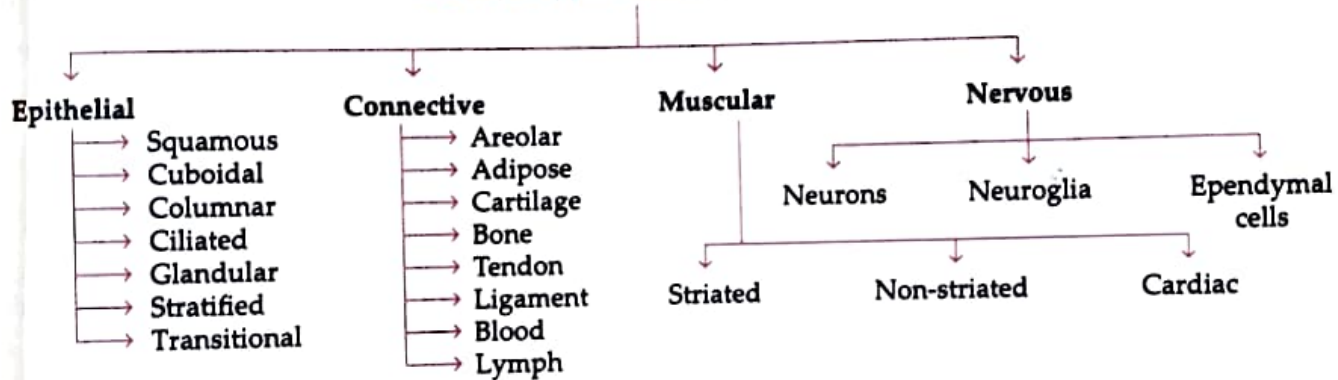
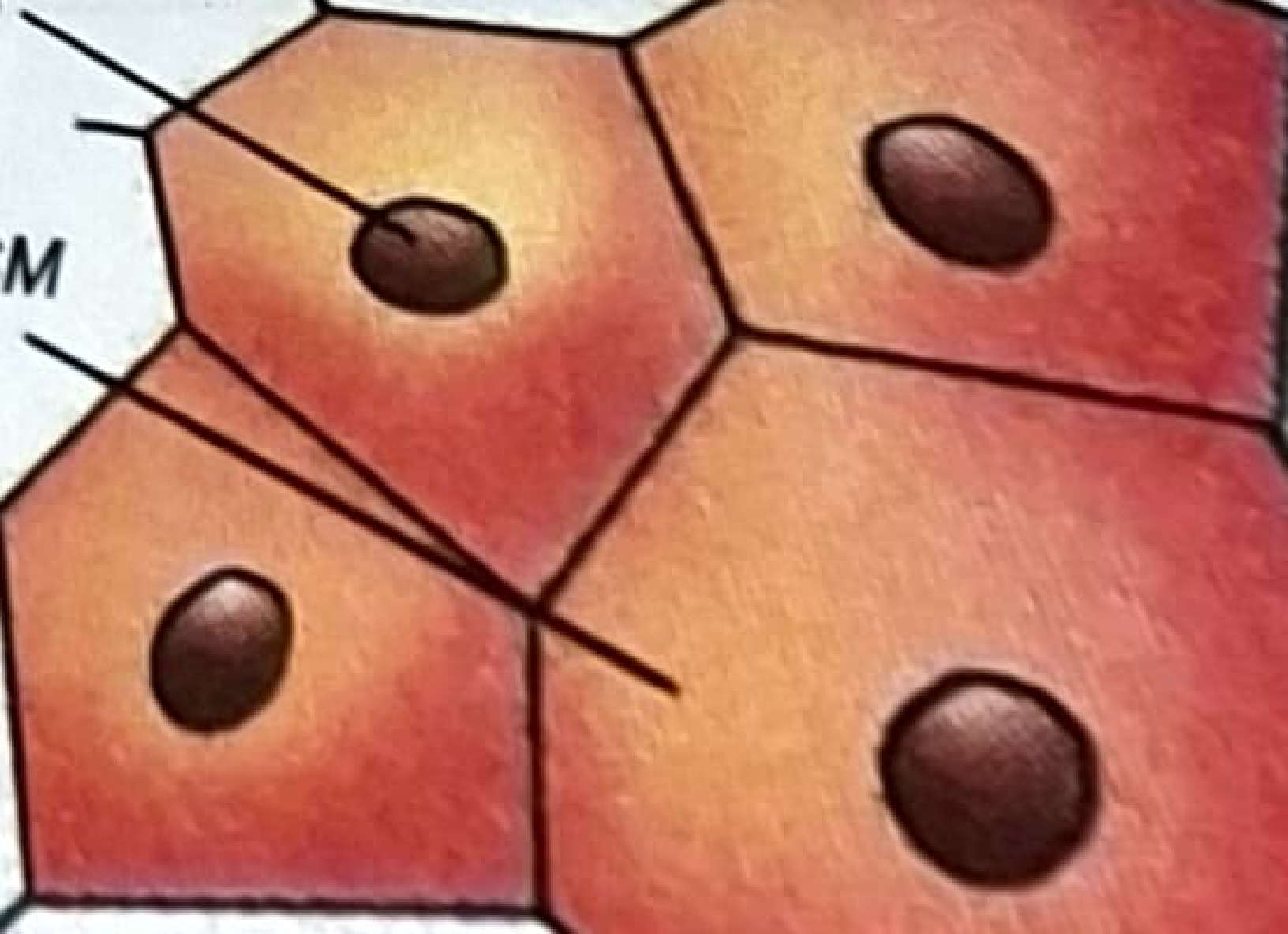
