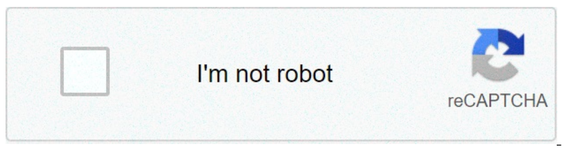

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Areolar connective tissue labeled

Areolar connective tissue histology labeled. Loose areolar connective tissue labeled. Areolar connective tissue labeled mast cells. Draw a labeled diagram of areolar connective tissue. Areolar connective tissue 400x labeled. Areolar connective tissue under microscope labeled. Draw a neat labeled diagram of areolar connective tissue. Areolar connective tissue labeled diagram.

The connective tissue provides support, binds together and protects the tissues and body organs. The connective tissue is composed of three main components: cells, protein fibers and a love amorous substance. Together the fibers and the ground substance are the extracellular matrix. Considering that other types of fabric (epithelium, muscle and nervous tissue) are largely consisting of cells, the extracellular matrix is the main component of most connective tissues. This chapter will concentrate on the basic types of connective tissue, while subsequent chapters examine specialized connective tissues (cartilage, bone and blood). The three types of connective tissue fibers are: collagen fibers - most are of type I collagen (plus protein plus protein in the body) traction resistance - resistance to stretching elastic fibers - contain elasticity and fibrillin elasticity - can be elongated, but Still, return to its reticular fibers of the original length - contain the support of type III collagen - the thin fiber network can be used different stains to display each type of fiber. The connective tissue is classified according to the characteristics of its cellular and extracellular components. The main criteria are the type of cells, arrangement and type of fiber and composition of the extracellular matrix. The loose connective tissue (areolable) has a rata and irregular network of collagen and elastic fibers suspended within a relatively large quantity of ground substance. The dense regular connective tissue is composed of type I collagen fibers oriented in the same direction. Provides traction resistance in one direction. Dense irregular connective tissue contains type collagen fibers. It provides a tensile strength in multiple directions. Embryonic connective tissue is formed during the development of the embryo. The mesenchyme develops in various connective tissues of the body. The mucoid connective tissue is a gelatinous substance found in the umbilical cord. H & E) The cells of the connective tissue H & E are usually divided into two types: fixed cells (or resident cells) - resident population of cells that develop and remain within the connective tissue. The fibroblasts, adipocytes (fat cells), macrophages, and mast cells are considered residents cells. Cells transitional (or wandering cells) - Leukocyte (white blood cells) that migrate from the blood stream into the connective tissue in response to inflammation or tissue damage. The fixed cells are normal components of connective tissue. Fibroblasts produce and maintain the extracellular matrix. They are the most common cell type of connective tissue. H & E H & E There are two types of adipose tissue: white fat - long-term storage of brown fat energy Heat generation (thermogenesis) White adipocytes are specialized for synthesis and conservation of triglycerides. White fat also works as a pillow for organs and to isolate the body. Brown adipocytes are specialized to generate heat. Newborns have a higher percentage than brown fat (5% of body weight) body) Adults, which gradually decreases with age. Macrophages are phagocytic cells that canicano and digest microbes, cellular debris and foreign substances. The monocytes develop in the bone marrow, circulate in the bloodstream and migrate into the connective tissue, where they differ in macrophages. H & E / AZAN The tree cells release molecules that dilate blood vessels and recruit more immune cells to a tree cell activation site. The edge of the edge of the Progenitor (Agranular) develop in the bone marrow, circulate in the bloodstream, and migrate into the connective tissue, where they proliferate and differentiate in mature shaft cells (Granular.) Special spots are needed to identify the cells of the Tree in connective tissue. Aldeide Fuchsin Transient cells are leukocytes (white blood cells) circulating in the bloodstream and migrate into connective tissue on sites of an immune response. These include neutrophils, eosinophils, basophilic, lymphocytes and monocytes. These cells are discussed more detail in the chapter on peripheral blood. Plasma cells are mature B lymphocytes that produce great quantities of antibodies. Antigens can plentiful everywhere can enter the body, like the gastrointestinal tract and the respiratory system. H & E The eosinophils are involved in many inflammatory processes, including parasitic infections, allergic diseases and asthma. The connective tissue is located throughout the body, providing support and absorption of impacts for fabrics and bones. Learning targets Distinguish between different types of connective tissue Key points Fibroblasts are cells that generate any connective tissue that the body needs, as they can move throughout the body and can be mitosis to create new tissues. The protein fibers work throughout the connective tissue, providing stability and support; They can be both collagen, elastic or reticular fibers. The Loose connective tissue is not particularly hard, but surrounds blood vessels and provides