Key

Tissue Organization

1) Why is the connective tissue under epithelial tissue so important?
   It provides nutrients & removes waste from epithelial tissue.

2) What is keratin and what does it do?
   - Protein
   - Waterproofs, helps with temperature regulation, & moisture retention

3) Where is transitional epithelium found and what is special about this type of epithelial tissue?
   • Parts of the renal system
   • It allows the tissue to stretch
     ↳ Bubble shaped cells stretch to squamous

4) What is a goblet cell and what does it secrete?
   • Unicellular Exocrine Duct
   • Secretes mucin

5) Endocrine glands release their products... (hormones) inside the body (blood stream)

6) Exocrine glands release their products outside the body. Unicellular exocrine glands are made up of one cell while multicellular exocrine glands are composed of many cells.

7) How does the process of regeneration work for stratified squamous epithelium?

- New cells form through mitosis @ the basal layer
  ↳ CT provides blood flow (nutrients)
- As metoblic activity ↓, cells change shape due to loss of cytoplasm
  + Apical layer = Squamous
  + Basal layer = cuboidal/columnar
- Cells move towards the apical side as new ones form at the basal layer
- Old/dead surface layer (apical) cells are removed through normal mechanical & chemical stress