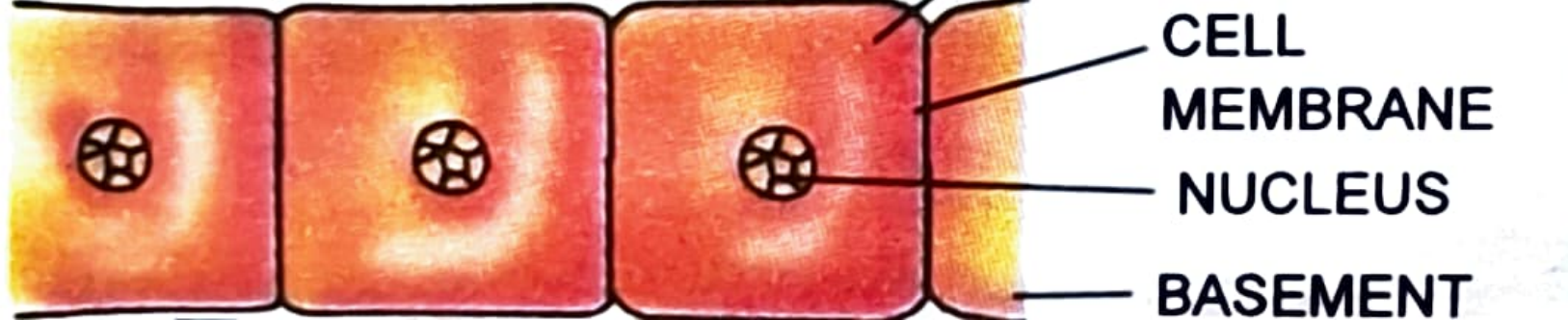


