

# Tissues

## Animal Tissues

# Animal Tissues Types:

Connective  
Tissues

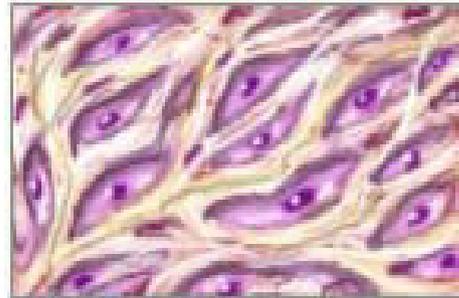
Epithelial Tissues

Muscle Tissues

Nervous Tissues

## Animal Tissues

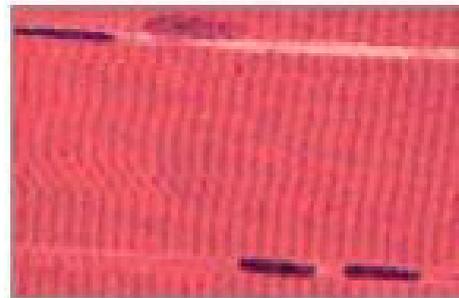
Four types of tissue



Connective tissue



Epithelial tissue



Muscle tissue



Nervous tissue

# Connective Tissues Types:

Tendons

Bone

Blood

Adipose  
Tissues

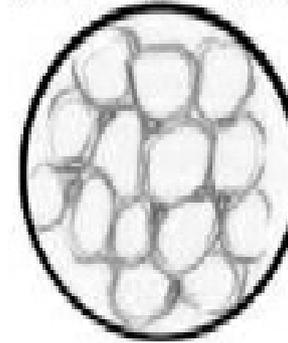
Aerolar  
Tissues

## Types Of Connective Tissues

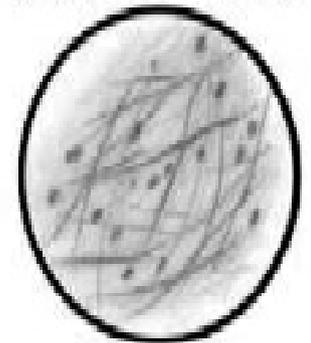
Dense  
Connective Tissue



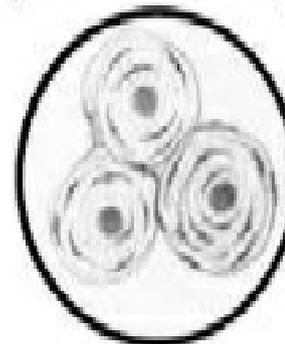
Adipose Tissue  
(Connective Tissue)



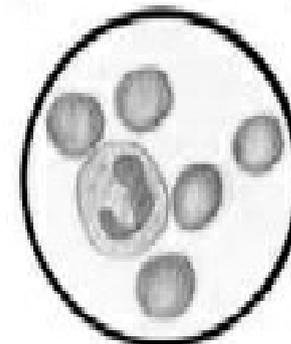
Areolar Tissue  
(Connective Tissue)



Compact Bone  
(Connective Tissue)



Blood  
(Connective Tissue)

