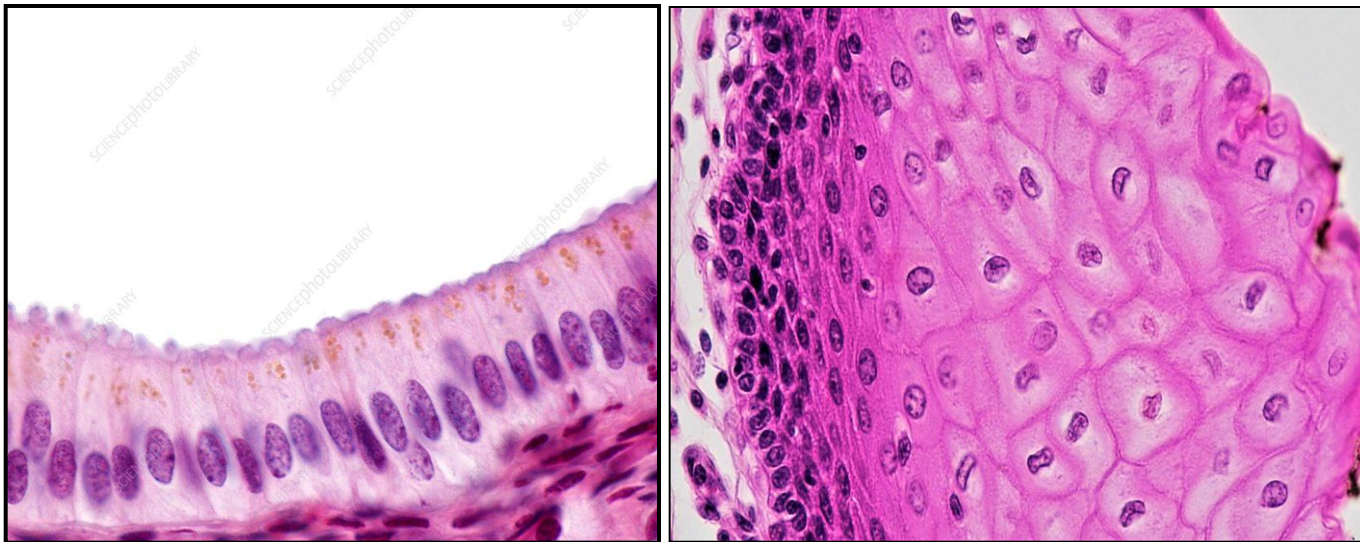


Epithelium (Lab)



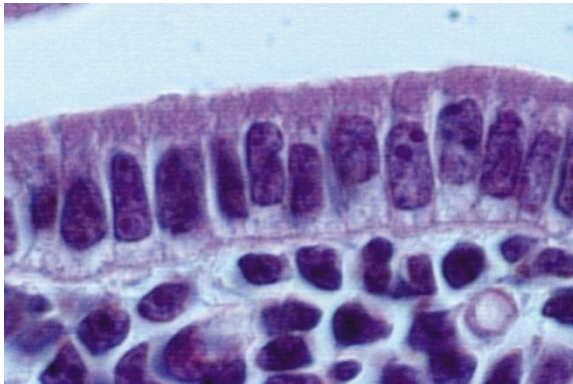
By

Dr. Heba Sharaf Eldin

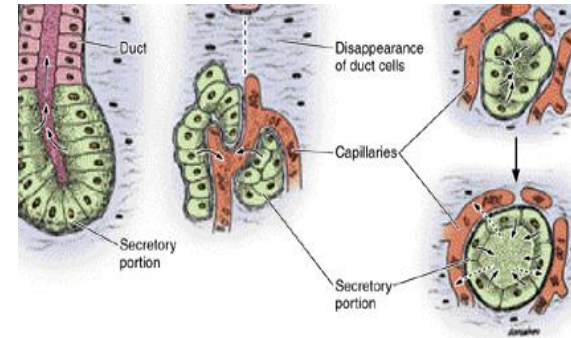
Associate Professor of Histology & Cell Biology

Types of Epithelium

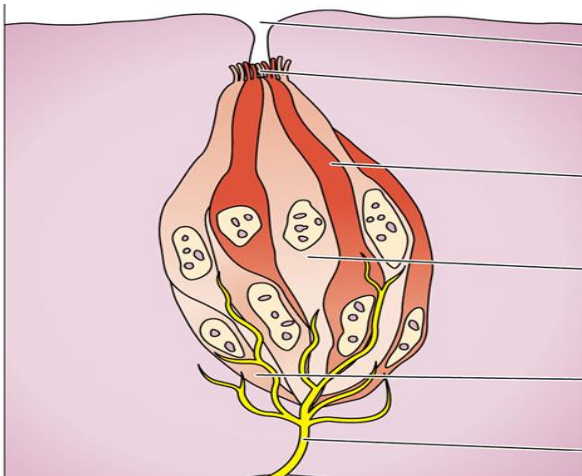
I- covering & lining.



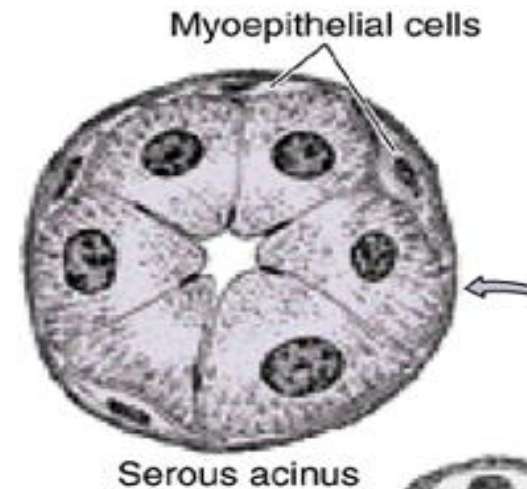
II- Glandular.



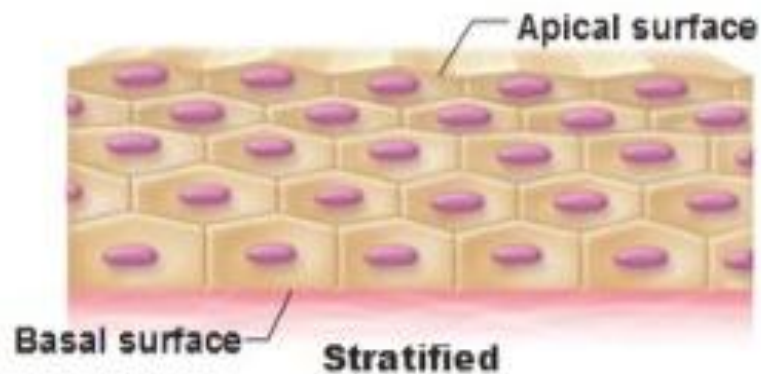
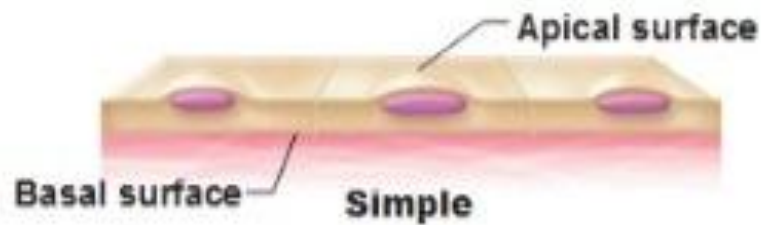
III-Neuroepithelium.



IV-Myoepithelium.

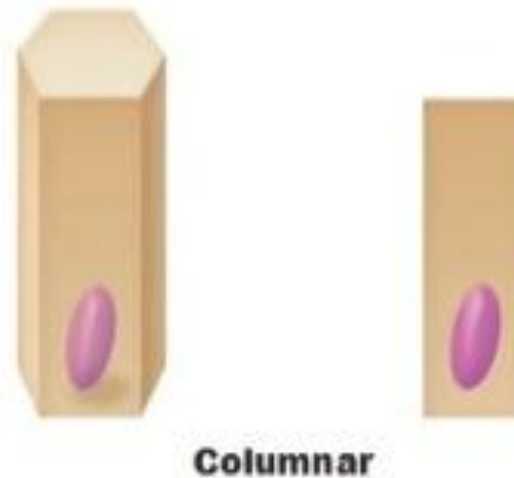


Classifications of Epithelia



(a) Classification based on number of cell layers

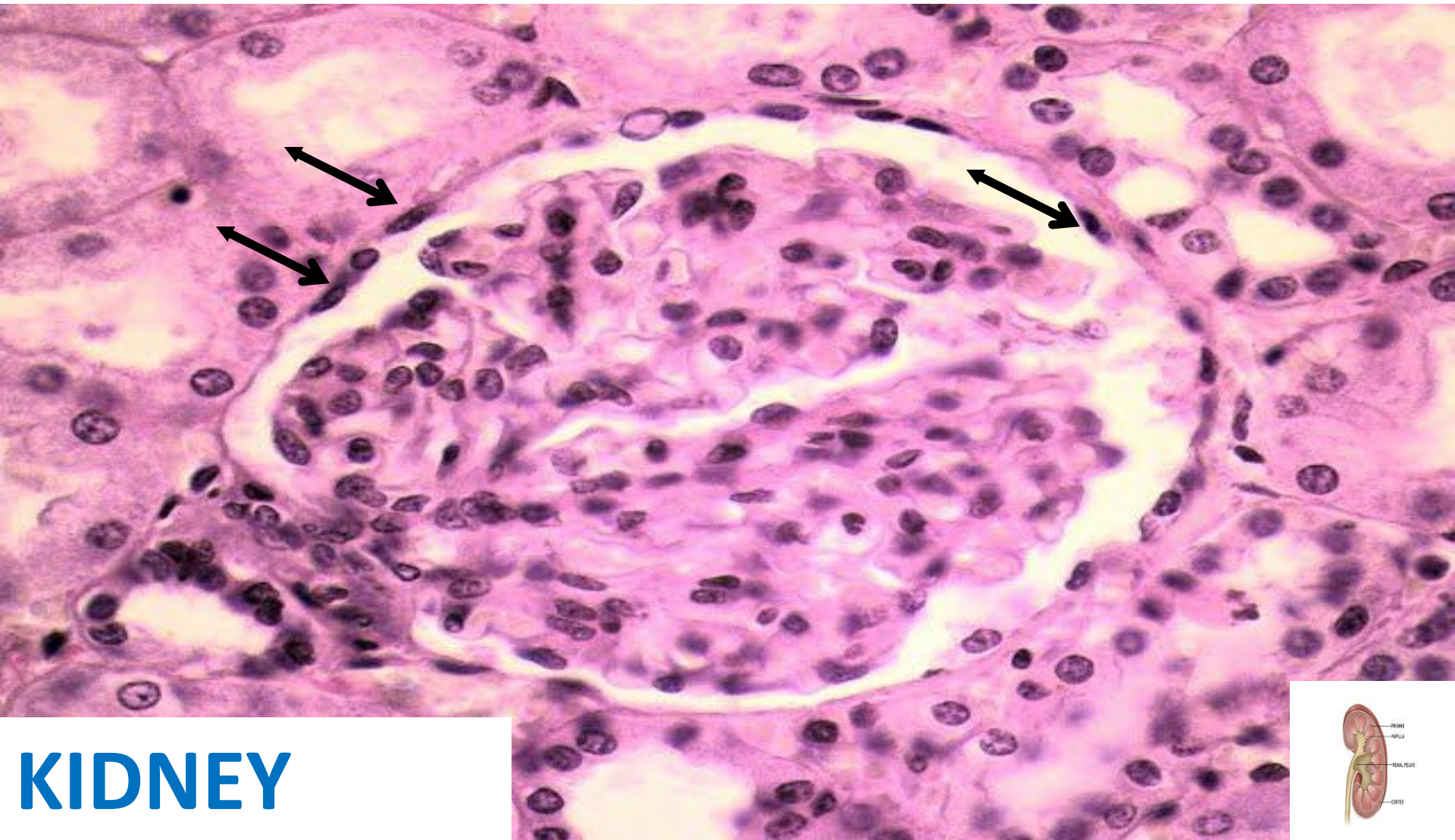
Note that basal cells regenerate; as apical cells slough off, they are replaced by basal cells