support to the internal organs. The fibrous connective tissue, which is composed of parallel beams of collagen fibers, is found in the dermis, tendons and ligaments. The Ialina cartilage forms the skeleton of the embryo before turning into a bone; It is located in the adult body at the tip of the nose and around the ends of long bones, where it prevents friction from the joints. Fibrocartilage is the strongest connective tissues; It is found in the body regions that experience large quantities of stress and require a high degree of impact absorption, as in the vertebrae. Chondro-control of the key terms: a cell that composes the tissue of the cartilage motor: having the power to move spontaneously fibroblasts: a cell found in the fabric that produces fibers, such as collagen connective tissues are composed of a matrix composed of living cells and a non-living substance, called ground substance. The land substance consists of an organic organic (usually a protein) and an inorganic substance (usually a mineral or water). The main cell of connective tissues is fibroblast, a cell of immature connective tissues which is not yet differentiated. This cell makes fibers found in almost all connective tissues. Fibroblasts are mobile, able to perform mitosis and can synthesize any connective tissue is necessary. Macrophages, lymphocytes, and occasionally leukocytes can be found in some of the tissues, while others may have specialized cells. The matrix in connective tissue gives the tissue its density. When a connective tissue has a high concentration of cells or fibers, it has a lower-density matrix proportionally. The organic portion or protein fibres, which are found in connective tissues are either collagen, elastic or reticolatory fibers. Collagen fibers provide strength to the tissue, preventing it from being torn or separated from surrounding tissues. Elastic fibres are made of protein elastin; This fiber can stretch to a half of its length, returning to the original size and shape. Elastic fibres provide flexibility to tissues. Reticolar fibres, the third type of protein fiber found in connective tissues, made up of thin collagen threads that form a fiber net to support the tissue and other organs to which it is connected. The loose connective tissue, also called the areolar connective tissue, has a sampling of all components of a connective tissue. The loose connective tissue has some fibroblasts, although macrophages are also present. Collagen fibers are relatively large and spot a light pink, while elastic fibers are thin and dark blue spot to black. The space between the formed elements of the fabric is filled with the matrix. The material in the connective fabric gives it a free consistency similar to a cotton ball that has been torn apart. The loose connective tissue is located around each blood vessel, helping to keep the ship in place. The fabric is also located around and between most organs of the body. In summary, the wing fabric is hard, but flexible, and includes membranes. Figure \ (\ PageNex {1} \): loose connective tissue: loose connective tissue is composed of woven collagen and elastic fibers. The fibers and other components of the connective tissue matrix are secreted by fibroblasts. Fibrosis connective tissues contain large amounts of collagen fibers and few cells or matric material. Fibers can be arranged irregularly or regularly with wires aligned in parallel. The irregular fibrous connective tissues are found in areas of the body where stress occurs from all directions, such as skin dermis. The regular fibrous connective tissue is found in the tendons (which connect theto the bones) and the ligaments (linking the bones to the bones). Figure (page -dex {1}): fibrous connective tissue: fibrous connective tissue from the tendon has collagen fiber wires aligned in parallel. This agreement helps the IL resist the tension that occurs from all directions. Cartilage is a connective tissue. The cells, called chondrocytes (temperature cartilage cells), make the matrix and fibers of the tissue. The chondrocytes are found in the spaces inside the fabric called “launae”. A cartilage with few collagen and elastic fibers is the ialine cartilage. The gaps are randomly spread throughout the tissue and the matrix takes on a milky look or scrubbed with routine stains. The sharks have cartilage skeletons, like almost the entire human skeleton during some pre-birth phases. A residue of this cartilage persists in the outer part of the human nose. Ialine cartilage is also found at the ends of long bones, reducing friction and cushioning the joints of these bones. Figure \(\PageIndex{1}\): Ialina cartilage: The ialine cartilage consists of a matrix with cells called chondrocytes (see here) embedded in it. Condrocytes exist in the cavities in the matrix called lacunae. Elastic cartilage has a large amount of elastic fibers, giving it a great flexibility. The ears of most vertebrate animals contain this cartilage, as do the portions of the larynx, or the vocal box. On the contrary, fibrocartilage contains a large amount of collagen fibers, giving the tissue a huge force. Fibrocartilage includes intervertebral discs in vertebrate animals, which have to endure a huge amount of stress. Cartilage can also turn from one type to another. For example, the ialine cartilage found in mobile joints, such as knee and shoulder, often gets damaged due to age or trauma. The damaged ialine cartilage is replaced by fibrocartilage, resulting in “stiff” joints. The joints.