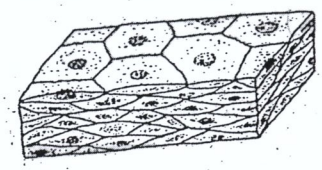
Function Card
This tissue transports nutrients, wastes, respiratory gases, and other substances throughout the body.

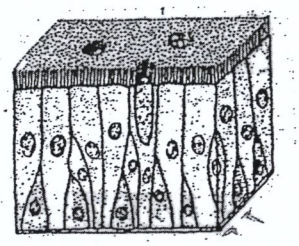
Stratified Squamous
This tissue is composed of many layers. The cells on the surface are flat but the cells touching the basement membrane tend to be more cuboidal shaped.

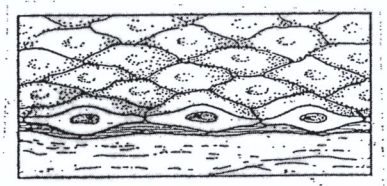
Function Card
This tissue is thick and has many layers it primary function is protection.

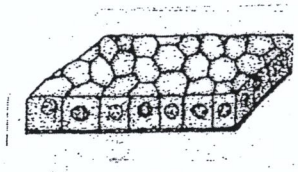
Function Card
The main function of this tissue is absorption and secretion. This tissue is especially abundant in the salivary glands and kidneys.

Simple Cuboidal
This tissue is composed of a single layer of cells that are of equal height and width. All of the cells in this tissue are attached to a basement membrane.



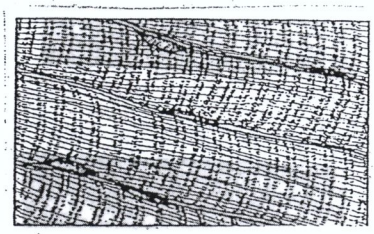






Function Card
This tissue has goblet cells that secrete mucus that helps trap dust particles and bacteria.
The cilia then move the trapped debris upward.

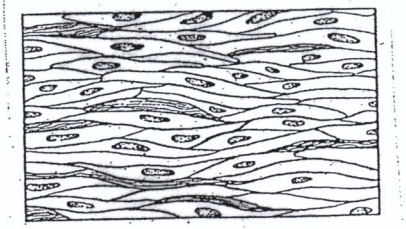
Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar
All of the cells of this tissue rest on a basement membrane. However, some of the cells are shorter than others so their nuclei appear at different heights above the basement membrane. This gives a false impression that this tissue has many cell layers. The cells are much taller than wide. Cilia, hair-like structures, are located on the surface of this tissue.



Function Card

The main function of this tissue is to move the bones of the skeleton.

Skeletal Muscle
The cells of this tissue are cylindrical with visible striations. The cells are so large they are multinucleated.



Smooth Muscle
The cells of this tissue are pointed at each end. The individual cells have a single nucleus. No striations are visible in this tissue.

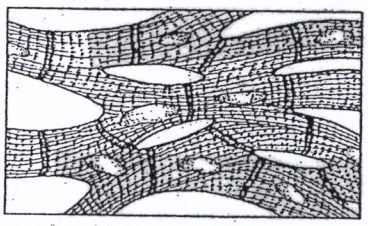
Cardiac Muscle
The cells of this tissue are highly branched, striated, and uninucleated.

Epithelial Tissue

Simple Squamous
This tissue is composed of a single layer of flat cells that all attached to the basement membrane.

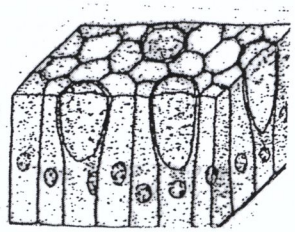
Muscle Tissue

Function Card
This tissue protects, supports, provides a framework on which muscles can attach.



Simple Columnar
A single layer of cells that are much taller than they are wide that are attached to a basement membrane. Dispersed among the tall cells are goblet cells.

Function Card
This tissue is very thin and well suited for areas in which diffusion and filtration take place.



Function Card
The main function of this tissue is to move the blood through the blood vessels.

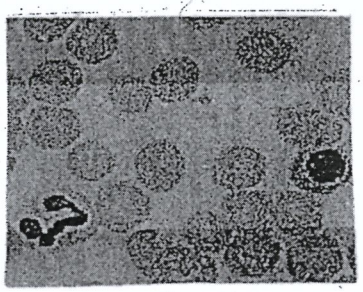
Hyaline Cartilage
Cells in this tissue are called chondrocytes. The cells are located in a clear capsule. The matrix of this tissue is clear with no visible fibers.