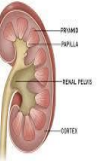
(b) Classification based on cell shape

Simple epithelium

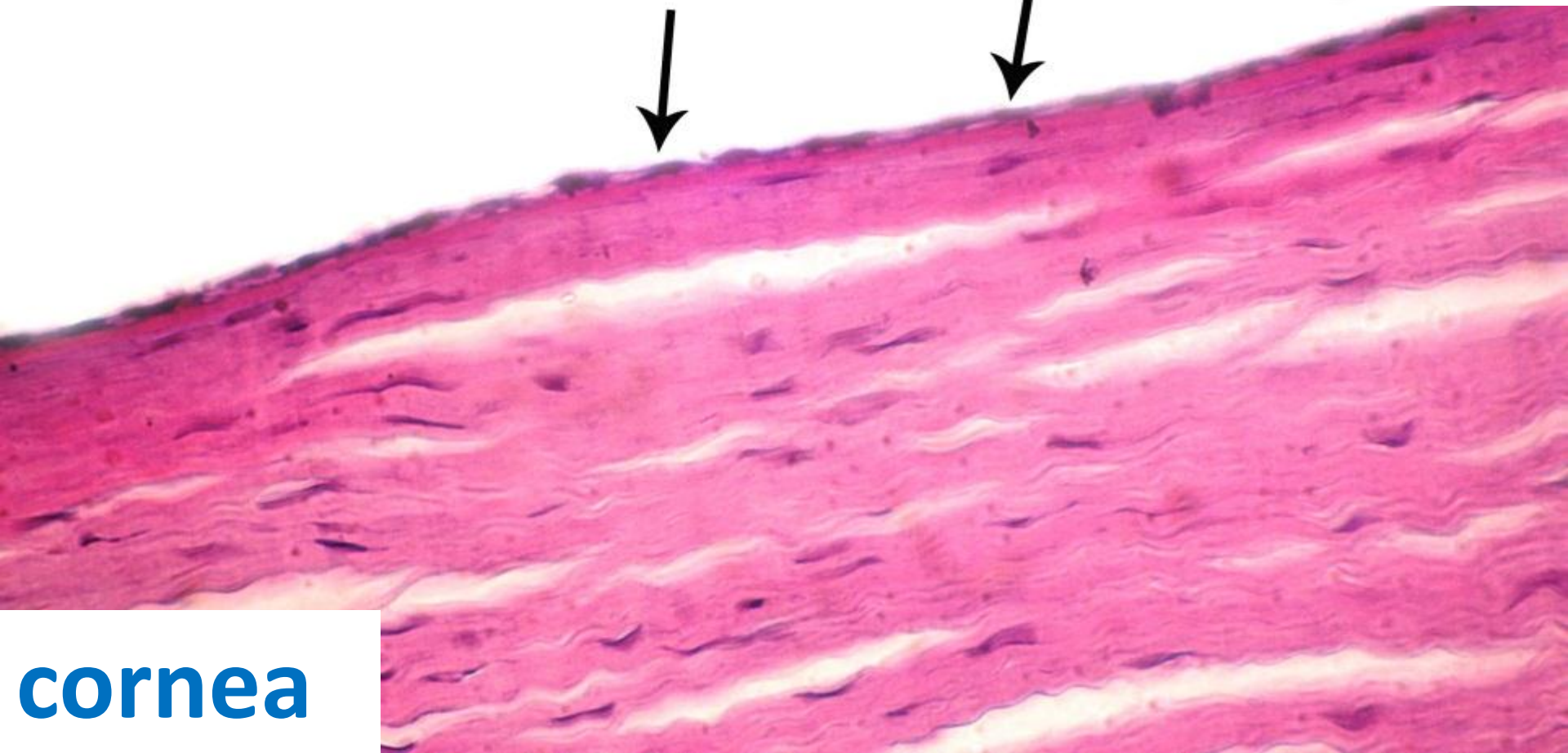
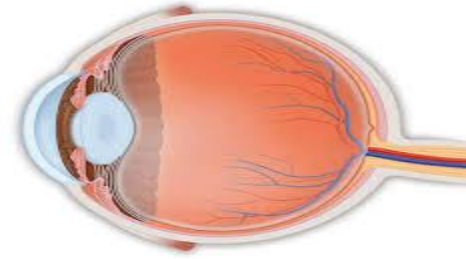
Simple squamous epithelium (Bowman's capsule)



