

# Tissue And Tissue System

== Types == 89598e2e4a multipotent stromal cell (mesenchymal stem cell) 89598e2e4a stroma of thyroid gland 89598e2e4a It is sometimes defined by what it is not – such as "nonepithelial, extraskelatal mesenchyme exclusive of the reticuloendothelial system and glia". 89598e2e4a Nervous tissue is made up of different types of neurons, all of which have an axon. An axon is the long stem-like part of the cell that sends action potentials to the next cell. Bundles of axons make up the nerves in the PNS and tracts in the CNS. 89598e2e4a stroma of thymus 89598e2e4a

Connective tissue connective tissue and dense connective tissue) and special connective tissue (including supportive connective tissue and fluid connective tissue). Loose and dense Connective tissue is biological tissue that is found in between other tissues in the body. Most types of connective tissue consists of three main components: elastic and collagen fibers, ground substance, and cells 89598e2e4a

Examples of stroma include: 89598e2e4a Parenchyma cells have thin primary walls and usually remain alive after they become mature. Parenchyma forms the "filler" tissue in the soft parts of plants, and is usually present in cortex, pericycle, pith, and medullary rays in primary stem and root. 89598e2e4a While most definitions of tissue engineering cover a broad range of applications, in practice, the term is closely associated with applications that repair or replace portions of or whole tissues (i.e. organs, bone, cartilage, blood vessels, bladder, skin, muscle etc.). Often, the tissues involved require certain mechanical and structural properties for proper functioning. The term has also been applied to efforts to perform specific biochemical functions using cells within an artificially created support system (e.g. an artificial pancreas, or a bio artificial liver). The term regenerative... 89598e2e4a It is one of the four primary types of animal tissue along with epithelial tissue, muscle tissue, and nervous tissue. It develops mostly from the mesenchyme, derived from the mesoderm, the middle embryonic germ layer. 89598e2e4a Sclerenchyma cells have thick lignified... 89598e2e4a

Stroma (tissue) It is made up of all the parts without specific functions of the organ - for example, connective tissue, blood vessels, ducts, etc. Stromal tissue falls into the Stroma (from Ancient Greek στρώμα (strôma) 'layer, bed, bed covering') is the part of a tissue or organ with a structural or connective role. The other part, the parenchyma, consists of the cells that perform the function of the tissue or organ. classifying tissues: one classification scheme is based on tissue functions and another analyzes their cellular components 89598e2e4a

Nervous tissue The nervous system regulates and controls body functions and activity Nervous tissue, also called neural tissue, is the main tissue component of the nervous system. The nervous system regulates and controls body functions and activity. It is composed of neurons, also known as nerve cells, which receive and transmit impulses to and from it, and neuroglia, also known as glial cells or glia, which assist the propagation of the nerve impulse as well as provide nutrients to the neurons. tissue, also called neural tissue, is the main tissue component of the nervous system. It consists of two parts: the central nervous system (CNS) comprising the brain and spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous system (PNS) comprising the branching peripheral nerves 89598e2e4a

Soft tissue Soft tissue is tissue in the body that connects and surrounds or supports internal organs and bones, and includes muscle, tendons, ligaments, fat, fibrous Soft tissue is tissue in the body that connects and surrounds or supports internal organs and bones, and includes muscle, tendons, ligaments, fat, fibrous tissue, lymph and blood vessels, fasciae, and synovial membranes. Soft tissue is not hardened by the processes of ossification or calcification such as bones and teeth 89598e2e4a

stroma of bone marrow 89598e2e4a There are many different types, many of which are rarely found. The World Health Organization lists more than fifty subtypes. 89598e2e4a == Types == 89598e2e4a

Vascular tissue Vascular tissue is a complex transporting tissue, formed of more than one cell type, found in vascular plants. There are also two meristems associated with vascular tissue: the vascular cambium and the cork cambium. vascular cambium and the cork cambium. All the vascular tissues within a particular plant together constitute the vascular tissue system of that plant. All the vascular tissues within a particular plant together constitute the vascular tissue system of that plant. The primary components of vascular tissue are the xylem and phloem. These two tissues transport fluid and nutrients internally 89598e2e4a

== Structure == 89598e2e4a stroma of ovary 89598e2e4a In the past, the designations areolar tissue, adipose tissue, and reticular tissue have been listed as subsets of loose connective tissue. However, they are no longer considered subsets of loose connective tissue. Loose connective tissue is a subset of... 89598e2e4a

Tissue engineering Tissue engineering often involves the use of cells placed on tissue scaffolds in the formation of new viable tissue for a medical purpose, but is not limited to applications involving cells and tissue scaffolds. Tissue engineering is a biomedical engineering discipline that uses a combination of cells, engineering, materials methods, and suitable biochemical and Tissue engineering is a biomedical engineering discipline that uses a combination of cells, engineering, materials methods, and suitable biochemical and physicochemical factors to restore, maintain, improve, or replace different types of biological tissues. While it was once categorized as a sub-field of biomaterials, having grown in scope and importance, it can be considered as a field of its own 89598e2e4a

