is found under the skin (subcutaneous fat), around the internal organs (visceral fat), bone marrow (yellow bone marrow) and breast tissue. Key conditions Cartilage: a type of dense connective tissue, not vascular, usually found at the end of the joints, the chest cage, the ear, the nose, the throat and between intervertebral discs. Adipose fabric: connective tissue that stores fat and pillows and isolates the body. Blood: a vital liquid flowing into the bodies of many types of animals that usually transmit nutrients and oxygen. In vertebrates, it is red coloured by hemoglobin, it is transmitted by arteries and veins, it is pumped from the heart and is usually generated in the bone marrow. Connective tissue is divided into four main categories: Connective correct cartilage Bone BLOW BLOW TESSUE TESSUE has two subclasses: loose and dense. The loose connective tissue is divided into 1) areolale, 2) adipose, 3) reticular. The dense connective tissue is divided into 1) regular densities, 2) irregular densus, 3) elastic. Connective areola fabric These fabrics aredistributed and serve as universal packaging material among other fabrics. The functions of the areolarin connective tissue include the support and bonding of other tissues. It also helps defend the infection. When a body region is inflamed, the areolar tissue in theit dips the excess fluid like a sponge and the affected area swells and becomes swollen, a condition called edema. Adipose tissue or body fat fat: yellow adipose tissue in paraffin section with lipids washed out. This is the loose connective tissue made up of adipocytes. It is technically composed of about 80% fat. Its main role is to store energy in the form of lipids, although pillows and also isolates the body. The two types of adipose tissue are white adipose tissue (wat) and brown adipose tissue (BAT). Fat tissue is found in specific locations, called adipose deposits. Reticular Connective Fabric This fabric is reminiscent of the lovable connective tissue, but the only fibers in its matrix are the reticular fibers, which form a delicate network. The reticular tissue is restricted to certain sites in the body, such as the internal frames that can support the lymph nodes, spleen, and bone marrow. Dense regular connective tissue This consists of bundles of tightly packed collagen fibers running in the same direction. These collagen fibers are slightly wavy and can stretch a bit. With the strength of collagen, this fabric forms tendons, aponeurosis and ligaments. This tissue forms the fascia, which is a fibrous membrane that wraps around muscles, blood vessels, and nerves. Dense irregular fabric This has the same structural elements as dense regular fabric, but the bundles of collagen fibers are much thicker and irregularly arranged. This fabric is located in areas where tension is exerted from many different directions. It is part of the dermis area of the skin and in the joint capsules of the limbs. Elastic Connective Fabric The main fibers that make up this fabric are elastic in nature. These fibers allow the tissues to track after stretching. This is particularly seen in arterial blood vessels and in the walls of the bronchial tubes. Cartilage This is a flexible connective tissue found in many areas of the bodies of humans and other animals, including the joints between bones, rib cage, ear, nose, elbow, knee, ankle, bronchial tubes, and intervertebral discs. Cartilage is made up of specialized cells called condaroblasts and, unlike other connective tissues, cartilage does not contain blood vessels. Cartilage is classified into three types: 1) elastic cartilage, 2) hyaline cartilage, and 3) fibrocartilage, which differ in the relative sums of these three main components. Elastic Cartilage This is similar to hyaline cartilage but is more elastic in nature. Its function is to maintain the shape of the structure allowing flexibility. It is located in the outer ear (known as the auricular) and in the epiglottis. Hyaline Cartilage This is the most abundant of all cartilage body. Its matrix appears transparent or glassy when viewed under a microscope. It provides strong support while providing shock absorption pads; is an important part of the embryonic skeleton, the Costa Rican cartilage The ribs and cartilage of the nose, trachea and larynx. FIBROCARTYLAGE This is a mixture of hyaline cartilage and regular dense connective tissue. Since it is compressible and resists the tension well, there is the fibrocartilage where strong support and the ability to withstand intense pressure is required. It is found in the intervertebral discs of the bone vertebrae and meniscus of the knee. Bone tissue is also called bone tissue. Bone tissue is relatively hard and light in nature. It is mostly composed of calcium phosphate in the chemical arrangement called calcium hydroxapatite, which gives the bones their stiffness. It has a relatively high compressive force, but a poor tensile strength and a very low shear stress force. The hard outer layer of bones is composed of compact bone tissue, the so-called because of its gaps and minimal spaces. Its porosity is 5 ã ~ 30%. This tissue gives bones their smooth, white and solid appearance and represents 80% of the total bone mass of an adult skeleton. Filling the inside of the bone is the trabecular bone tissue (a porous network of the open cell also called erasing or spongy bone), which is composed of a network of elements of rods and plates that make the lighter of overall ornaments and allow the room for blood vessels and marrow. Blood This is considered a specialized form of connective tissue. Blood is a bodily fluid in animals that provides needed substances, such as nutrients and oxygen, to cells and carries metabolic waste products away from those cells. It is an atypical connective tissue as it does not bind, connect or network with cells of the body. It consists of blood cells and is surrounded by a non-flying fluid called plasma. plasma.

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