KIDNEY

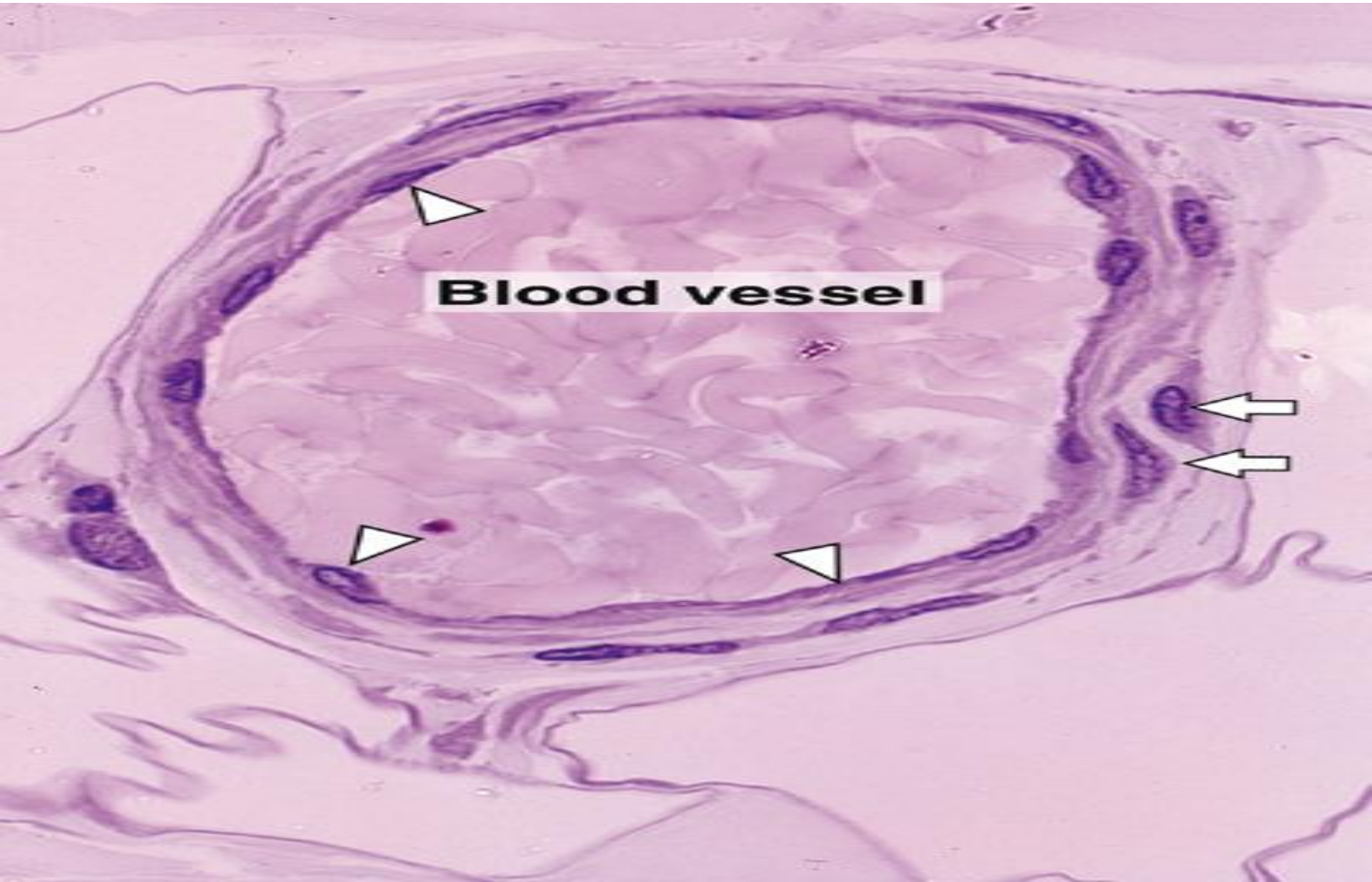


Simple squamous epithelium

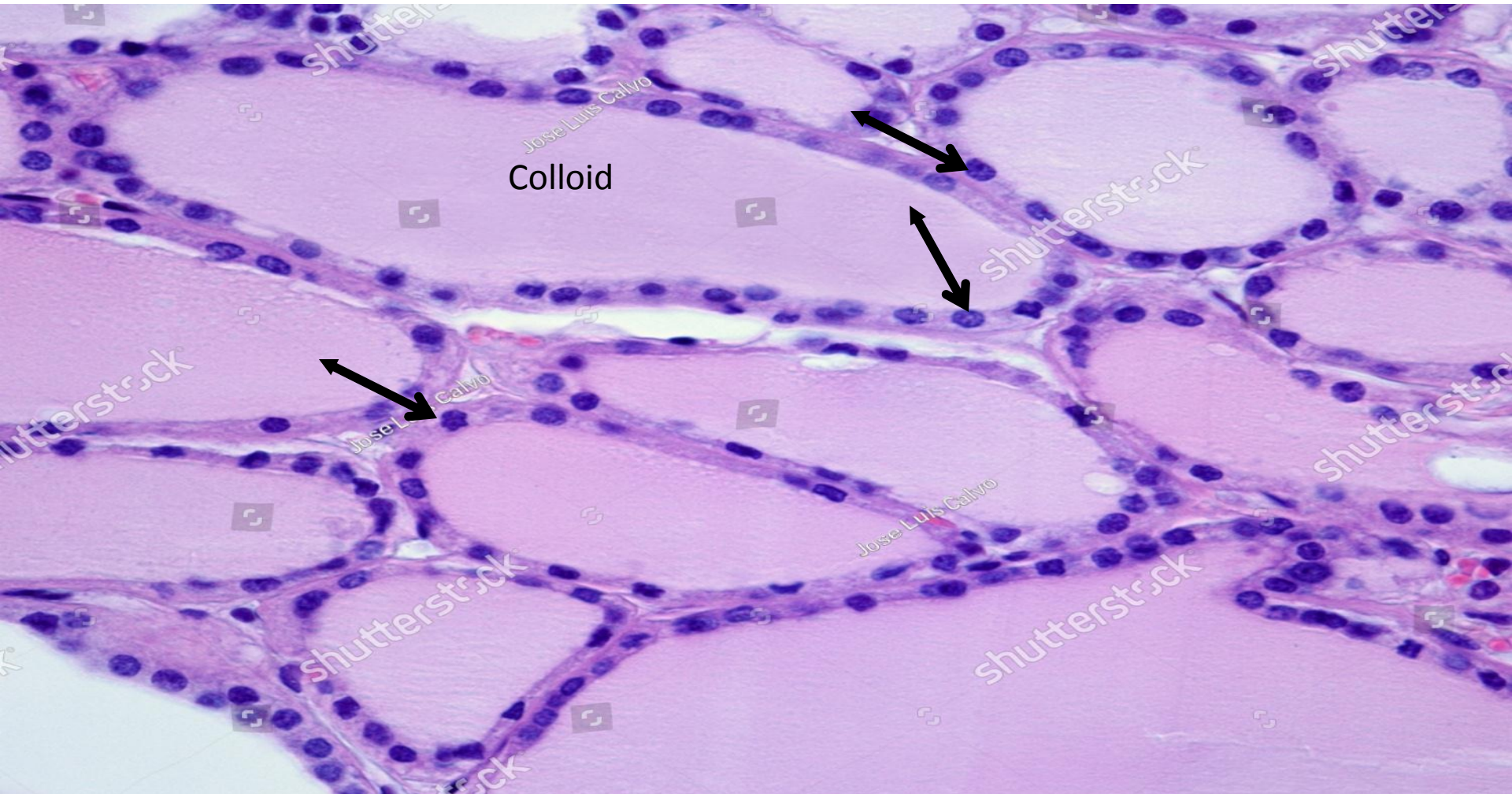


cornea

Simple squamous epithelium



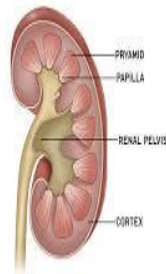
Simple cubical epithelium



Colloid

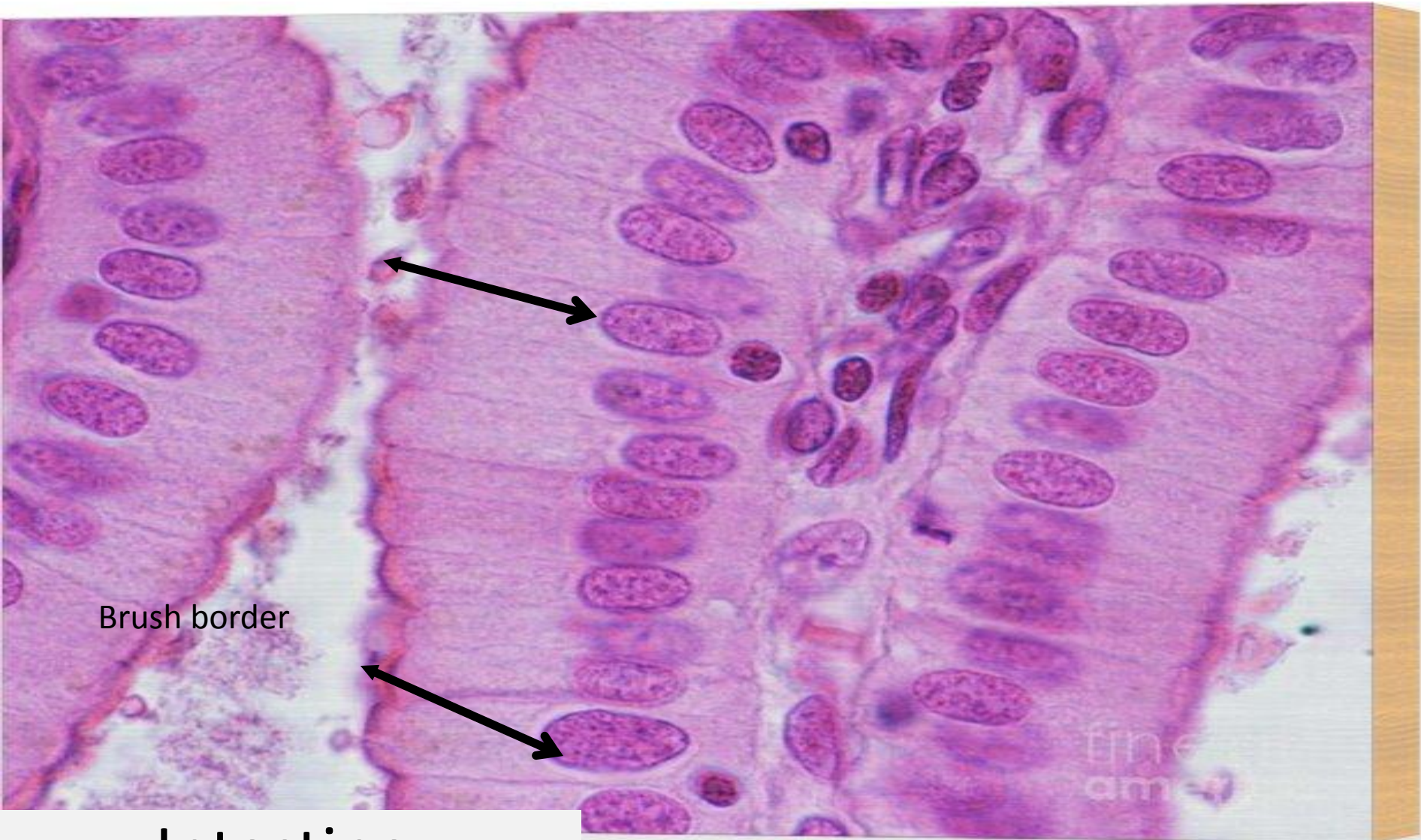
Thyroid follicles

Simple cuboidal epithelium



Renal tubules

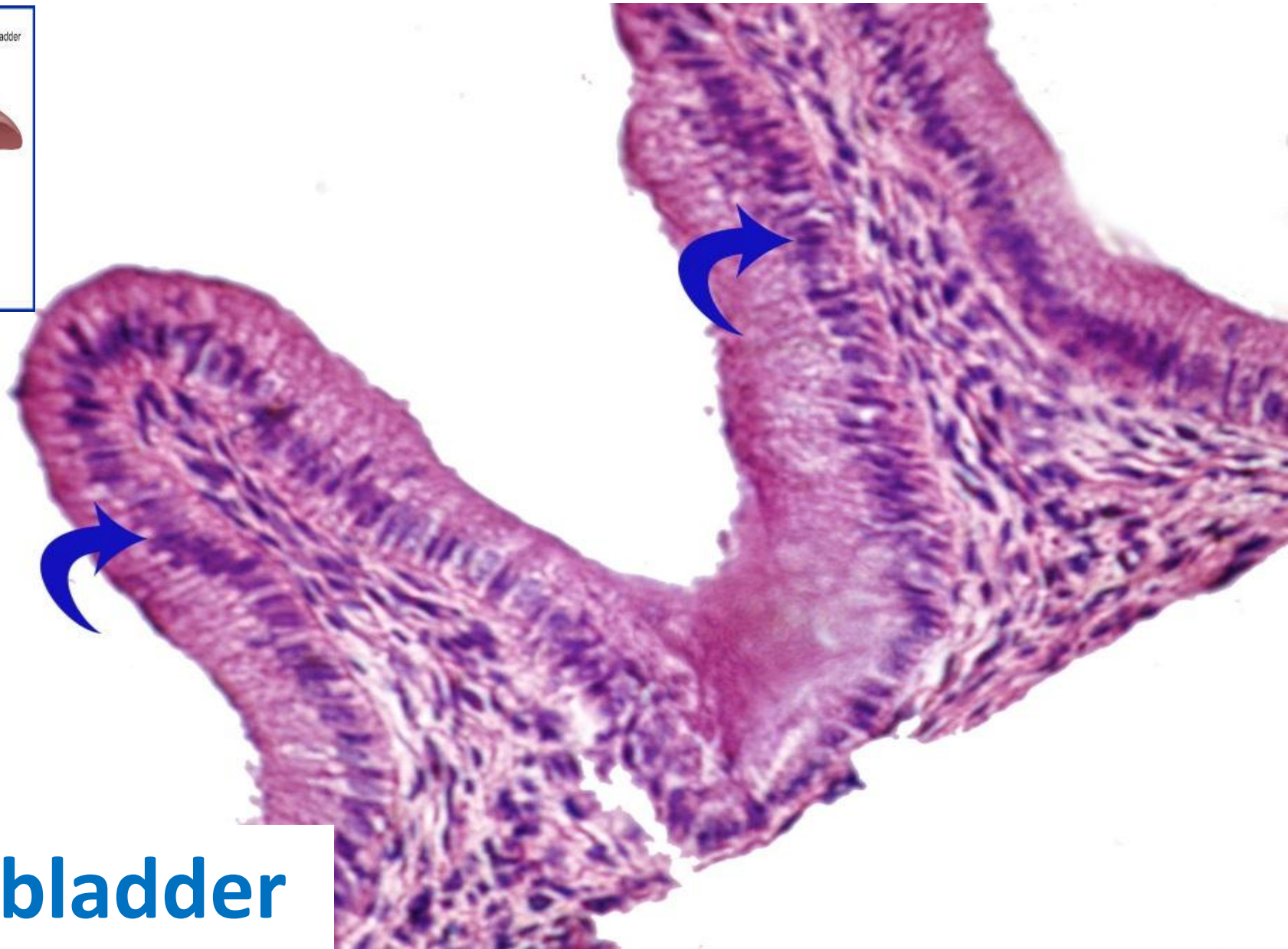
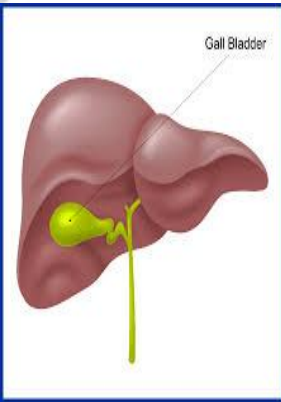
Simple columnar epithelium



Brush border

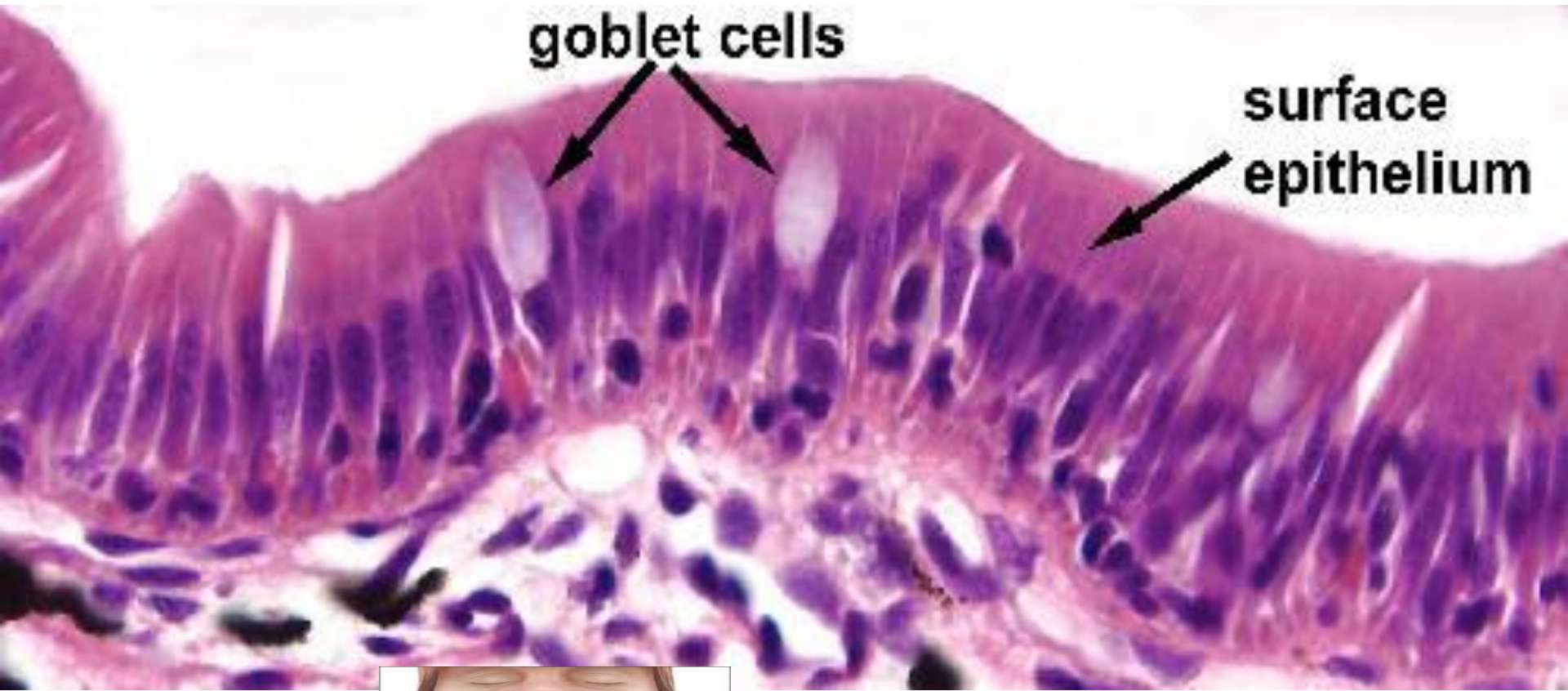
Intestine

Simple columnar epithelium



Gall bladder

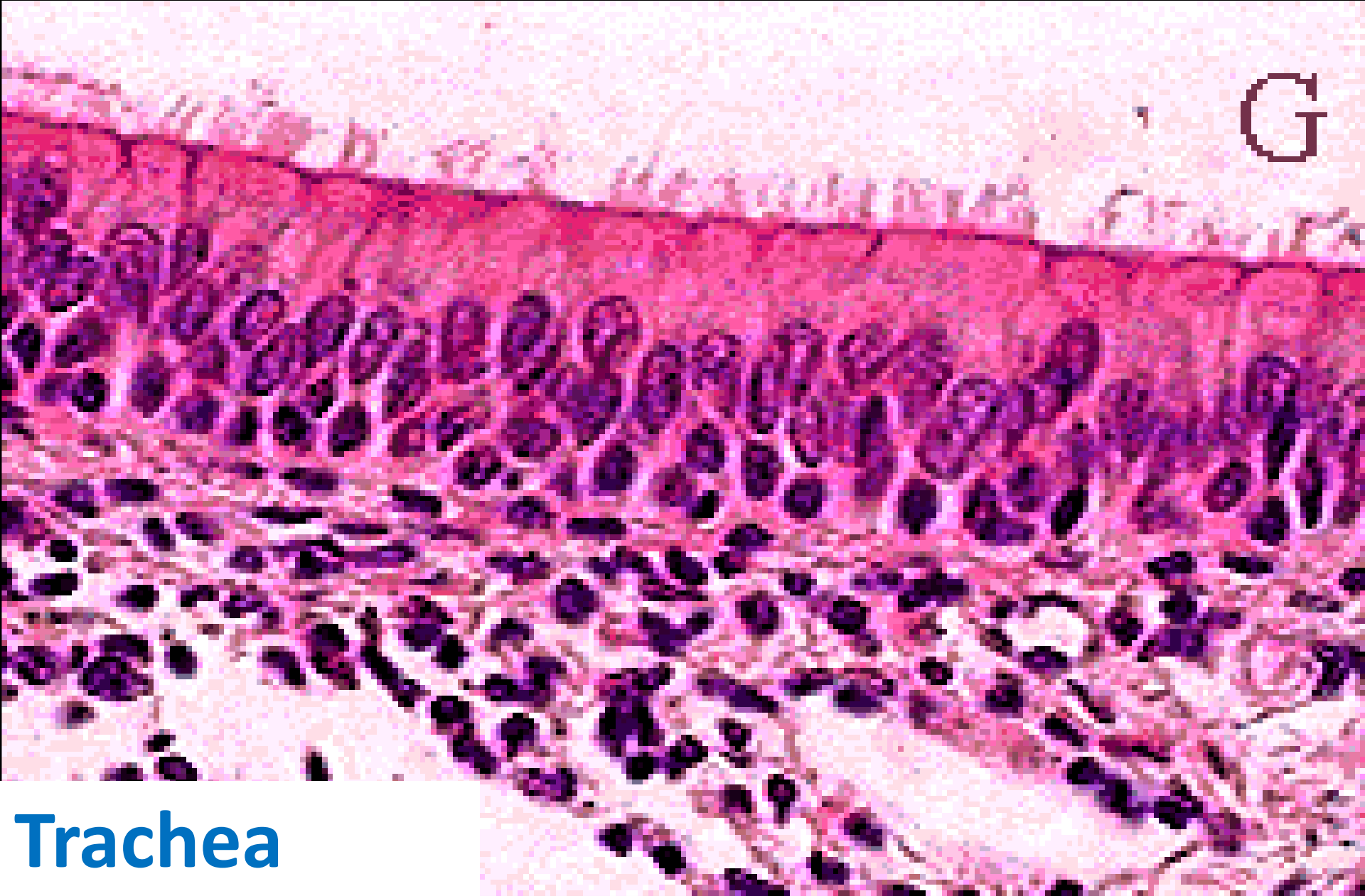
Pseudostratified columnar epithelium **with goblet cells**



