

A&P Key Terms

04 Tissue

Level of

Organization

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Published 2015

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4. Chapter: A&P Key Terms 04 Tissue Level of Organization

1. A&P Key Terms 04 Tissue Level of Organization Questions

<u>adipocytes</u>	lipid storage cells
<u>adipose tissue</u>	specialized areolar tissue rich in stored fat
<u>anchoring junction</u>	mechanically attaches adjacent cells to each other or to the basement membrane
<u>apical</u>	that part of a cell or tissue which, in general, faces an open space
<u>apocrine secretion</u>	release of a substance along with the apical portion of the cell
<u>apoptosis</u>	programmed cell death
<u>areolar tissue</u>	(also, loose connective tissue) a type of connective tissue proper that shows little specialization with cells dispersed in the matrix
<u>astrocyte</u>	star-shaped cell in the central nervous system that regulates ions and uptake and/or breakdown of some neurotransmitters and contributes to the formation of the blood-brain barrier
<u>atrophy</u>	loss of mass and function
<u>basal lamina</u>	thin extracellular layer that lies underneath epithelial cells and separates them from other tissues
<u>basement membrane</u>	in epithelial tissue, a thin layer of fibrous material that anchors the epithelial tissue to the underlying connective tissue; made up of the basal lamina and reticular lamina
<u>cardiac muscle</u>	heart muscle, under involuntary control, composed of striated cells that attach to form fibers, each cell contains a single nucleus, contracts autonomously
<u>cell junction</u>	point of cell-to-cell contact that connects one cell to another in a tissue
<u>chondrocytes</u>	cells of the cartilage
<u>clotting</u>	also called coagulation; complex process by which blood components form a plug to stop bleeding
<u>collagen fiber</u>	flexible fibrous proteins that give connective tissue tensile strength
<u>connective tissue membrane</u>	connective tissue that encapsulates organs and lines movable joints

<u>connective tissue proper</u>	connective tissue containing a viscous matrix, fibers, and cells.
<u>connective tissue</u>	type of tissue that serves to hold in place, connect, and integrate the body's organs and systems
<u>cutaneous membrane</u>	skin; epithelial tissue made up of a stratified squamous epithelial cells that cover the outside of the body
<u>dense connective tissue</u>	connective tissue proper that contains many fibers that provide both elasticity and protection
<u>ectoderm</u>	outermost embryonic germ layer from which the epidermis and the nervous tissue derive
<u>elastic cartilage</u>	type of cartilage, with elastin as the major protein, characterized by rigid support as well as elasticity
<u>elastic fiber</u>	fibrous protein within connective tissue that contains a high percentage of the protein elastin that allows the fibers to stretch and return to original size
<u>endocrine gland</u>	groups of cells that release chemical signals into the intercellular fluid to be picked up and transported to their target organs by blood
<u>endoderm</u>	innermost embryonic germ layer from which most of the digestive system and lower respiratory system derive
<u>endothelium</u>	tissue that lines vessels of the lymphatic and cardiovascular system, made up of a simple squamous epithelium
<u>epithelial membrane</u>	epithelium attached to a layer of connective tissue
<u>epithelial tissue</u>	type of tissue that serves primarily as a covering or lining of body parts, protecting the body; it also functions in absorption, transport, and secretion
<u>exocrine gland</u>	group of epithelial cells that secrete substances through ducts that open to the skin or to internal body surfaces that lead to the exterior of the body
<u>fibroblast</u>	most abundant cell type in connective tissue, secretes protein fibers and matrix into the extracellular space
<u>fibrocartilage</u>	tough form of cartilage, made of thick bundles of collagen fibers embedded in chondroitin sulfate ground substance
<u>fibrocyte</u>	less active form of fibroblast

<u>fluid connective tissue</u>	specialized cells that circulate in a watery fluid containing salts, nutrients, and dissolved proteins
<u>gap junction</u>	allows cytoplasmic communications to occur between cells
<u>goblet cell</u>	unicellular gland found in columnar epithelium that secretes mucous
<u>ground substance</u>	fluid or semi-fluid portion of the matrix
<u>histamine</u>	chemical compound released by mast cells in response to injury that causes vasodilation and endothelium permeability
<u>histology</u>	microscopic study of tissue architecture, organization, and function
<u>holocrine secretion</u>	release of a substance caused by the rupture of a gland cell, which becomes part of the secretion
<u>hyaline cartilage</u>	most common type of cartilage, smooth and made of short collagen fibers embedded in a chondroitin sulfate ground substance
<u>inflammation</u>	response of tissue to injury
<u>lacunae</u>	(singular: lacuna) small spaces in bone or cartilage tissue that cells occupy
<u>lamina propria</u>	areolar connective tissue underlying a mucous membrane
<u>loose connective tissue</u>	(also, areolar tissue) type of connective tissue proper that shows little specialization with cells dispersed in the matrix
<u>matrix</u>	extracellular material which is produced by the cells embedded in it, containing ground substance and fibers
<u>merocrine secretion</u>	release of a substance from a gland via exocytosis
<u>mesenchymal cell</u>	adult stem cell from which most connective tissue cells are derived
<u>mesenchyme</u>	embryonic tissue from which connective tissue cells derive
<u>mesoderm</u>	middle embryonic germ layer from which connective tissue, muscle tissue, and some epithelial tissue derive