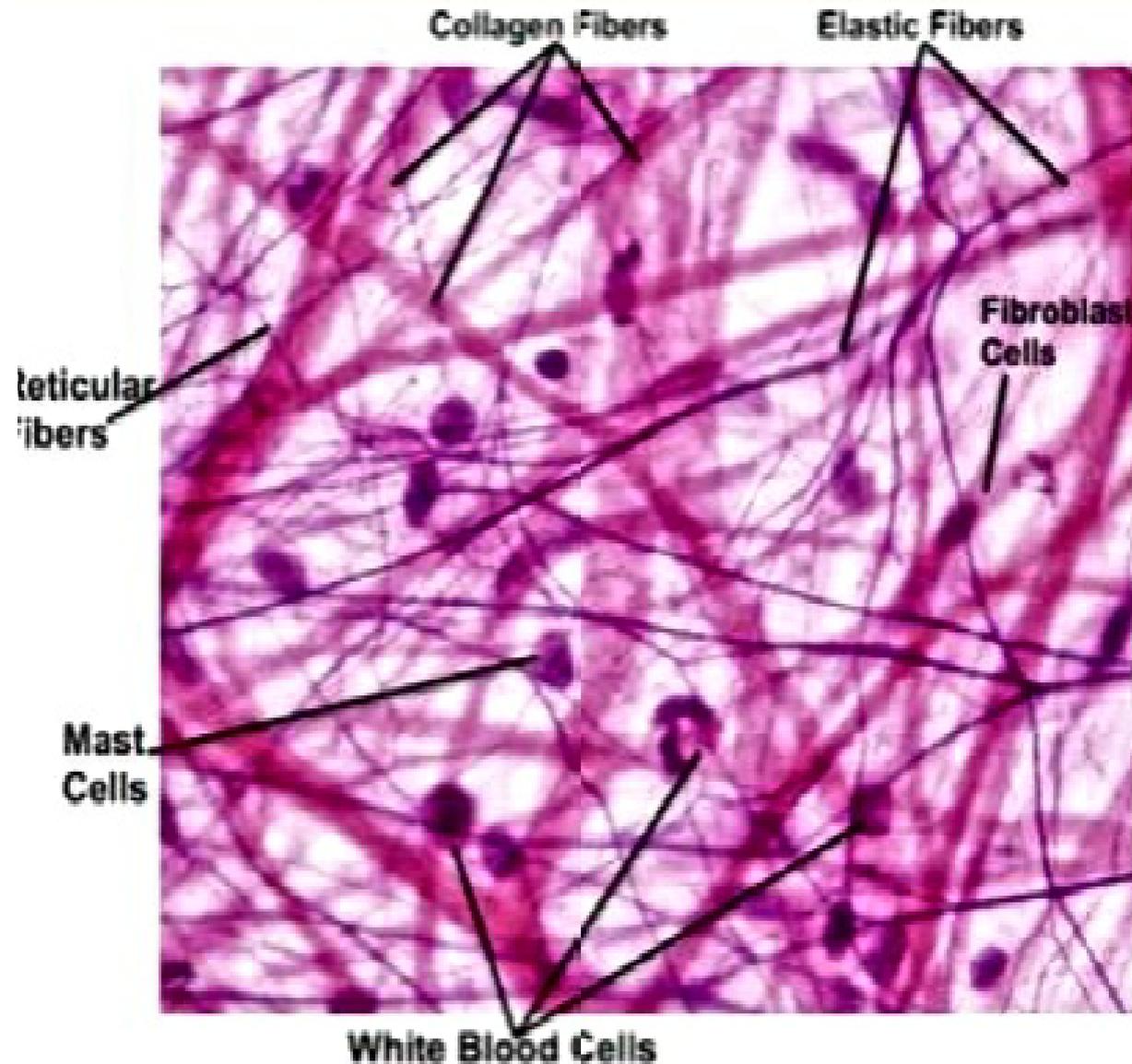


# Aerolar Tissues

## Aerolar Tissues

Functions of Aerolar tissue:

- (i) It helps in supporting internal organs.
- (ii) It helps in repairing the tissues of the skin and muscles.



Connective Tissue

# Adipose Tissues

## # Function

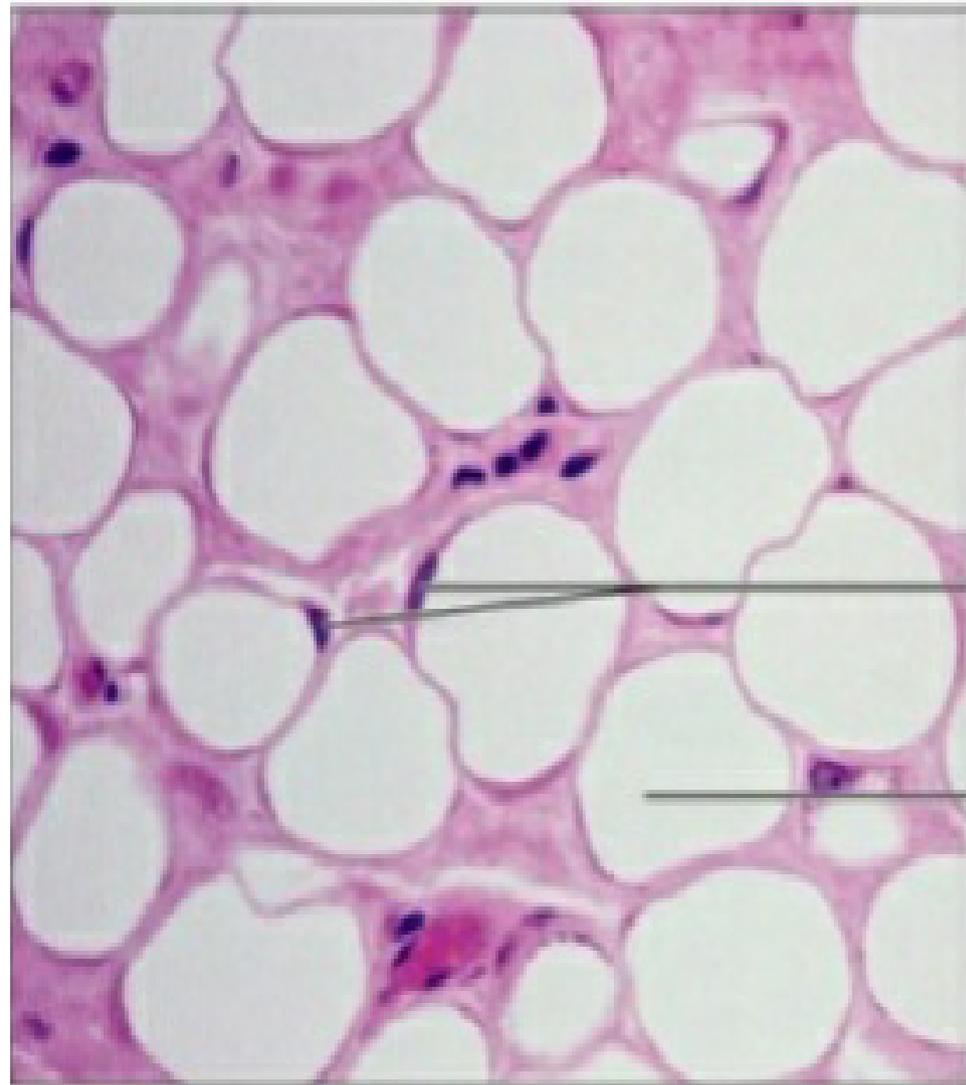
Provides reserve food fuel.