Trachea



Pseudostratified columnar epithelium

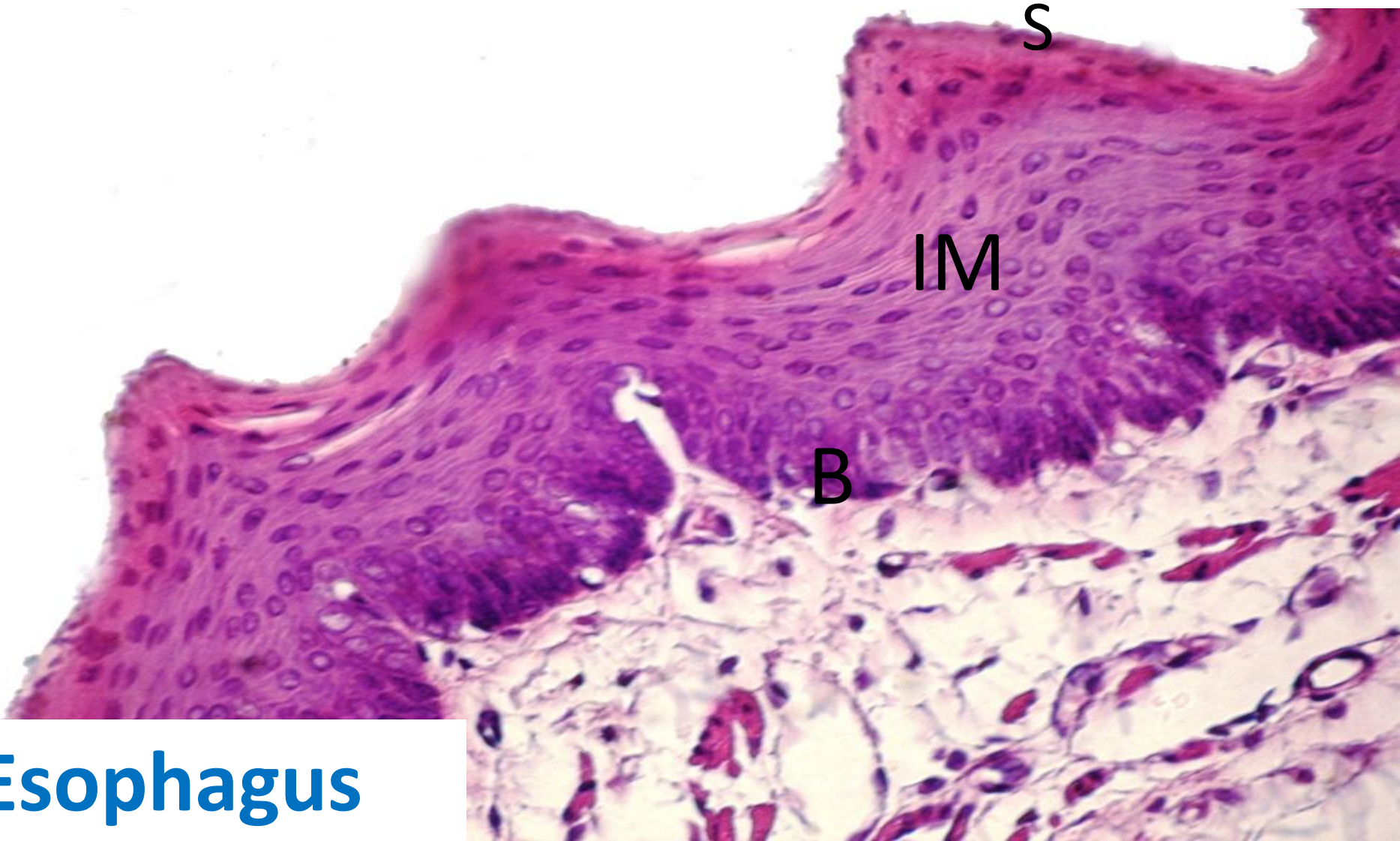


G

Trachea

Stratified epithelium

Stratified squamous non keratinized



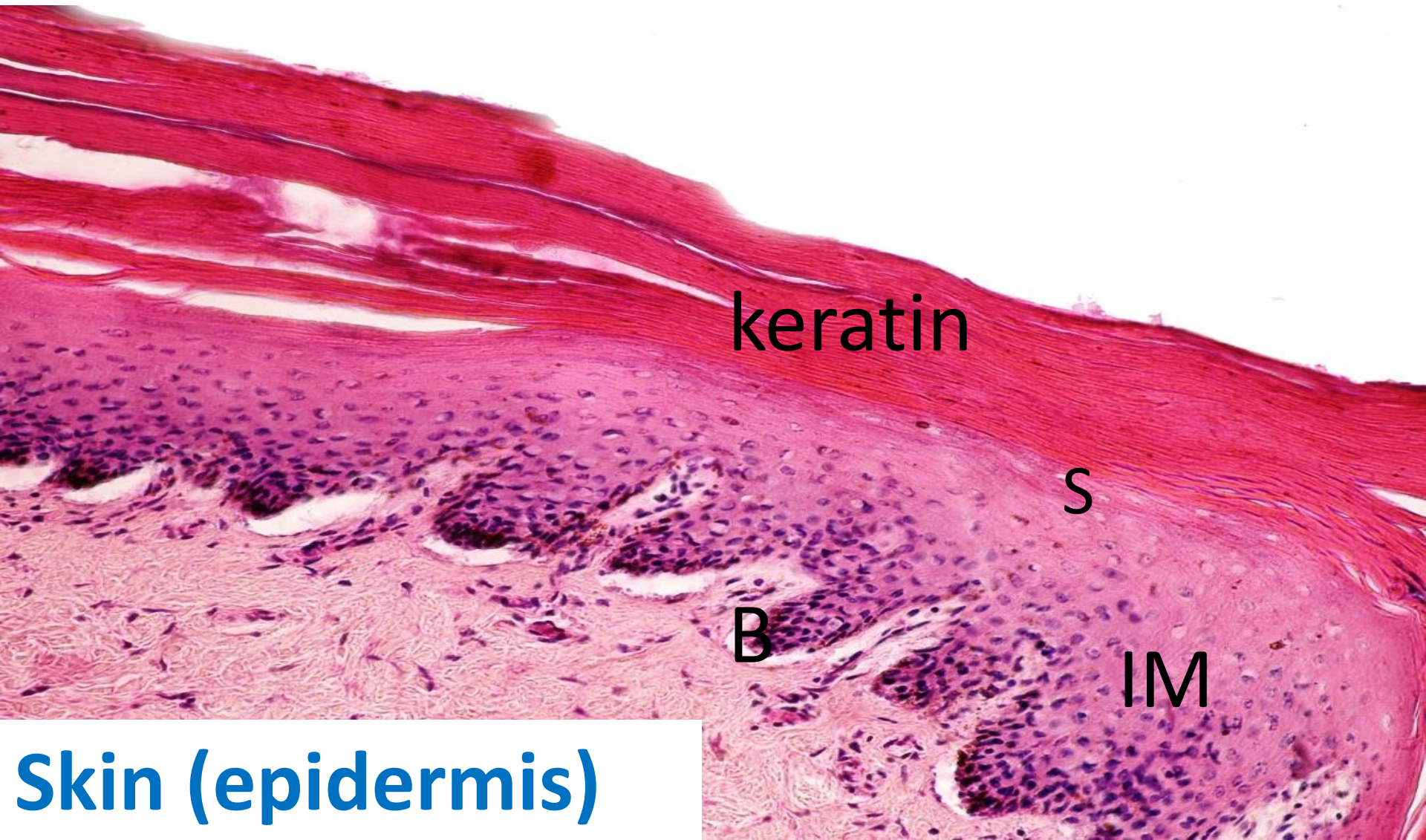
S

IM

B

Esophagus

Stratified squamous keratinized Epithelium



keratin

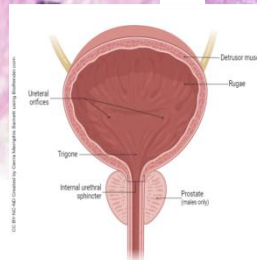
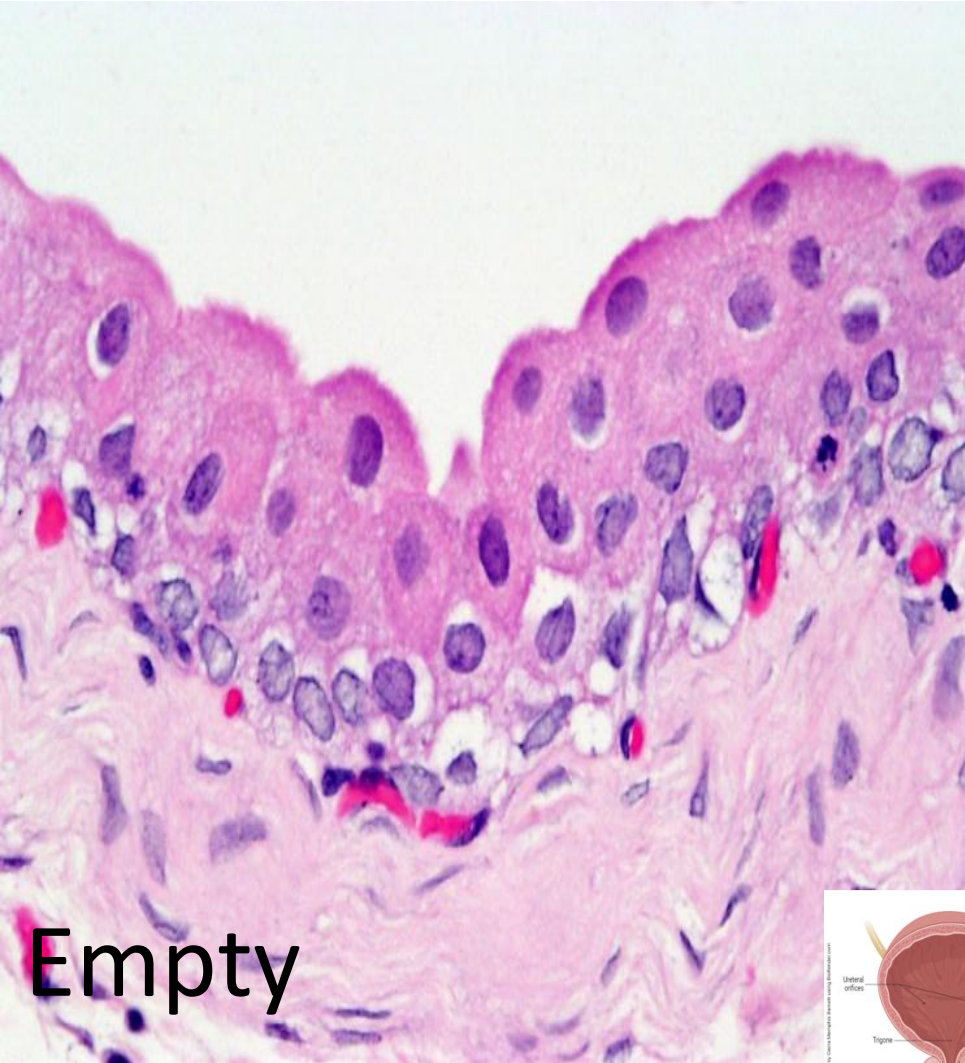
S

B

IM

Skin (epidermis)