<u>mesothelium</u>	simple squamous epithelial tissue which covers the major body cavities and is the epithelial portion of serous membranes
<u>mucous connective tissue</u>	specialized loose connective tissue present in the umbilical cord
<u>mucous gland</u>	group of cells that secrete mucous, a thick, slippery substance that keeps tissues moist and acts as a lubricant
<u>mucous membrane</u>	tissue membrane that is covered by protective mucous and lines tissue exposed to the outside environment
<u>muscle tissue</u>	type of tissue that is capable of contracting and generating tension in response to stimulation; produces movement.
<u>myelin</u>	layer of lipid inside some neuroglial cells that wraps around the axons of some neurons
<u>myocyte</u>	muscle cells
<u>necrosis</u>	accidental death of cells and tissues
<u>nervous tissue</u>	type of tissue that is capable of sending and receiving impulses through electrochemical signals.
<u>neuroglia</u>	supportive neural cells
<u>neuron</u>	excitable neural cell that transfer nerve impulses
<u>oligodendrocyte</u>	neuroglial cell that produces myelin in the brain
<u>parenchyma</u>	functional cells of a gland or organ, in contrast with the supportive or connective tissue of a gland or organ
<u>primary union</u>	edges of a wound are close enough together to promote healing without the use of stitches to hold them close
<u>pseudostratified columnar epithelium</u>	tissue that consists of a single layer of irregularly shaped and sized cells that give the appearance of multiple layers; found in ducts of certain glands and the upper respiratory tract
<u>reticular fiber</u>	fine fibrous protein, made of collagen subunits, which cross-link to form supporting "nets" within connective tissue
<u>reticular lamina</u>	matrix containing collagen and elastin secreted by connective tissue; a component of the basement membrane

	membrane
<u>reticular tissue</u>	type of loose connective tissue that provides a supportive framework to soft organs, such as lymphatic tissue, spleen, and the liver
<u>Schwann cell</u>	neuroglial cell that produces myelin in the peripheral nervous system
<u>secondary union</u>	wound healing facilitated by wound contraction
<u>serous gland</u>	group of cells within the serous membrane that secrete a lubricating substance onto the surface
<u>serous membrane</u>	type of tissue membrane that lines body cavities and lubricates them with serous fluid
<u>simple columnar epithelium</u>	tissue that consists of a single layer of column-like cells; promotes secretion and absorption in tissues and organs
<u>simple cuboidal epithelium</u>	tissue that consists of a single layer of cube-shaped cells; promotes secretion and absorption in ducts and tubules
<u>simple squamous epithelium</u>	tissue that consists of a single layer of flat scale-like cells; promotes diffusion and filtration across surface
<u>skeletal muscle</u>	usually attached to bone, under voluntary control, each cell is a fiber that is multinucleated and striated
<u>smooth muscle</u>	under involuntary control, moves internal organs, cells contain a single nucleus, are spindle-shaped, and do not appear striated; each cell is a fiber
<u>stratified columnar epithelium</u>	tissue that consists of two or more layers of column-like cells, contains glands and is found in some ducts
<u>stratified cuboidal epithelium</u>	tissue that consists of two or more layers of cube-shaped cells, found in some ducts
<u>stratified squamous epithelium</u>	tissue that consists of multiple layers of cells with the most apical being flat scale-like cells; protects surfaces from abrasion
<u>striation</u>	alignment of parallel actin and myosin filaments which form a banded pattern
<u>supportive connective tissue</u>	type of connective tissue that provides strength to the body and protects soft tissue

<u>synovial membrane</u>	connective tissue membrane that lines the cavities of freely movable joints, producing synovial fluid for lubrication
<u>tight junction</u>	forms an impermeable barrier between cells
<u>tissue membrane</u>	thin layer or sheet of cells that covers the outside of the body, organs, and internal cavities
<u>tissue</u>	group of cells that are similar in form and perform related functions
<u>totipotent</u>	embryonic cells that have the ability to differentiate into any type of cell and organ in the body
<u>transitional epithelium</u>	form of stratified epithelium found in the urinary tract, characterized by an apical layer of cells that change shape in response to the presence of urine
<u>vasodilation</u>	widening of blood vessels
<u>wound contraction</u>	process whereby the borders of a wound are physically drawn together