Insulation Against Heat loss.

Supports & Protects Organs.

**Location:** under skin , around Kidney & Eyeballs, Abdomen, Breasts.

## Adipose Tissues



Nuclei of fat cells

Vacuole containing fat droplet

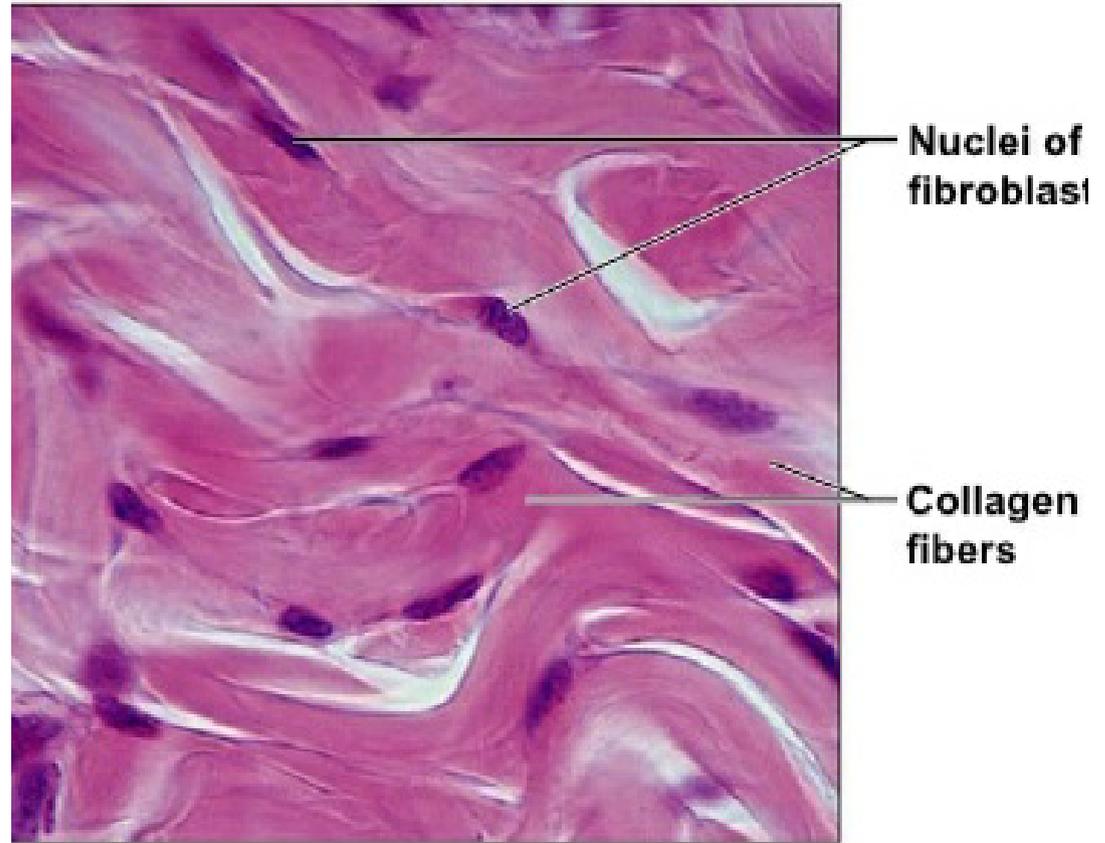
# Tendon Tissues

**Structure-**  
Collagen fibres,  
Elastic fibres,  
major cell type-  
Fibroblasts.

**Function-** Attaches  
Muscle to Muscle,  
Muscle to Bone,  
Bone to Bone.