Transitional epithelium



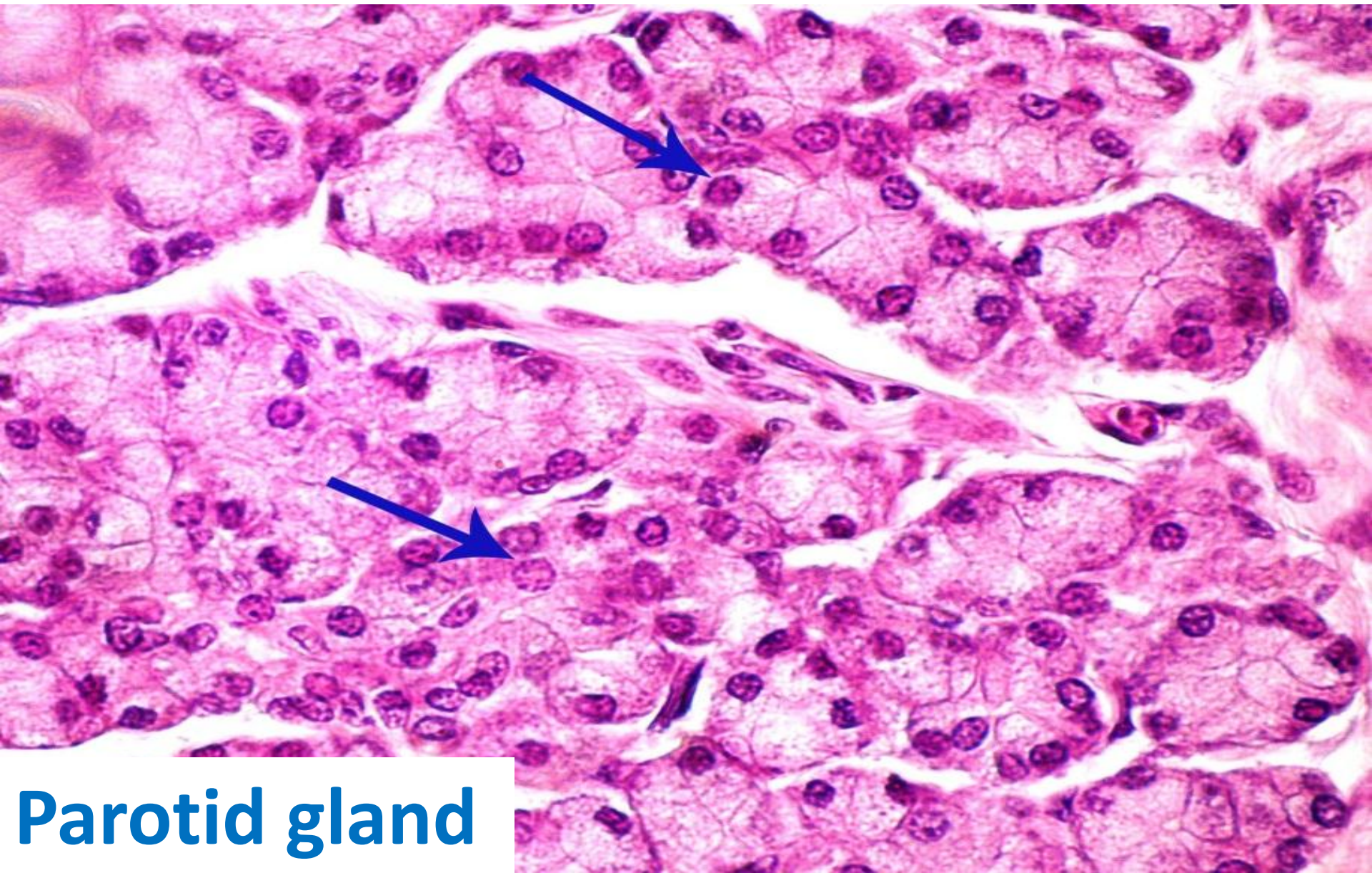
Empty

Full

Urinary bladder

Glandular epithelium

Serous acini

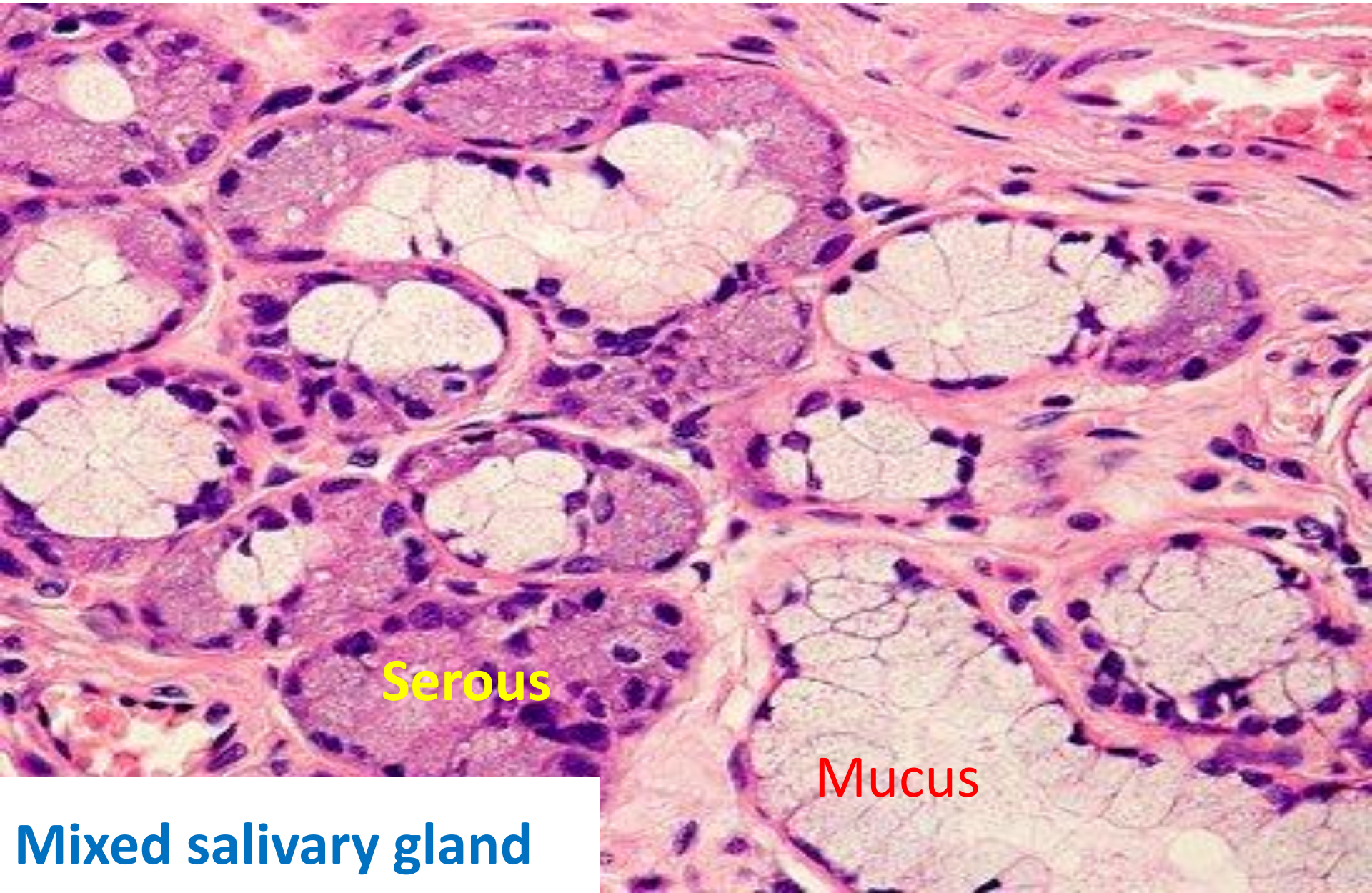


Parotid gland

Mucus acini



Mixed acini



Serous

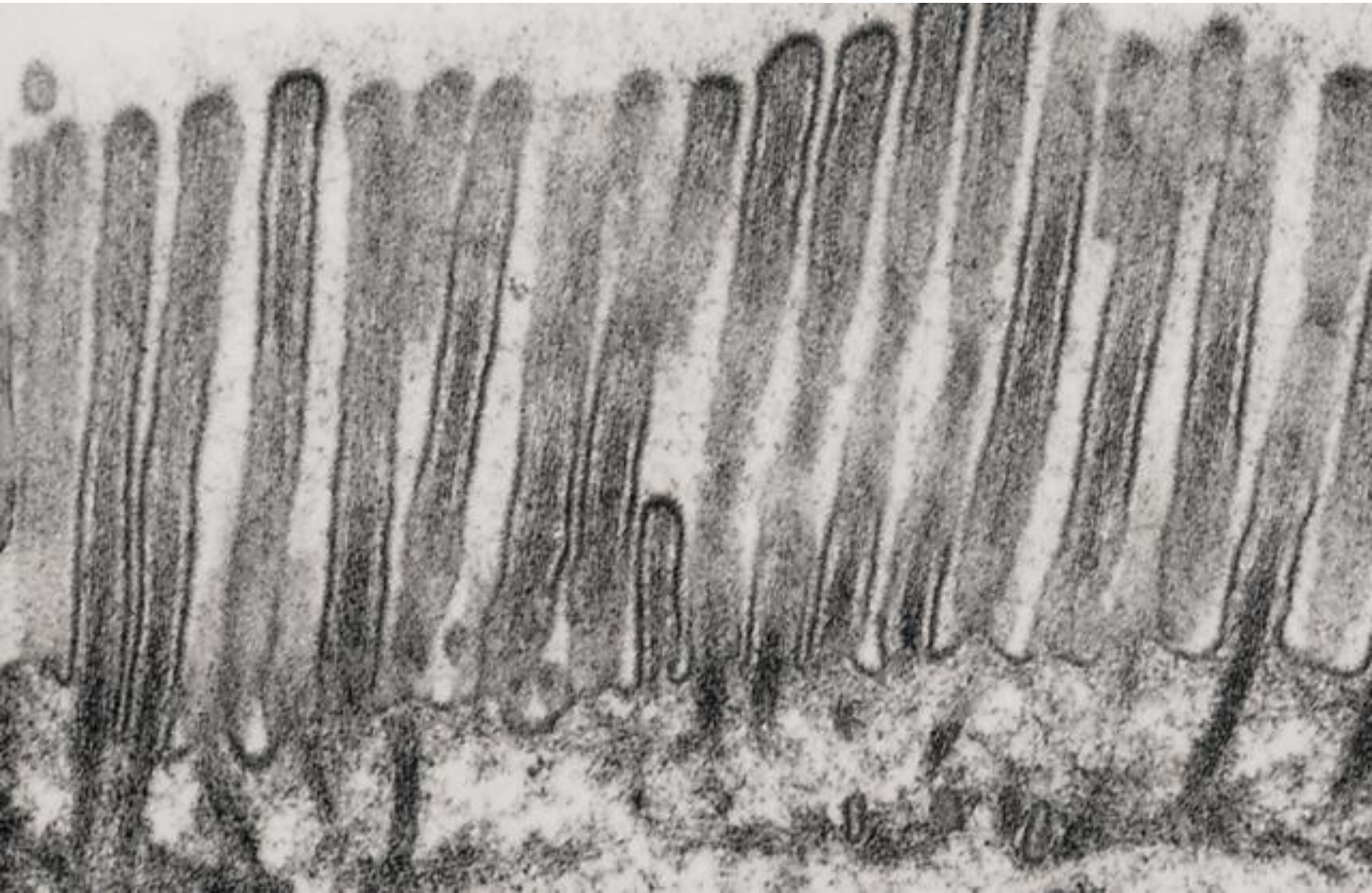
Mucus

Mixed salivary gland

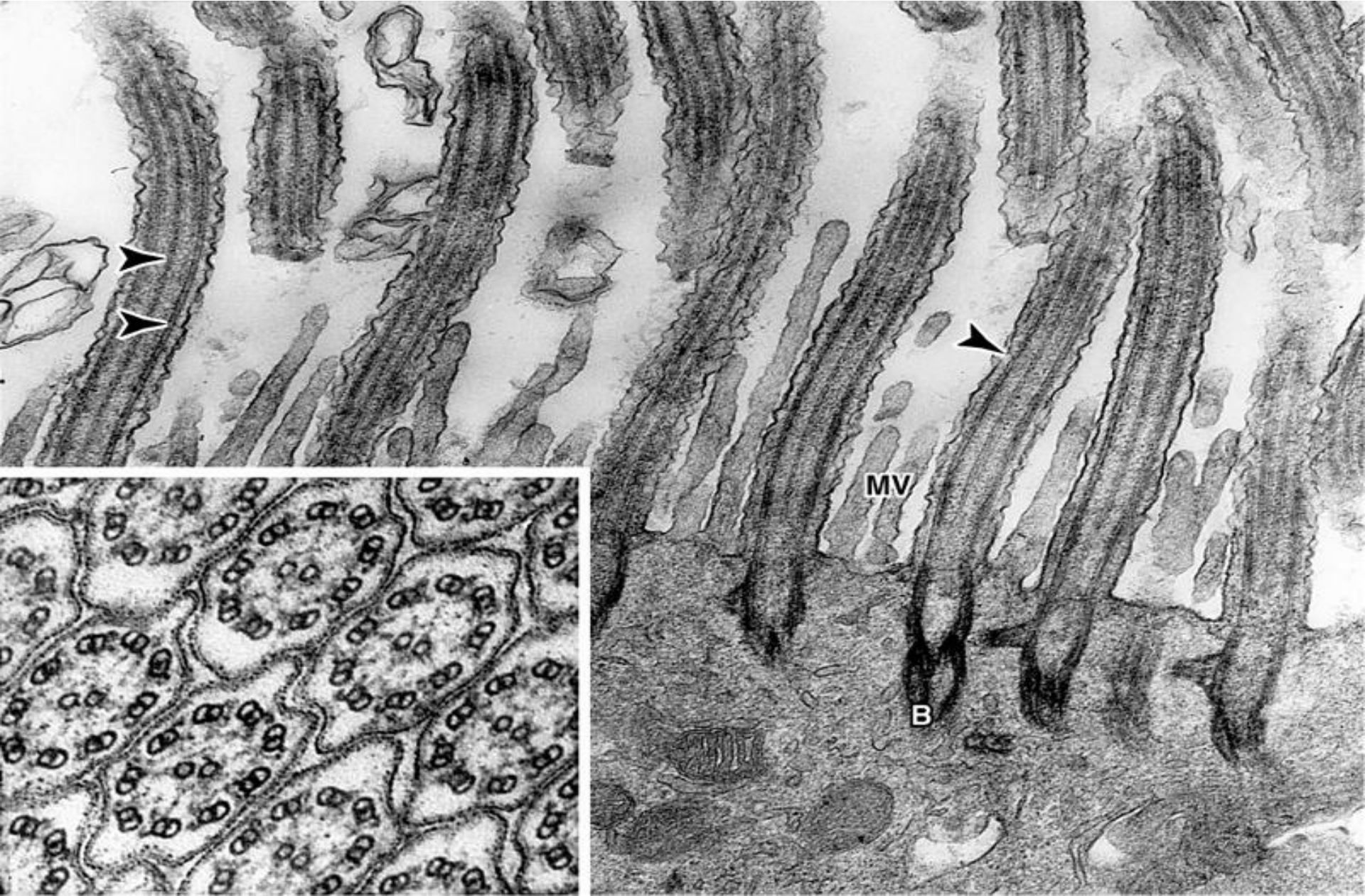
Specialization of the Cell surface

A- Apical specializations	B- Lateral specializations	C- Basal specializations
1) Microvilli	1) Impermeable junctions	1) Hemidesmosome
2) Stereocilia	2) Adhering junctions	2) Basement membrane & basal lamina
3) Cilia	3) Communicating junction	3) Basal Infoldings
4) Flagella	4) Lateral interdigitations	

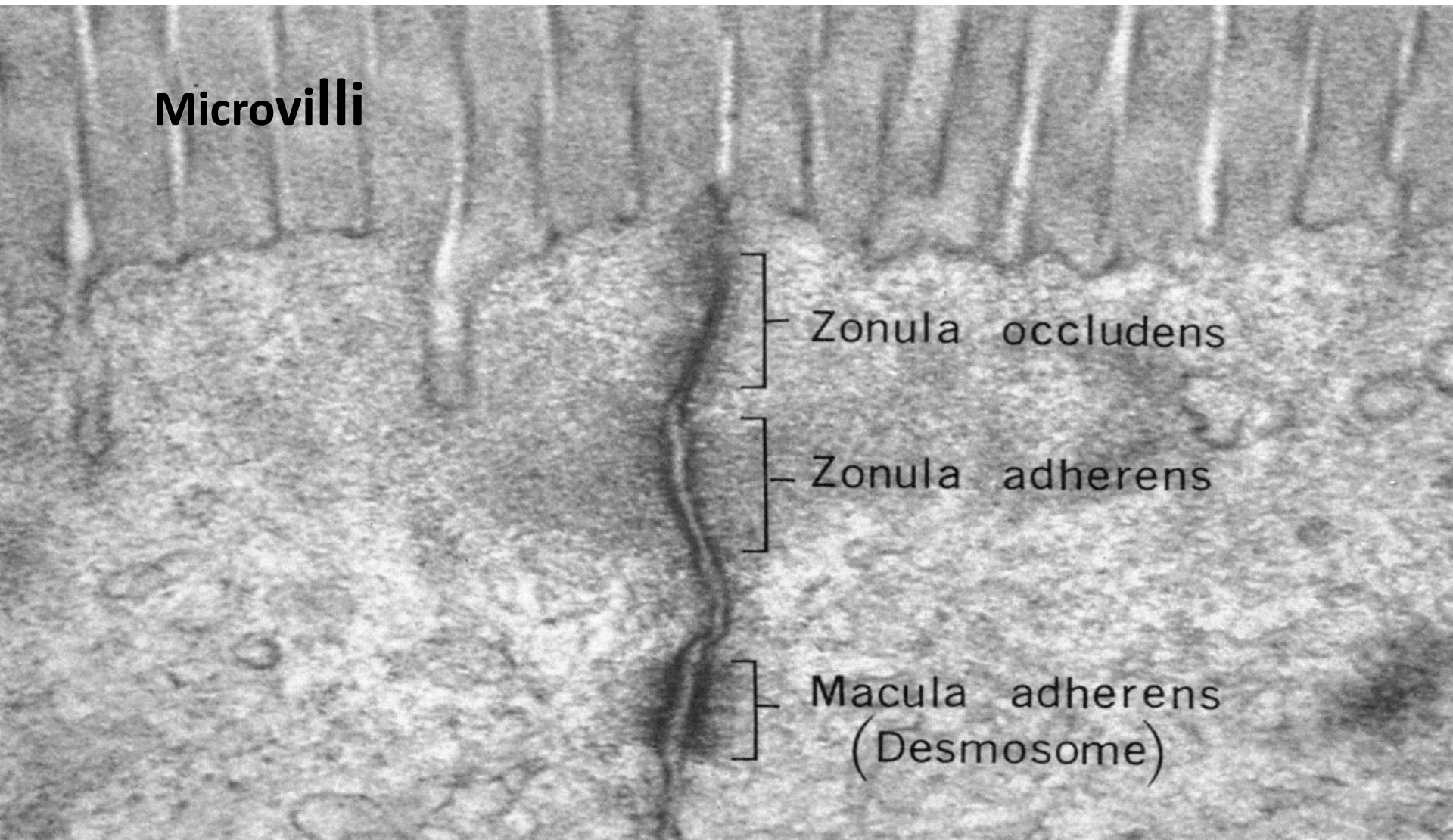
Microvilli



Cilia



Lateral specialization (cell junction)