Table 8. Types of Animal tissues







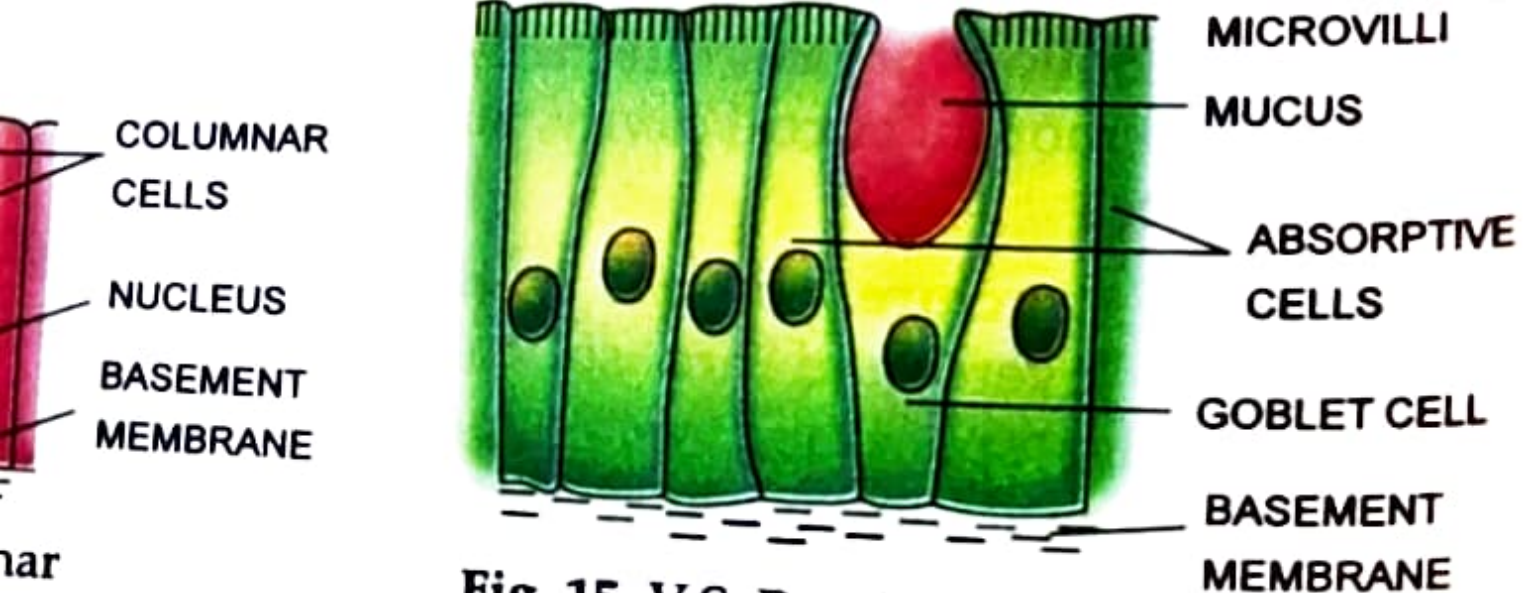


Fig. 15. V.S. Brush-bordered columnar epithelium.

Table 9. Differences between stratified epithelium and transitional epithelium.

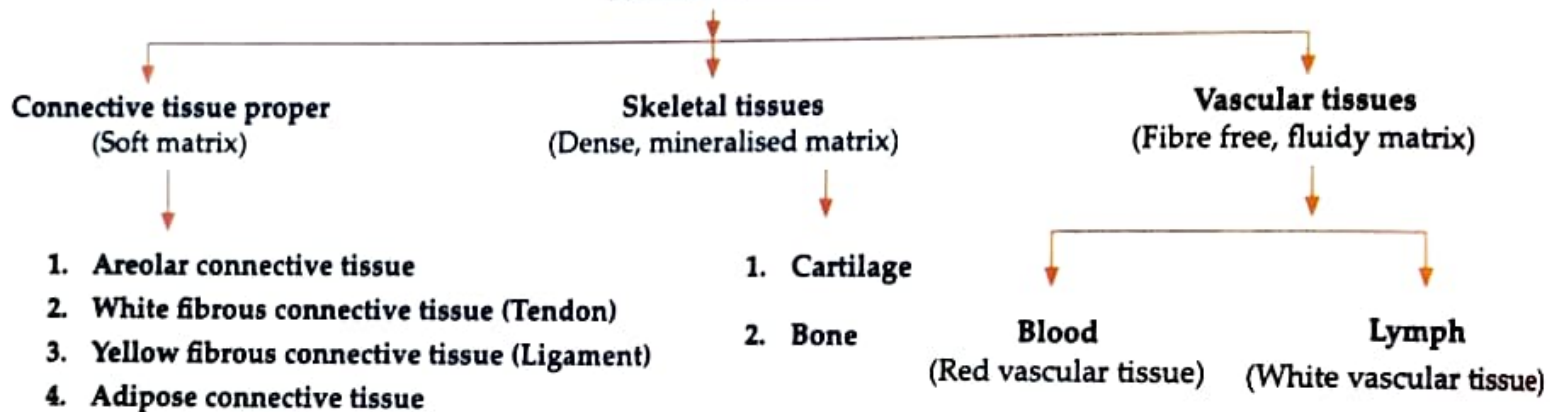
Characters	Stratified epithelium	Transitional epithelium
1. Number of layers	More (5-8).	Less (4-5).
2. Stretching power	Less stretchable.	More stretchable.
3. Basement membrane	Present.	Absent.
4. Occurrence	Forms epidermis of skin of tetrapods, in tongue, mouth cavity and oesophagus.	Found in ureters and urinary bladder .
5. Function	Protects from mechanical wear and tear, entry of germs and loss of water from body.	Helps in dilation of urinary bladder to store urine .

Characters	Simple Epithelial Tissue	Compound Epithelial Tissue
1. Number of Layers	One layered, so called unilaminar .	Many layered, so called multilaminar
2. Position	Found in areas with less wear and tear <i>e.g.</i> lining of blood vessels.	Found in areas with more wear and tear <i>e.g.</i> skin
3. Function	Secretion, absorption, etc.	Mainly protective.

three types (Table 11).

Table 11. Types of connective tissues.