**Location-** Tendons,  
Ligaments.

## Tendons



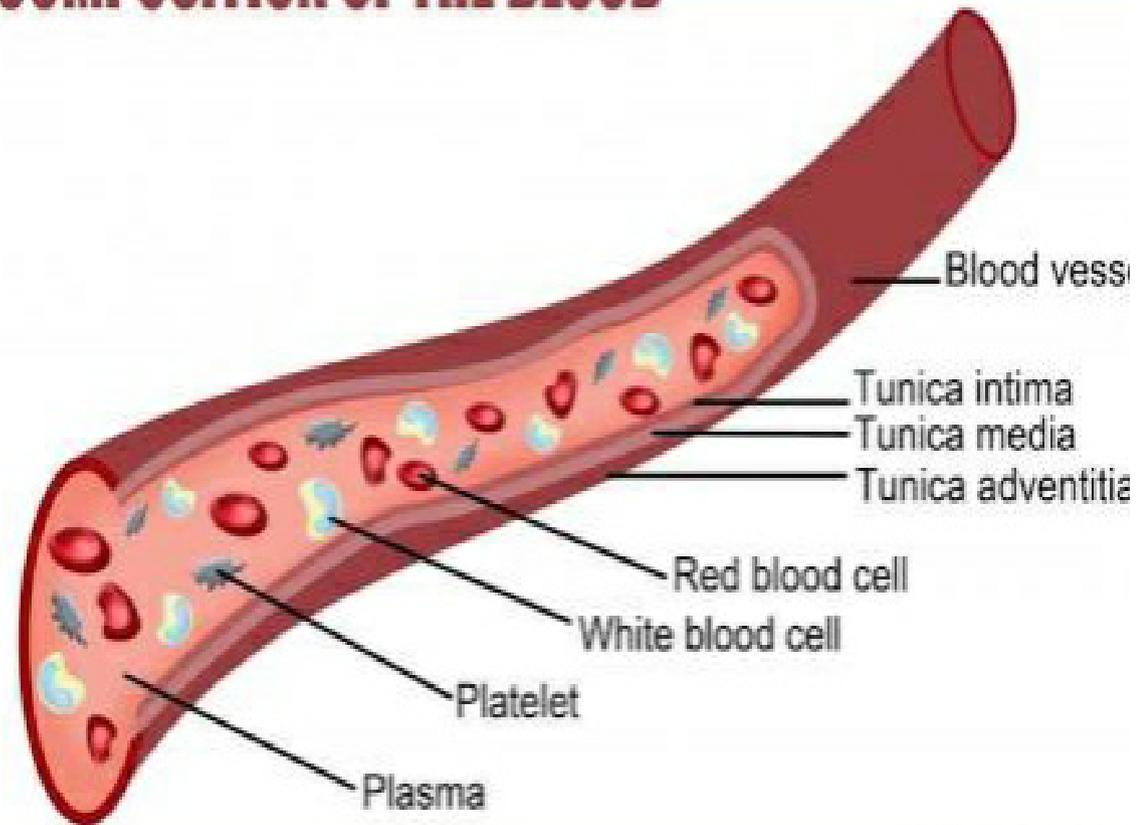
# Blood Tissue

**Structure-** Fluid or Plasma Matrix (Red & White blood cells).

**Function-** Transportation of Oxygen, Carbon dioxide, Nutrients, Wastes & Other substances.

**Location-** Inside Blood Cell.

## Blood Tissue



# Bone Tissues

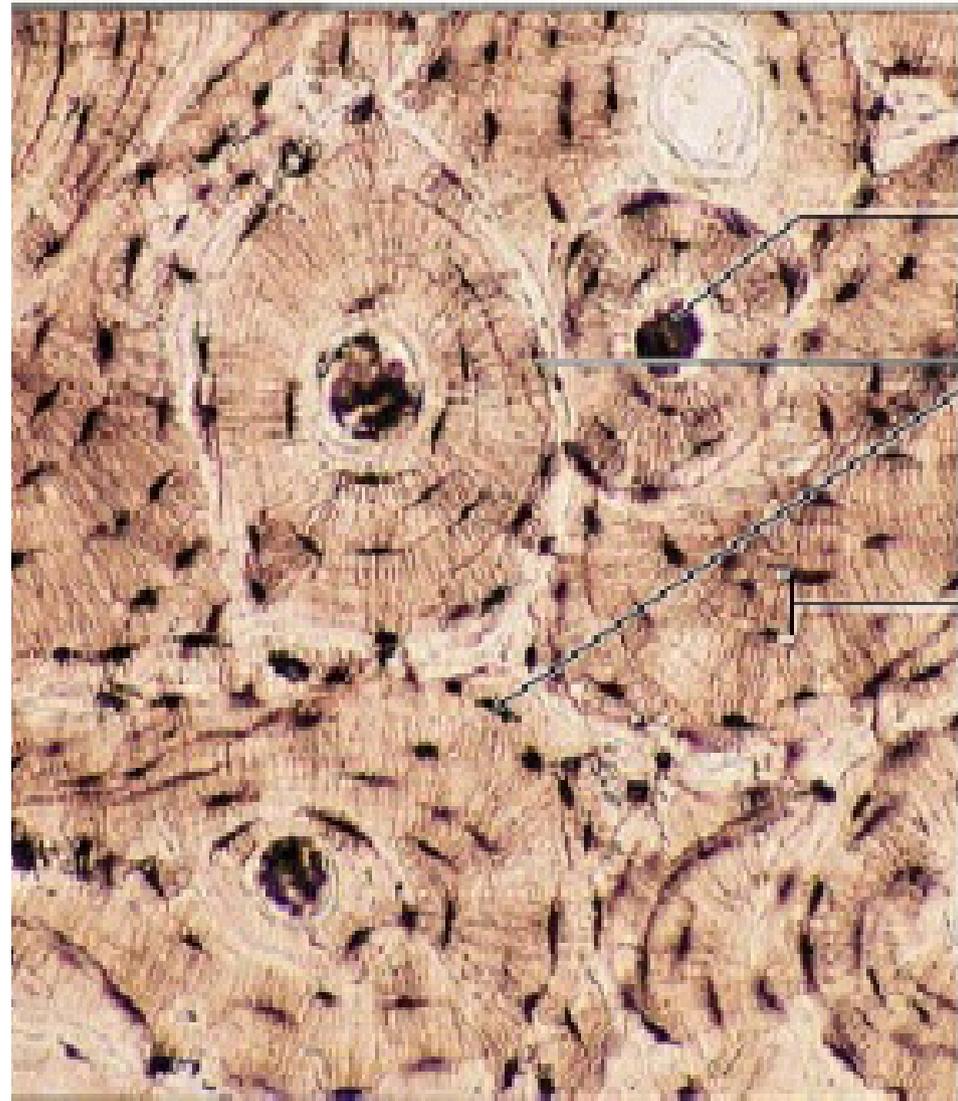
**Structure-** Hard, Calcium matrix shape with collagen fibres.