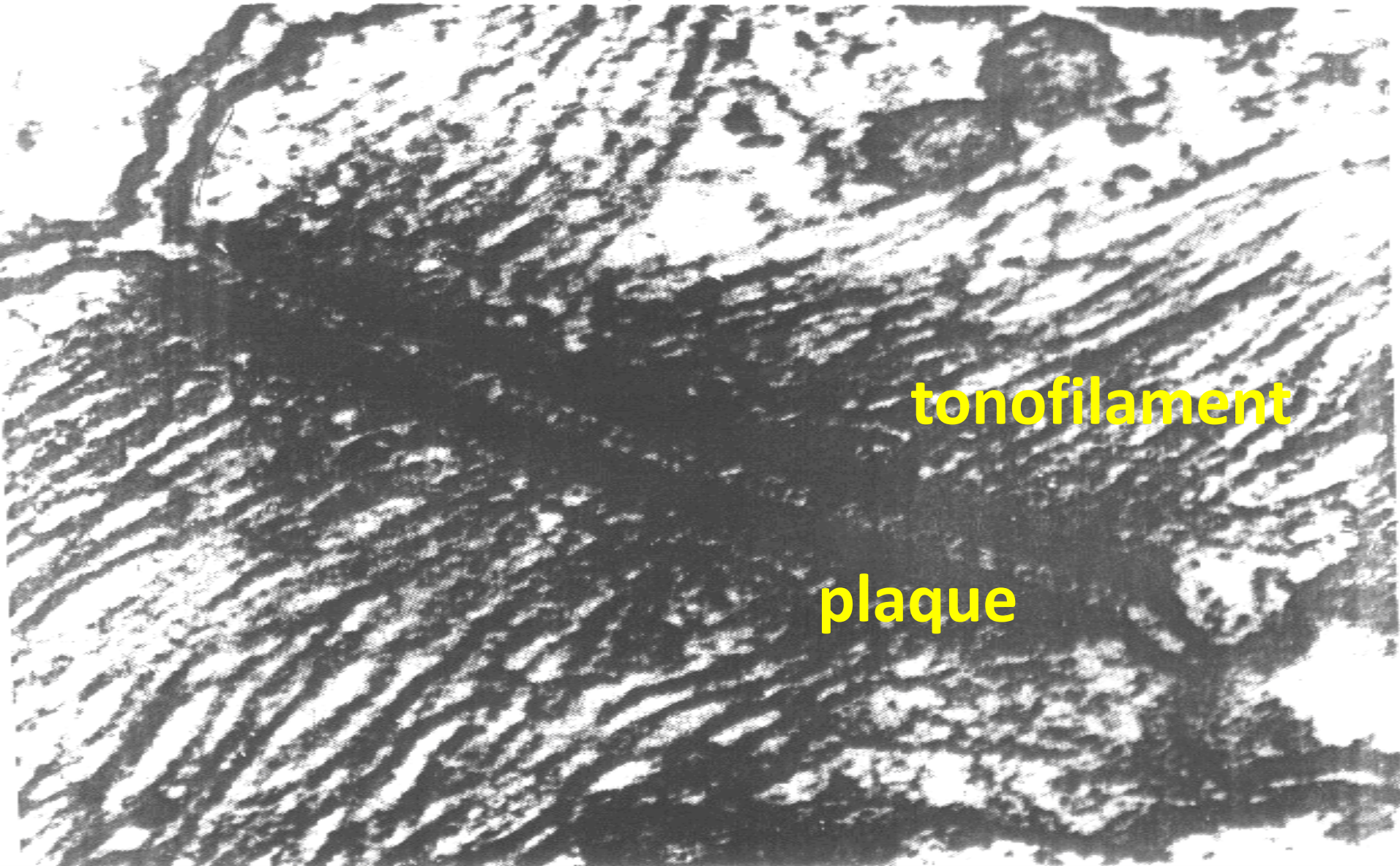
Microvilli

Zonula occludens

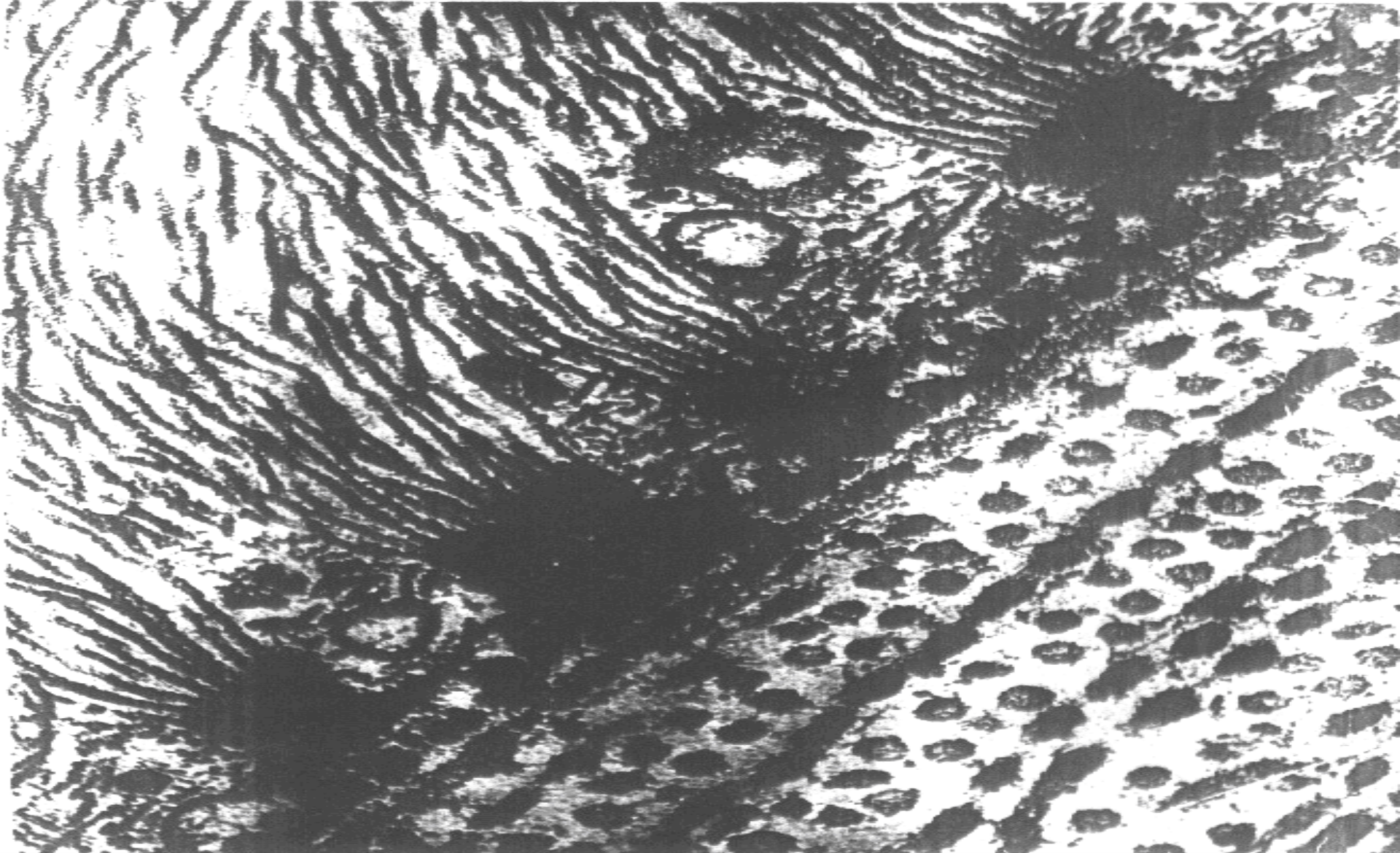
Zonula adherens

Macula adherens
(Desmosome)

Desmosome



Hemidesmosome



Biology of epithelial cells

- **Cells transport ions.**
- **Protein synthesizing cells.**
- **Diffuse neuroendocrine system (DNES)**
- **Mucus secreting cells.**
- **Steroid secreting cells.**

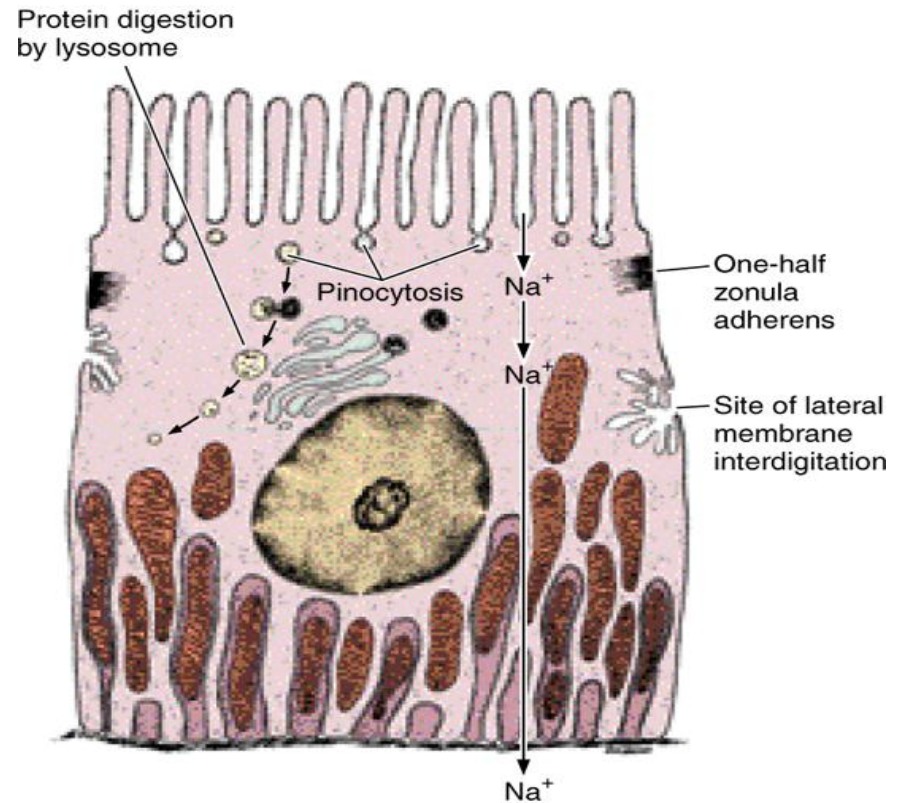
Ions transport cells

Site: renal tubules.

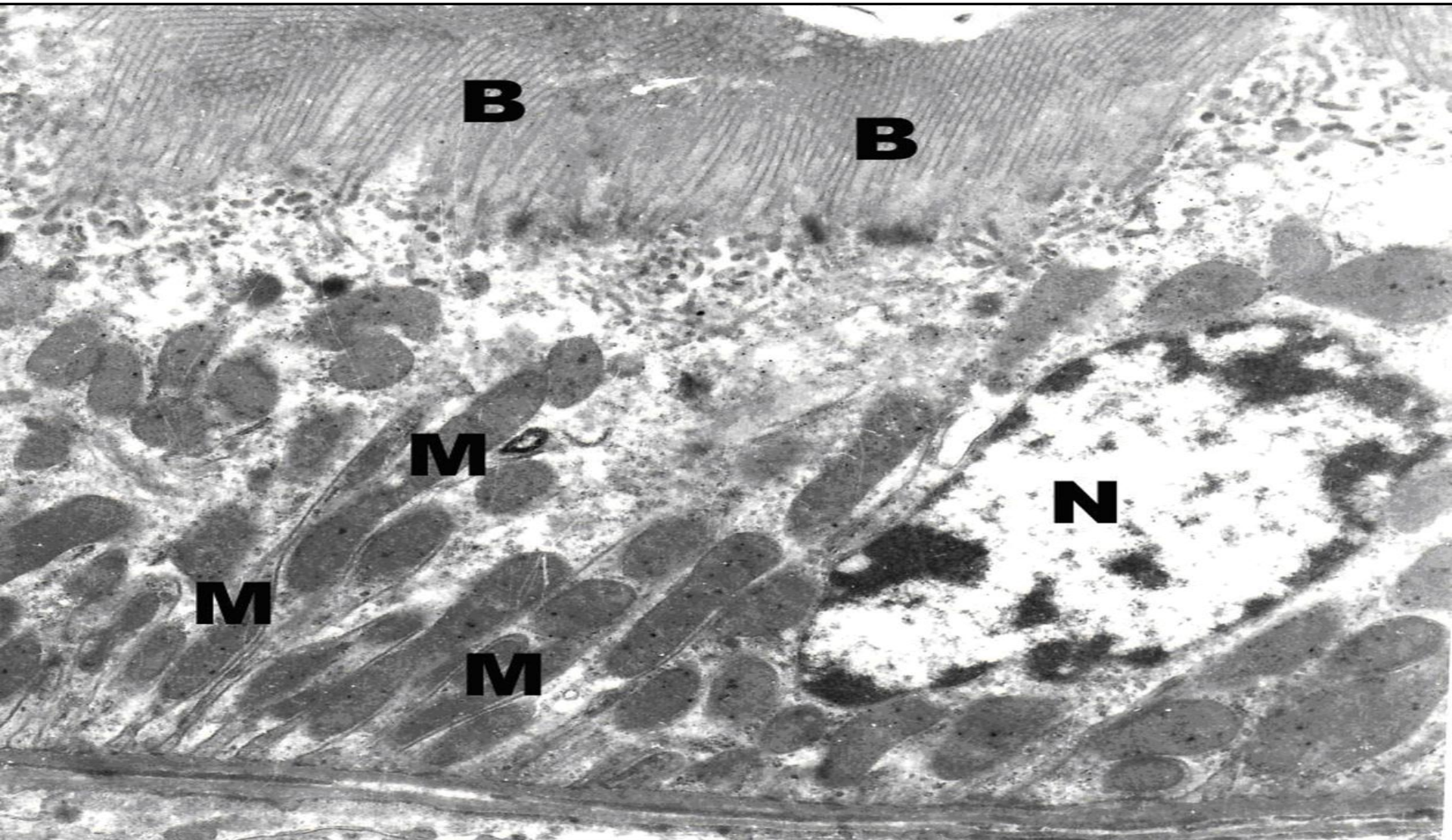
E/M:

1-**Apical** MV and tight junction.