Connective Tissue

Function Card
This tissue provides support and flexibility for the external ear.

Adipose Tissue
The cells in this tissue are very large because they are stuffed full of fat. You can barely see the nucleus of each cell because the fat compresses it against the cell membrane. The tissue actually has a honey-comb appearance.

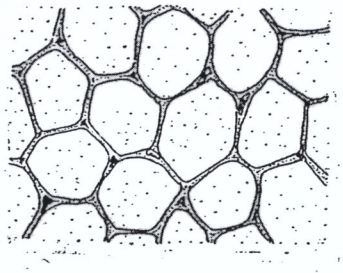
Function Card
Supports and protects ends of long bones, provides flexibility where the ribs meet the sternum, and provides a framework for the fetal skeleton.



Function Card
The main function of this tissue is to move fluids and other materials through organs.

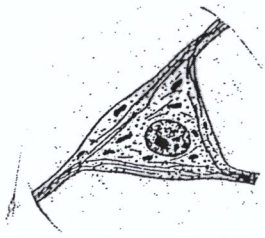
Blood
Cells of this tissue float around in a matrix of liquid. Red blood cells do not have a nucleus and are thinner in the middle (look clear). White blood cells are larger and have a dark stained nucleus.

Nervous Tissue
The main cell in this tissue is called a neuron. It is a triangular shaped cell with extensions.



Function Card
This tissue insulates the body, cushions the organs, and can be a storage place for energy.

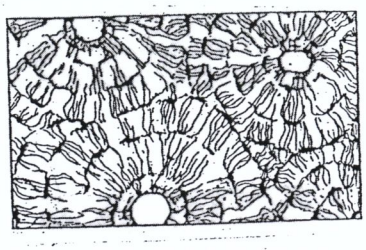
Nervous Tissue



Function Card
The function of this tissue is to receive and conduct impulse from one part of the body to another.

Function Card
This tissue secretes digestive enzymes and absorbs nutrients.

Compact Bone
This tissue looks like a bull eye. The reason that it looks like this is because it has many concentric layers of calcium.

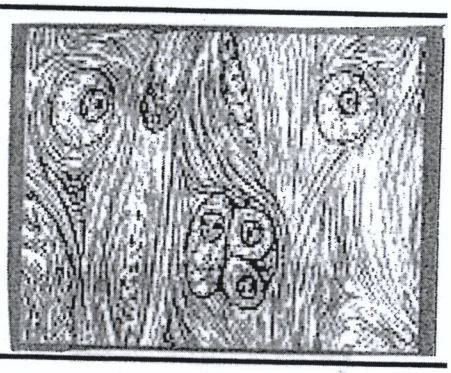


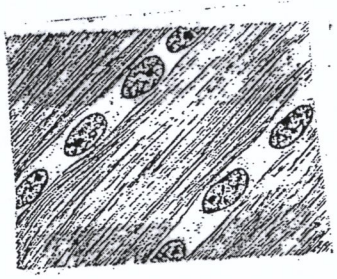
Areolar Tissue
The cells in this tissue are very spread out. Inbetween the cells are two types of fibers. Collagen that are thick bundles of fibers and thin elastin fibers

Fibrocartilage
Cells in this tissue are called chondrocytes. The cells are located in a clear capsule. They are separated by bundles of collagen fibers.

Function Card
This tissue secretes digestive enzymes and absorbs nutrients.

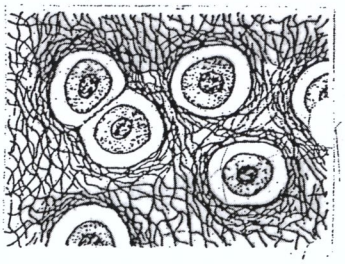
Function Card
This is a "cobwebby". tissue that supports and holds internal organs together and in their proper positions.





White Fibrous (Dense)
The matrix of this tissue has bundles of collagen fibers. Located between the bundles of fibers are rows of fibroblast cells (fiber forming cells).

Function Card
This tissue provides a cushion pad between the vertebra which protects them from injury.



Elastic Cartilage
Cells in this tissue are called chondrocytes. The cells are located in a clear capsule. They are separated by thin (wavy) elastin fibers.

Function Card
This tissue connects bones to bones and bones to muscles.