**Function-** Structural strength, support & Protection.

Stores calcium, minerals, fat & Marrow.

**Location-** Bones

## Bone Tissue



Central canal

Lacunae

Lamella

# Cartilage Tissues

## Structure-

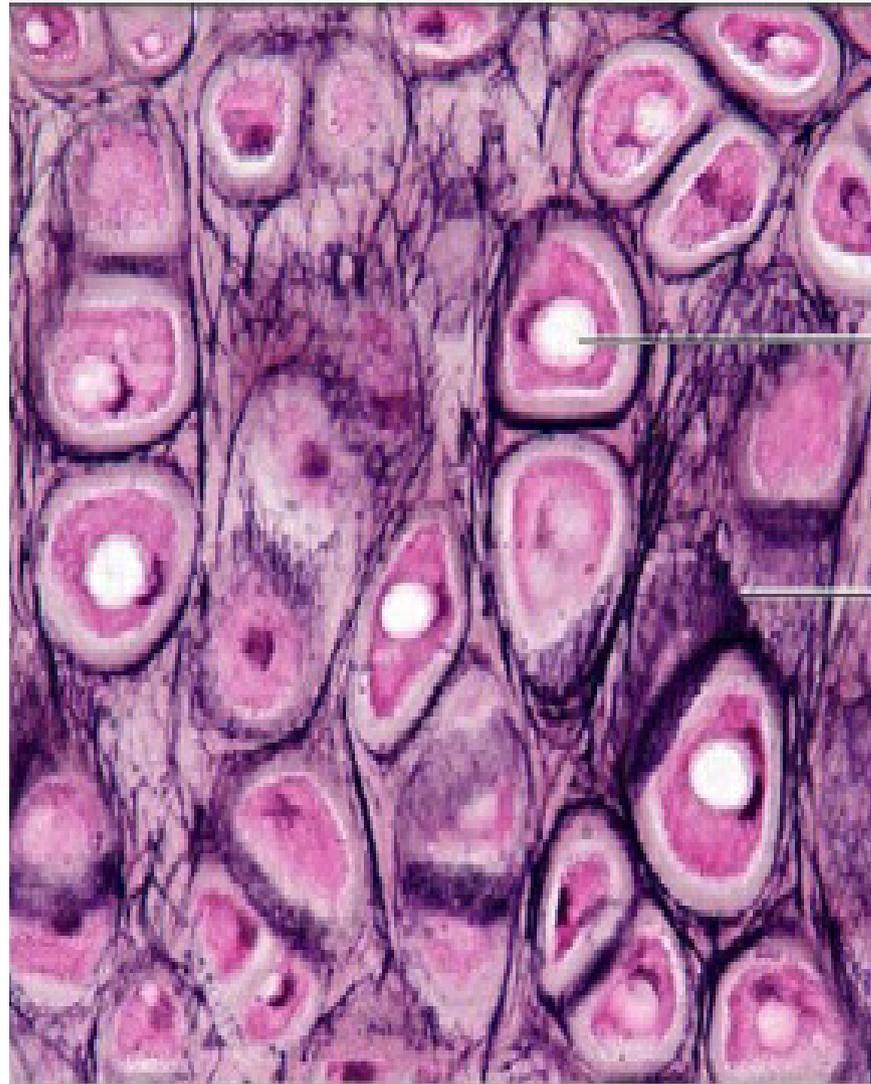
Amorphous solids with collagen fibres,

Special type of skeletal muscle.

Function- Reinforce & support, compressive stress resistance.

Location- Nose, Ear, Trachea, ribs, larynx.