2-**Basal** folds with mitochondria inbetween



Ions transport cells

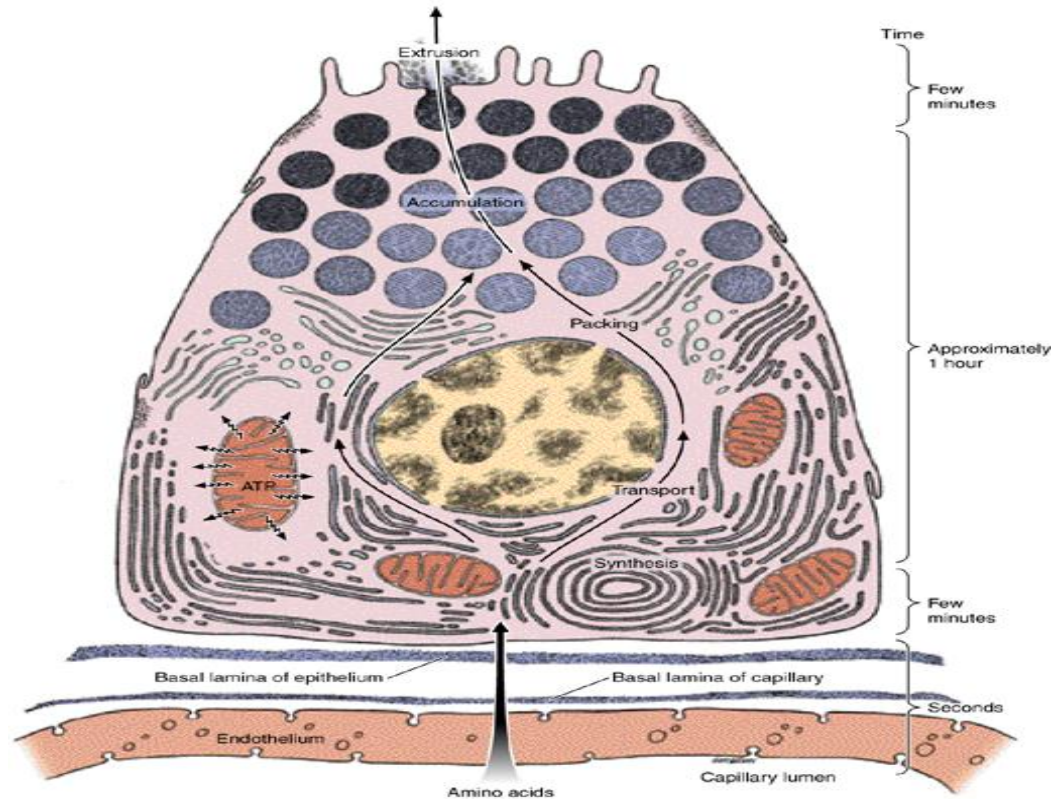


Protein synthesizing cells

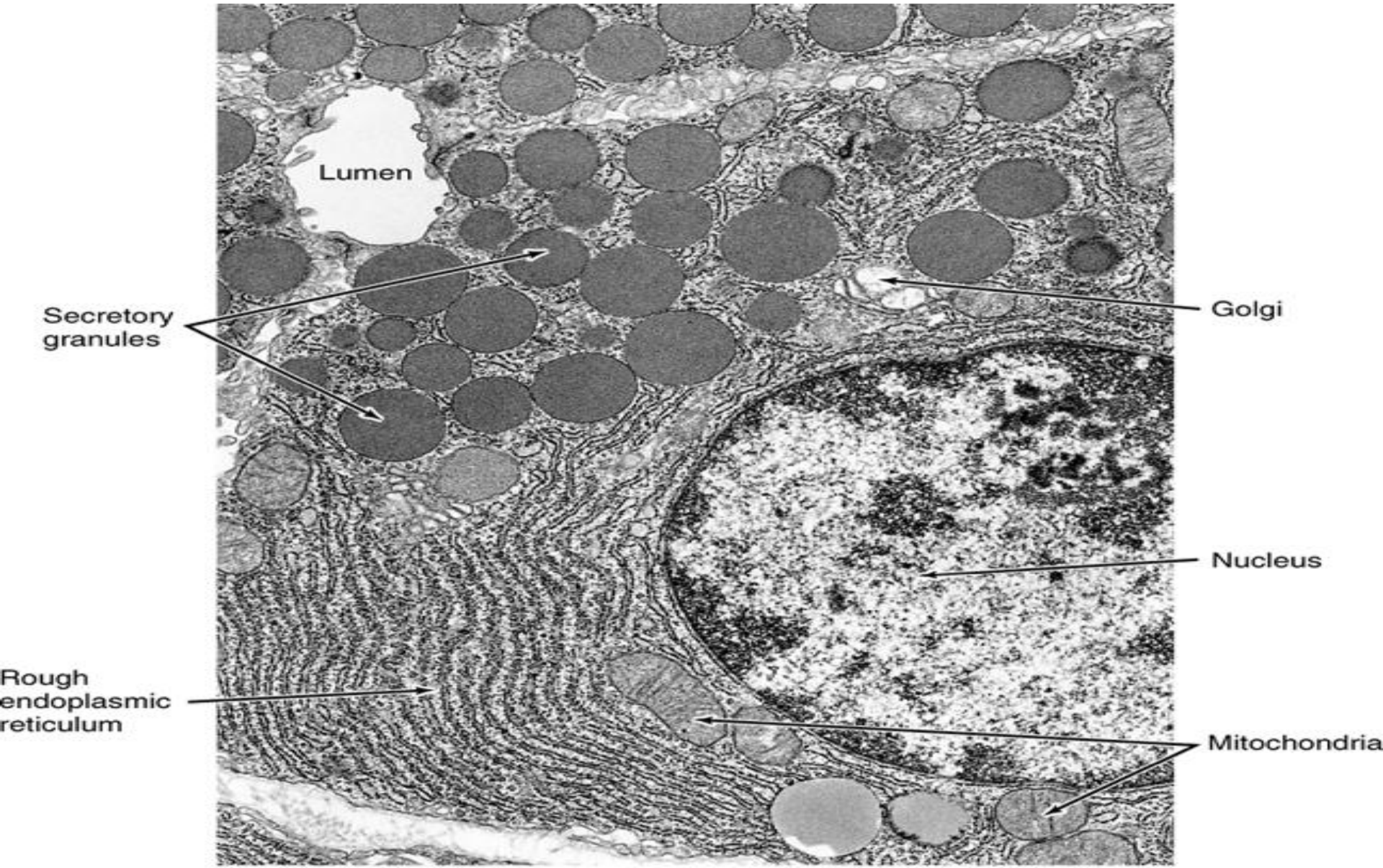
EM: (e.g. pancreatic acinar cell):

- In the basal region:
rER, ribosomes
and mitochondria

- In the apical
region: Golgi
complex and
membrane-bound
secretory
granules.



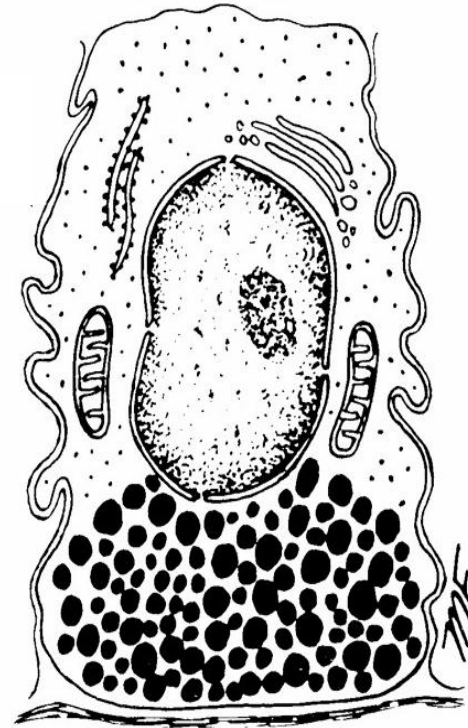
Protein synthesizing cells



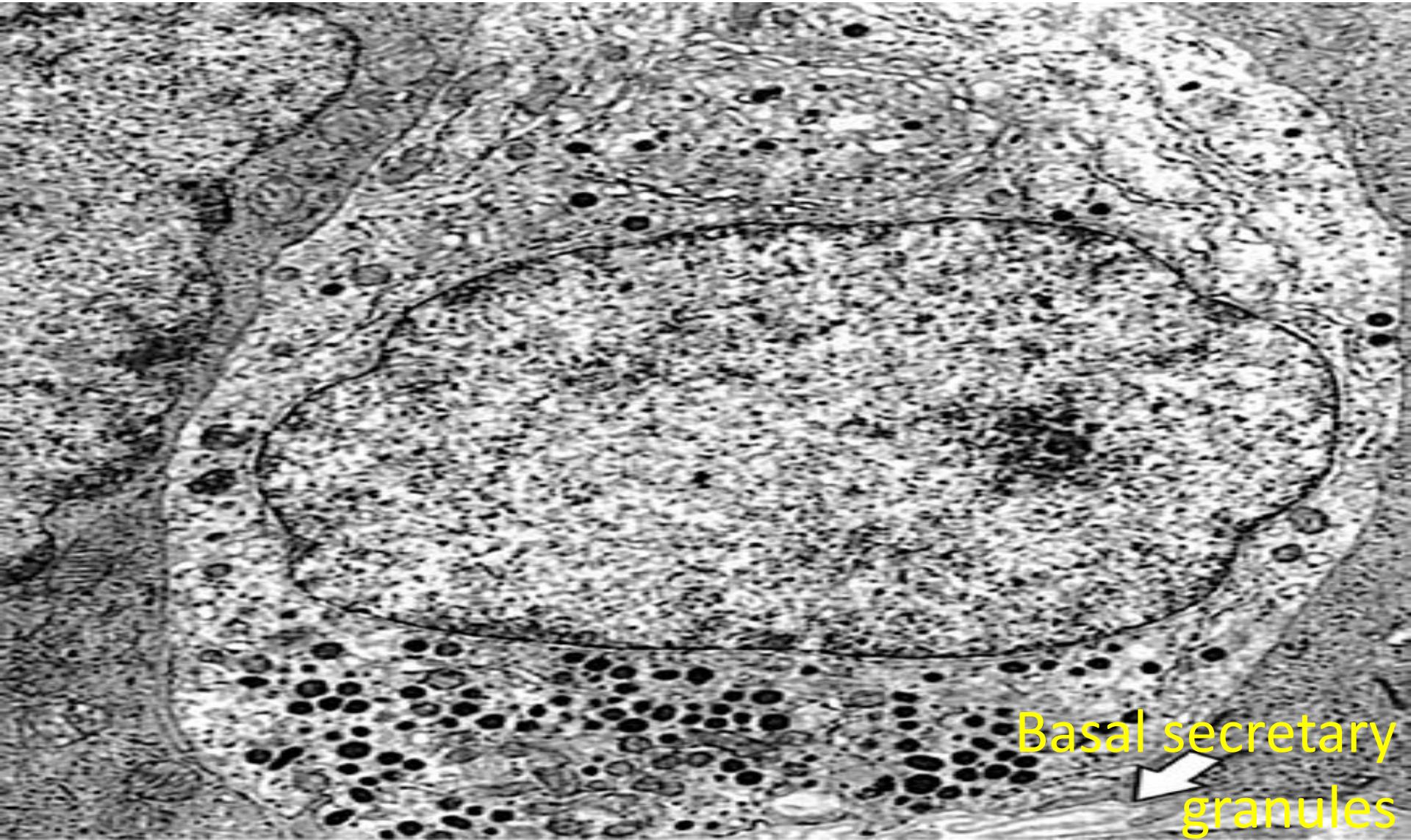
Chemical - messenger producing cells

EM : DNES cell (e.g.in
gastrointestinal
system):

- Basal secretory granules.
- Small amount of rER.
- Supranuclear Golgi.