Connective tissues



Types of cells	Structure	Function
1. Fibrocytes	Oval-shaped, give cytoplasmic processes.	Form the fibres.
2. Histiocytes (Macrophages)	Large sized and amoeboid.	Act as phagocytes.
3. Mast cells (Mechanocytes)	Oval-shaped.	Secrete matrix.

Characters	White Fibres	Yellow Fibres
1. Appearance	These are thinner, unbranched and wavy.	These are thicker, branched and straight.
2. Arrangement	These occur in bundles.	Occur singly.
3. Chemistry	Of collagen protein.	Of elastin protein.
4. Function	Provide strength.	Provide elasticity.

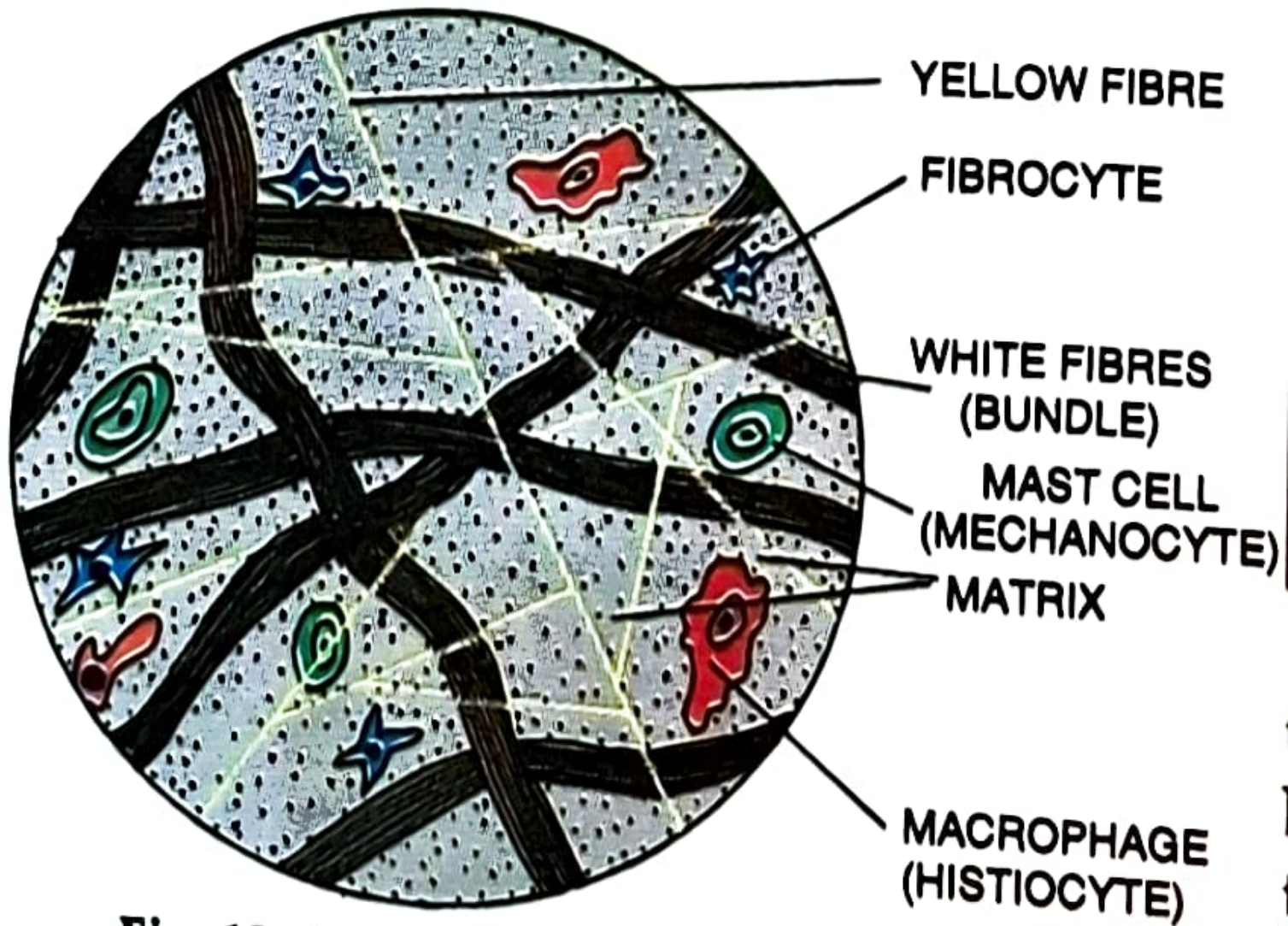


Fig. 19. Areolar connective tissue.