## Cartilage Tissue



Chondrocyt  
in lacuna

Matrix

# Muscle Tissues

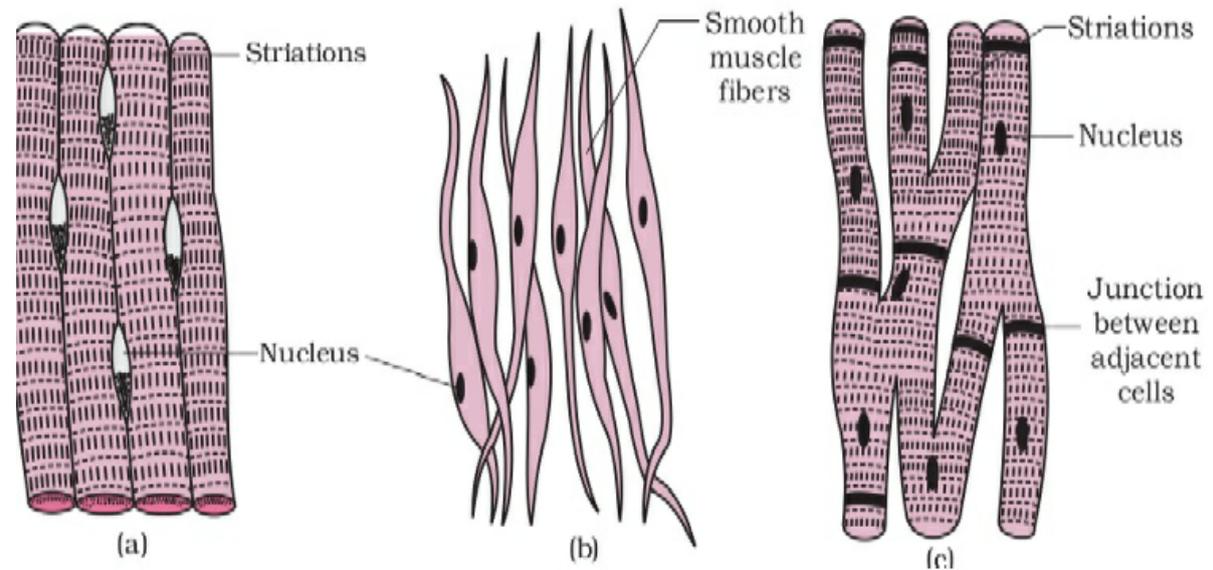
Three types of Muscle Tissue

# Skeletal Muscle or Striated Muscle.

# Smooth or Unstriated muscle.

# Cardiac Muscle

## Muscle Tissue



Striated  
Muscle

Unstriated  
Muscle

Cardiac  
Muscle

# Difference between Striated, Unstriated Muscle

## Striated

- **Structure**- Cylindrical shape cell, Ends are blunt.
- **Location**- Hands, legs, Tongue.
- Cells are multi-nucleate.
- Cells are non smooth,& unbranched.

## Unstriated

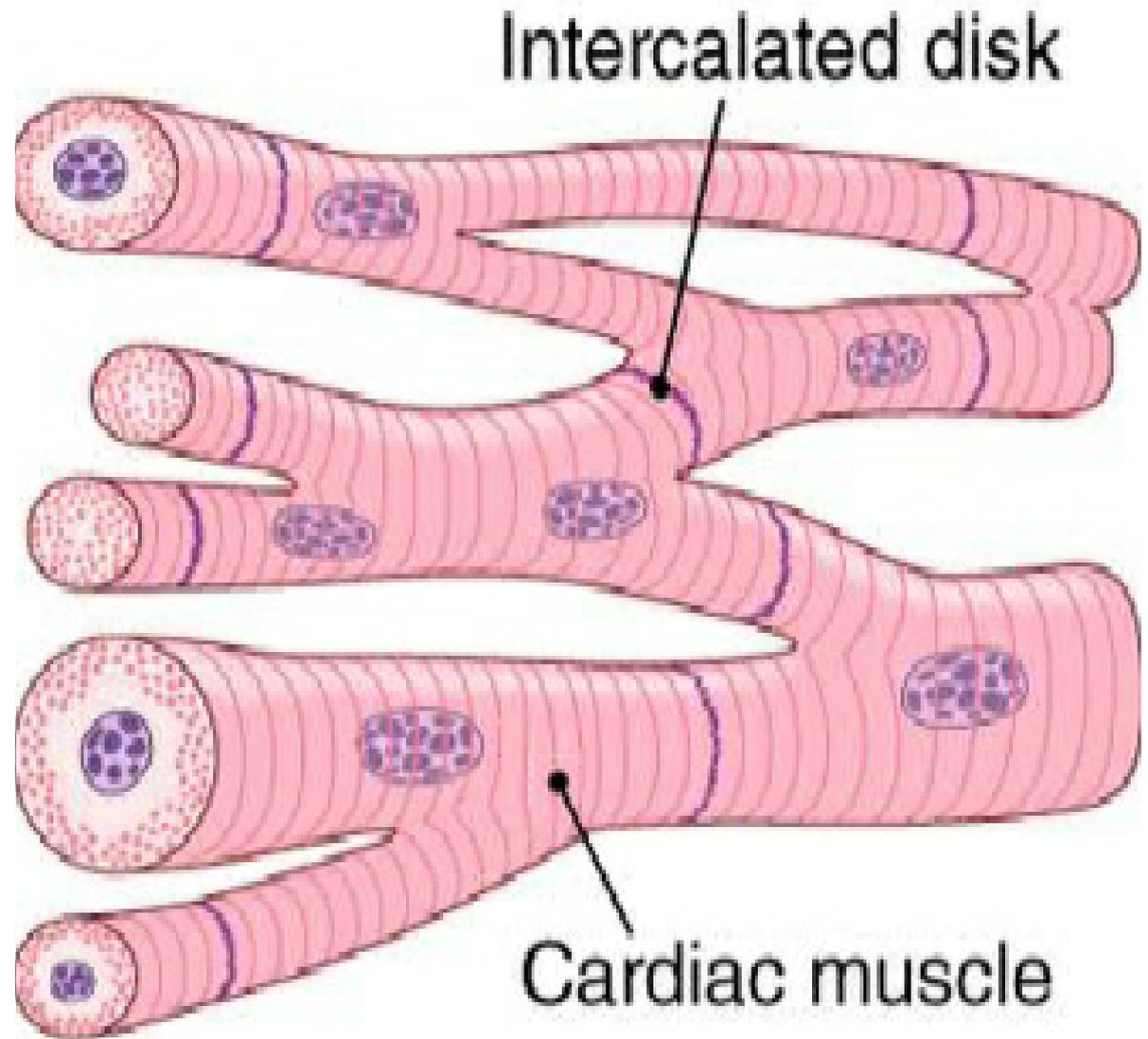
- **Structure**- long Tubular shape, Ends are tapered.
- **Location**- Alimentary canal.
- Cells are uni nucleate.
- Cells are smooth,& unbranched.