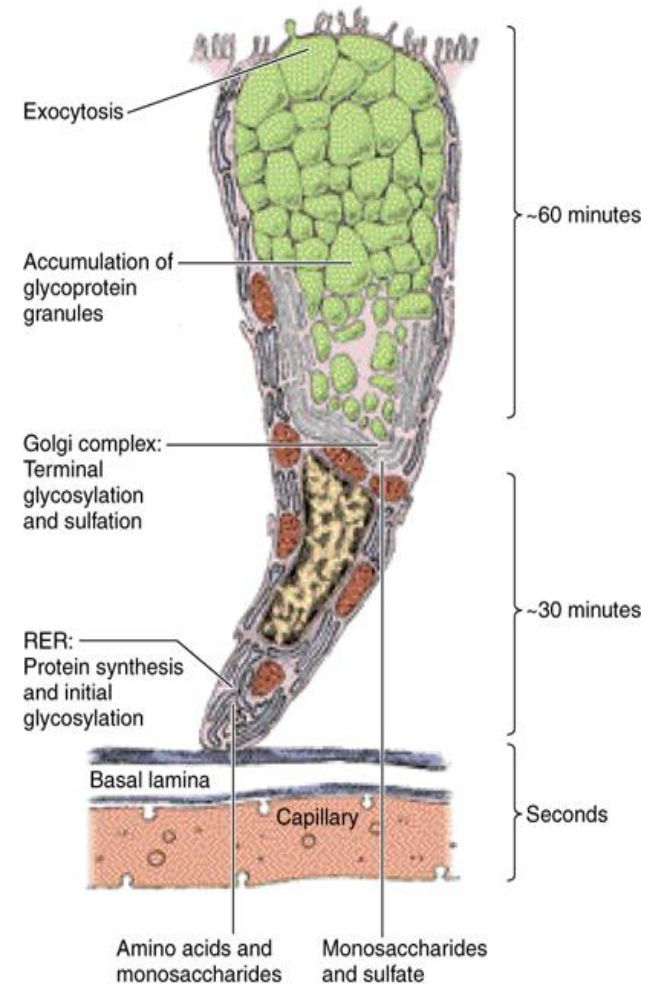
DNES



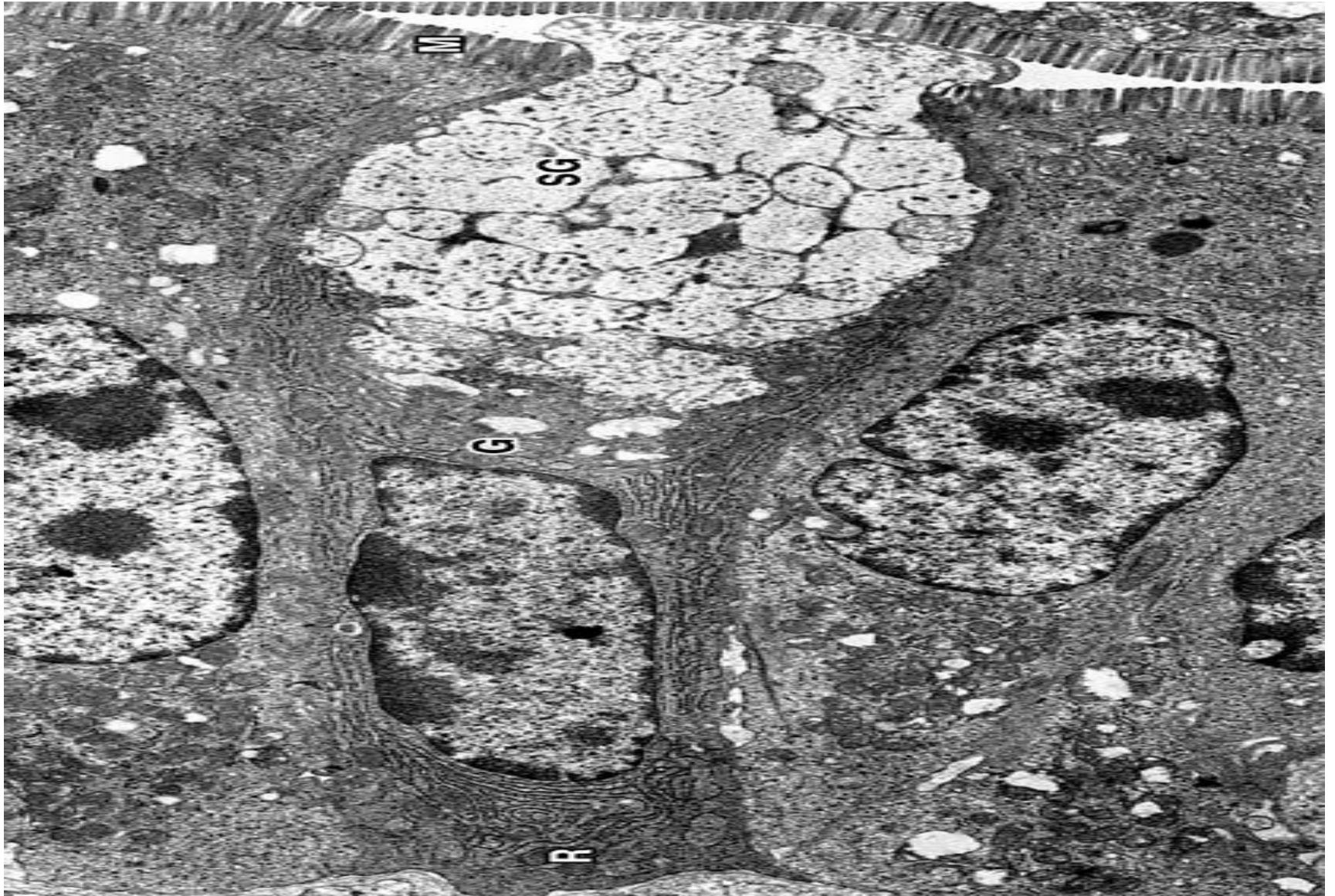
Mucus secreting cells.

EM: Well developed supranuclear Golgi (G)

- Numerous lightly stained secretory granules (SG)
- Basal rER.
- Basal nucleus



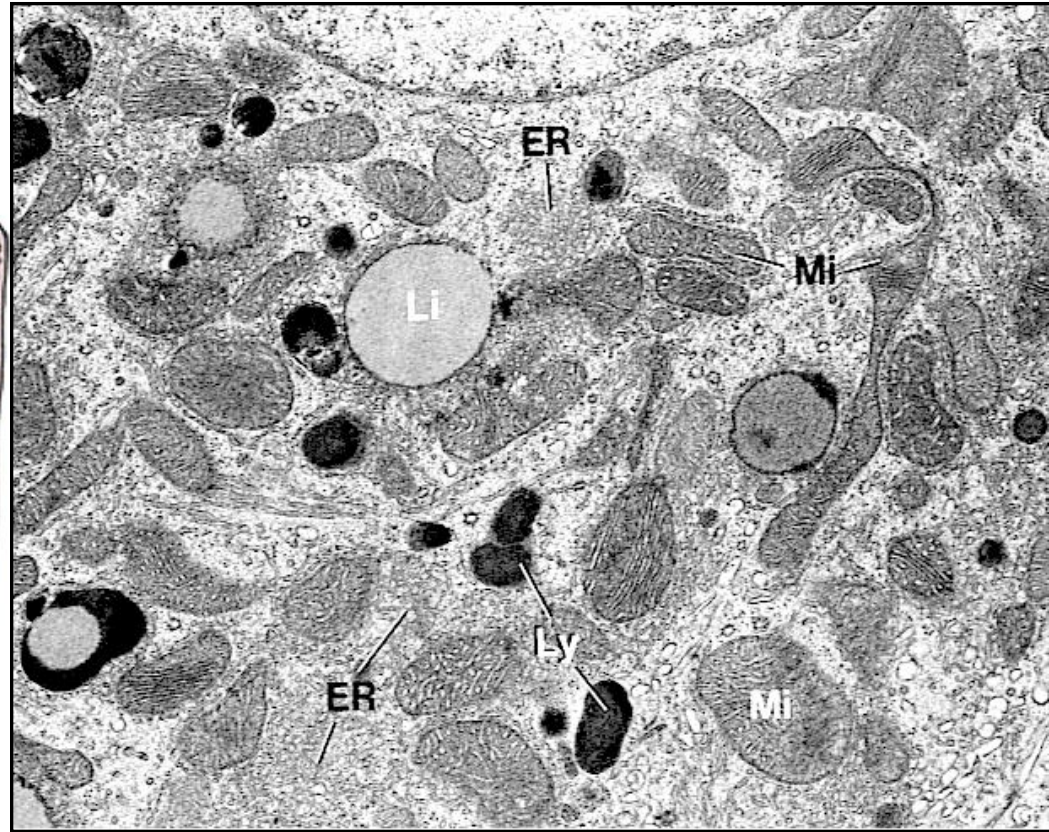
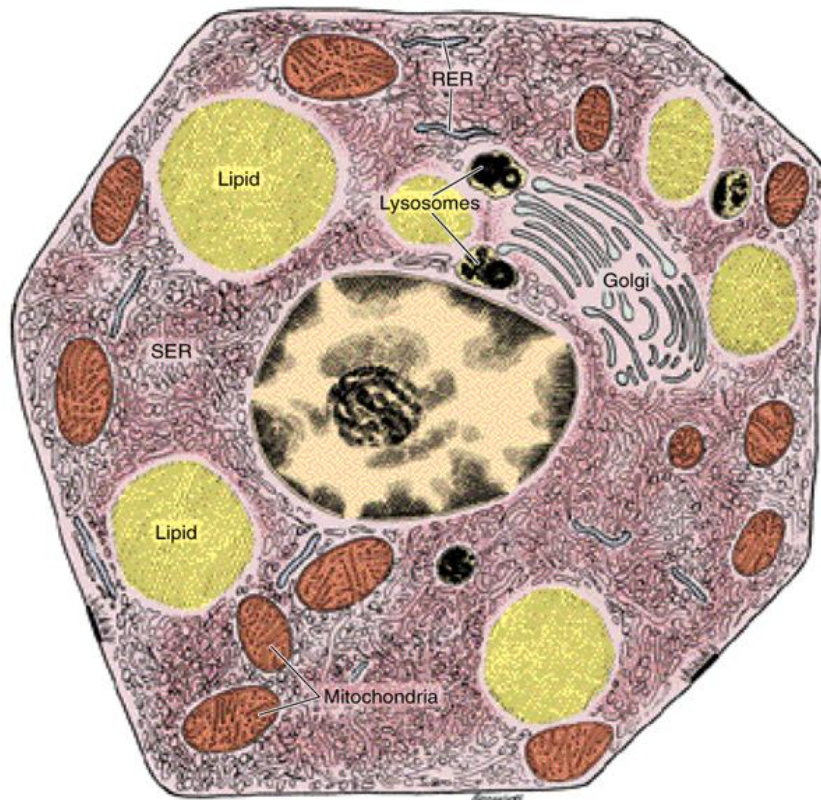
Goblet cell



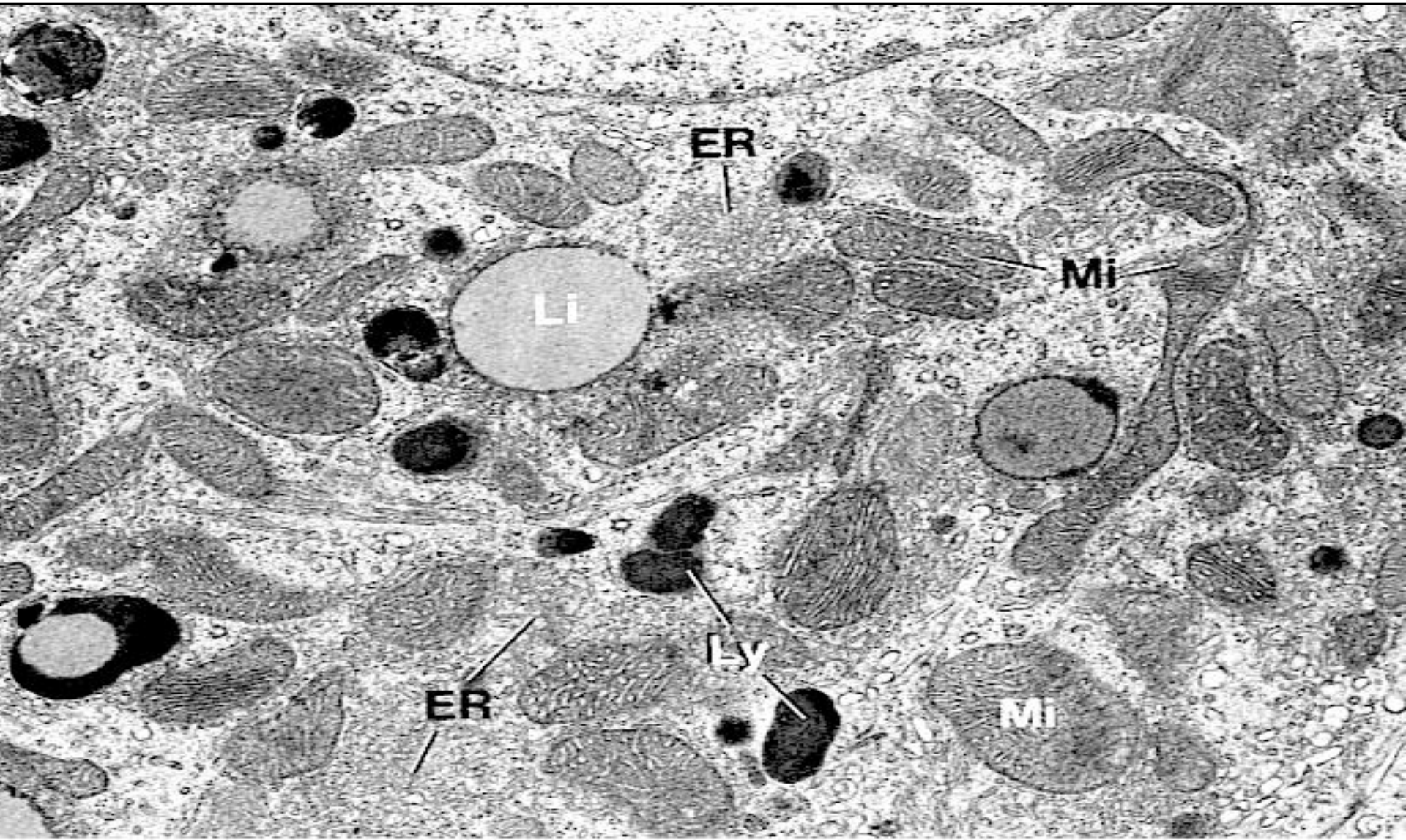
Steroid hormone secreting cells

EM (adrenal cortex):

- Rich in sER (ER)
- Spherical mitochondria with tubular cristae (Mi).
- Lipid droplets (Li)



Steroid hormone secreting cells



THANK
YOU