== Composition == 89598e2e4a == Plant tissue == 89598e2e4a

Soft-tissue sarcoma A soft-tissue sarcoma is often a painless mass that grows A soft-tissue sarcoma (STS) is a malignant tumor, a type of cancer, that develops in soft tissue. Any such unexplained mass must be diagnosed by biopsy. A soft-tissue sarcoma (STS) is a malignant tumor, a type of cancer, that develops in soft tissue. They may be superficial or deep-seated. Bone sarcomas are the other class of sarcomas. Treatment may include surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and targeted drug therapy. A soft-tissue sarcoma is often a painless mass that grows slowly over months or years 89598e2e4a

stroma of cornea 89598e2e4a The characteristic substances inside the extracellular matrix of soft tissue are the collagen, elastin and ground substance. Normally the soft tissue is very hydrated because of the ground substance. The fibroblasts are the most common cell responsible for the production of soft tissues' fibers and ground substance. Variations of fibroblasts, like chondroblasts, may also produce these substances. 89598e2e4a The cells in vascular tissue are typically long and slender. Since the xylem and phloem function in the conduction of water, minerals, and nutrients throughout the plant, it is not surprising that their form should be similar to pipes. The individual cells of phloem are connected end-to-end, just as the sections of a pipe might be. As the plant grows, new vascular tissue differentiates in the growing tips of the plant. The new tissue is aligned with existing vascular tissue, maintaining its connection throughout the plant. The vascular tissue in plants is arranged in long, discrete strands called vascular bundles. These bundles include both xylem and phloem, as well as supporting and protective cells. In stems and roots, the xylem typically... 89598e2e4a There are multiple ways of classifying tissues: one classification scheme is based on tissue functions and another analyzes their cellular components. Stromal tissue falls into the "functional" class that contributes to the body's support and movement. The cells which make up stroma tissues serve as a matrix in which the other cells are embedded. Stroma is made of various types of stromal cells. 89598e2e4a The term "connective tissue" (in German, Bindegewebe) was introduced in 1830 by Johannes Peter Müller. The tissue was already recognized as a distinct class in the 18th century. 89598e2e4a

Loose connective tissue challenged and destroyed by cells of the immune system. This tissue is thus the initial site where pathogenic agents, such as bacteria that have breached an epithelial surface, are challenged and destroyed by cells of the immune system. Moreover, loose connective tissue is primarily located beneath the epithelia that cover the body surfaces and line the internal surfaces of the body. It has a viscous to gel-like consistency and plays an important role in the diffusion of oxygen and nutrients from the capillaries that course through this connective tissue as well as in the diffusion of carbon dioxide and metabolic wastes back to the vessels. In the past, the designations areolar tissue, adipose tissue, and reticular tissue have been listed Loose connective tissue, also known as areolar tissue, is a cellular connective tissue with thin and relatively sparse collagen fibers. They have a semi-fluid matrix with lesser proportions of fibers. Its ground substance occupies more volume than the fibers do. It is also associated with the epithelium of glands and surrounds the smallest blood vessels 89598e2e4a

The study of tissues is known as histology or, in connection with disease, as histopathology. Xavier Bichat is considered as the "Father of Histology". Plant histology is studied in both plant anatomy and physiology. The classical tools for studying tissues are the paraffin block in which tissue is embedded and then sectioned, the histological stain, and the optical microscope. Developments in electron microscopy, immunofluorescence, and the use of frozen tissue-sections have enhanced the detail that can be observed in tissues. With these tools, tissues can be examined in health and disease, allowing accurate medical diagnosis and prognosis. 89598e2e4a Functions of the nervous system are sensory input, integration, control of muscles and glands, homeostasis, and mental activity. 89598e2e4a

Ground tissue It can be divided into three types based on the nature of the cell walls. ground, and vascular, each tissue system has a different role and functionality inside plant tissues. The protective system prevents dehydration and loss of water, the vascular system of transportation of water and molecules to maintain communication in various plant organs, the ground tissue is responsible for structural support as well as strength, metabolic activity, storage and photosynthesis. This tissue system is present between the dermal tissue and forms the main bulk of the plant body. The ground tissue is one of three main tissue systems: protective, ground, and vascular, each tissue system has a different role and functionality inside plant tissues. The protective system prevents dehydration and loss The ground tissue of plants includes all tissues that are neither dermal nor vascular 89598e2e4a

The three meninges, membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord, are composed of connective tissue. Blood and lymph are classed as specialized fluid connective tissues that do not contain fiber. All are immersed in the body water. The cells of connective tissue include fibroblasts, adipocytes, macrophages, mast cells and leukocytes. 89598e2e4a

Tissue (biology) In plant anatomy, tissues are categorized broadly into three tissue systems: the epidermis, the ground tissue, and the vascular tissue. Tissues occupy a biological organizational level between cells and a complete organ. Epidermis - Cells In biology, tissue is an assembly of similar cells and their extracellular matrix from the same embryonic origin that together carry out a specific function. Accordingly, organs are formed by the functional grouping of multiple tissues 89598e2e4a

Collenchyma cells have thin primary walls with some areas of secondary thickening. Collenchyma provides extra mechanical and structural support, particularly in regions of new growth. 89598e2e4a lymph node stromal cell 89598e2e4a The English word "tissue" derives from the French word "tissu", meaning "fabric", derived from the verb "tisser", "to weave". 89598e2e4a stroma of iris 89598e2e4a

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