# Cardiac Muscles

**Structure-**  
Cylindrical,  
Branched & Uni-  
nucleate.

**Function-** Controls  
Contraction &  
Relaxation of the  
heart, Involuntary  
Muscles,

**Location-** Heart



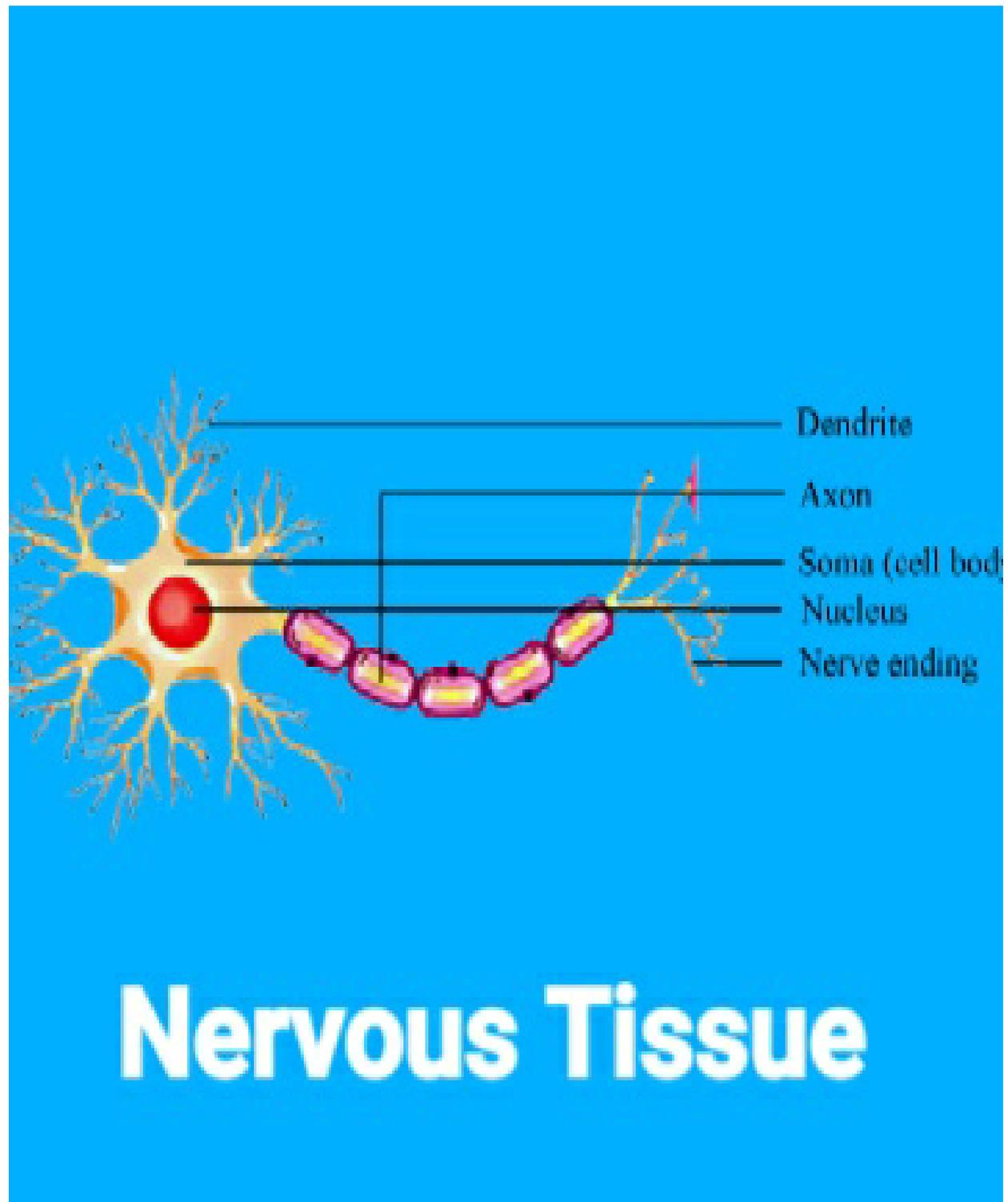
Cardiac Muscle Tissue

# Nerve Tissue

**Structure** - Neuron cell

**Function**- Transmits Nerve Impulse  
Signals inside body,  
Helps in Control and coordination of various body functions.

**Location**- Brain,  
Spinal cord, nerves.



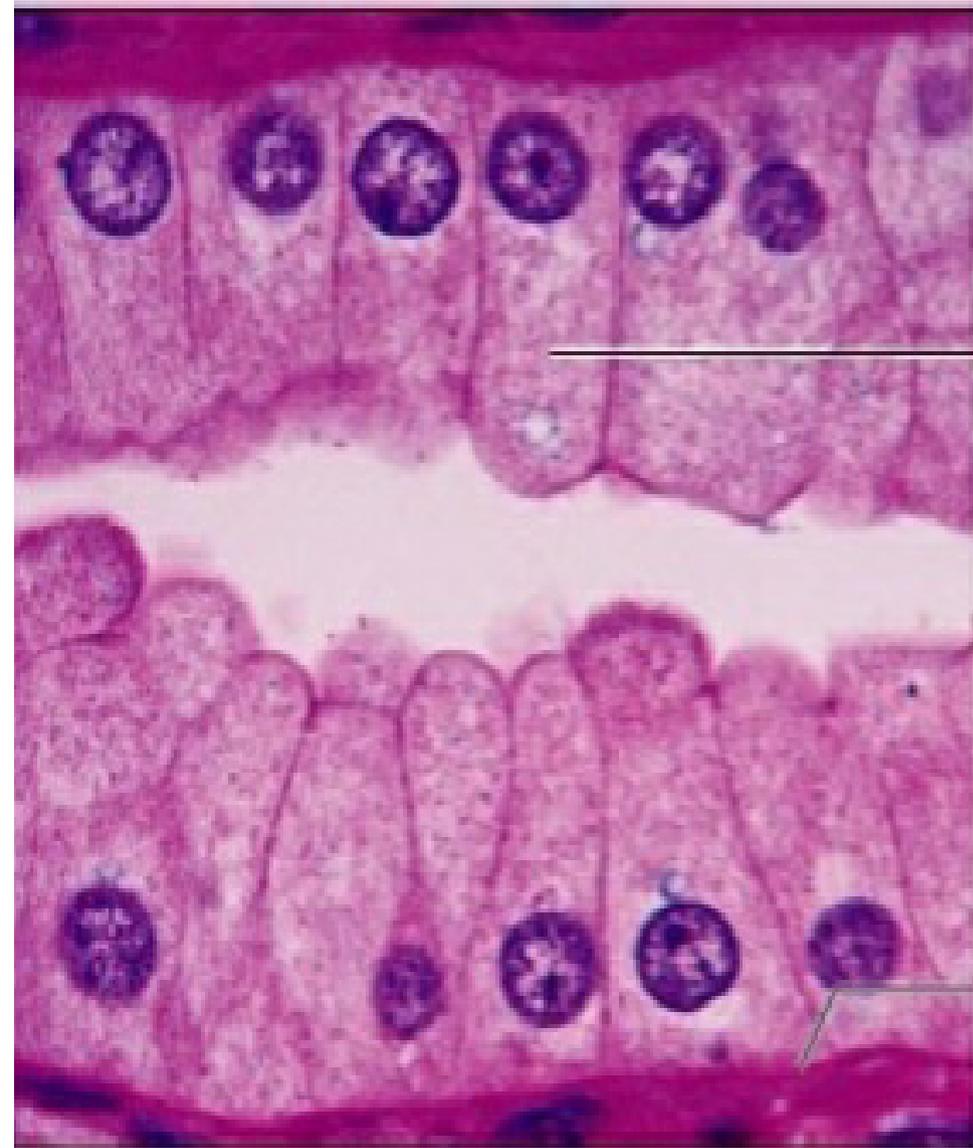
# Epithelial Tissue

**Structure-** Tall cells with oval nuclei, contain mucus secreting glands.

**Function-** Inner lining, Absorbtion.

**Location-** Stomach, Alimentary canal, bronchi, Kidney.

## Epithelial Tissue



Simple columnar epithelial cell

Basemen  
membran

Location- Stomach