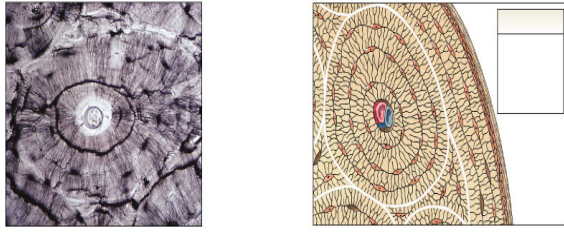
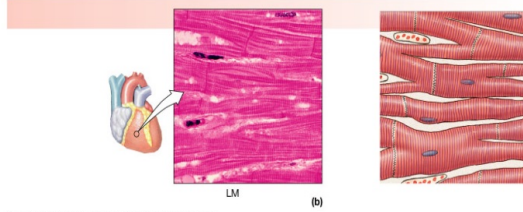
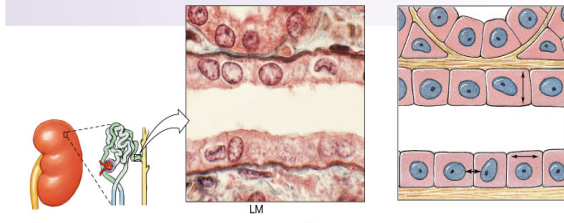
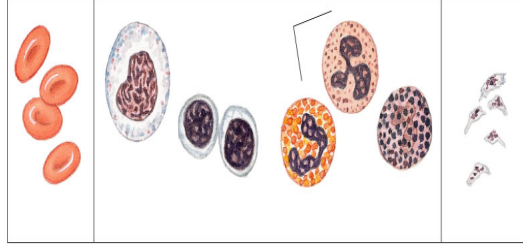
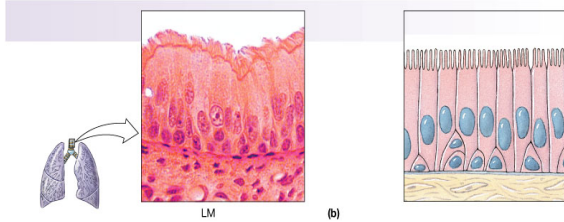
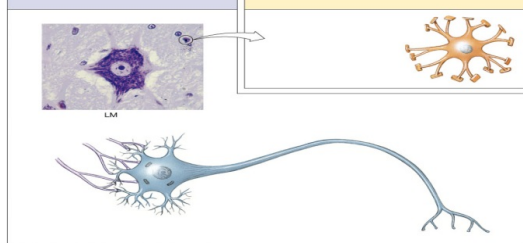
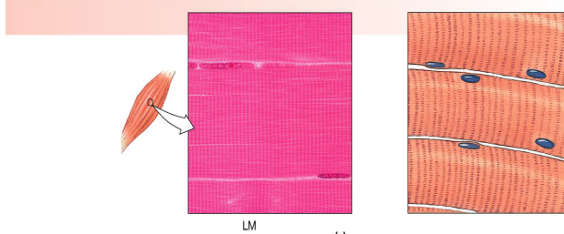
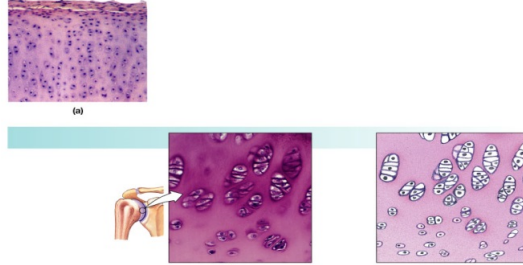
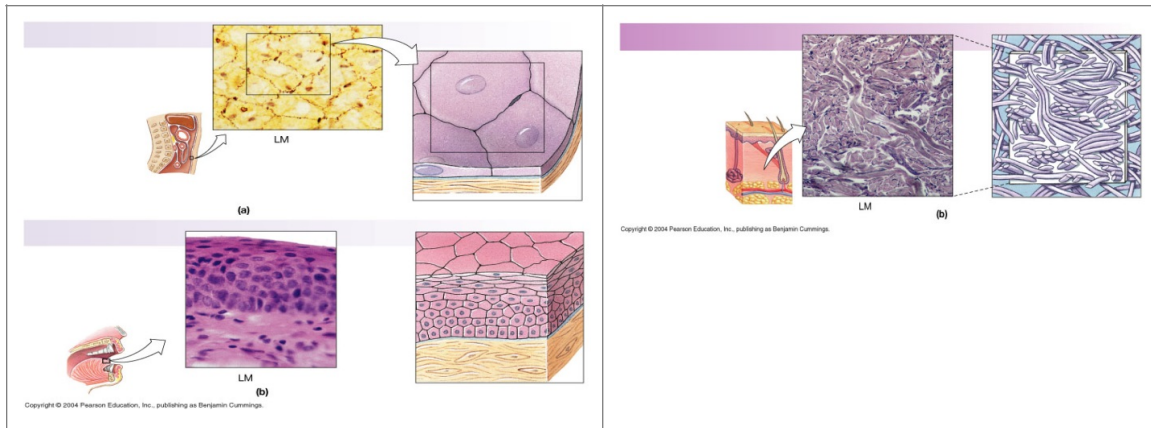


Ashwini Neupane
BIO 2311 Lab
Tissue Types

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1. Bone Osseous Tissue: It is a part of the skeletal system. It is a dense connective tissue and also had a strong structure to the bones.
2. Cardiac muscle tissue: It is found in the heart. It makes it possible for the heart to pump blood.
3. Simple cuboidal epithelium tissue: It is found in the urinary bladder. It can change shape because our bladders stretches when it is full.
4. Fluid connective tissue: It contains formed elements of the blood. There are 5 types of WBC present, RBC, and Platelets.
5. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium: It consists of connective tissue under the basement membrane. It helps transport particles that pass-through nose and lungs.
6. Neural tissue: It is found in the brain, spinal cord, and in nerves. It is made up of cells called neurons. It stimulates and controls the bodies.
7. Skeletal muscle tissue: It is smooth and has a striped and striated appearance. It protects internal organs and maintain homeostasis.
8. Hyaline Cartilage: It is a type of connective tissue found in areas such as the ears, nose, and the trachea. It provides support in different areas to the body.
9. The first diagram is a simple squamous epithelia tissue and the primary functions is to facilitate diffusion gases and small molecules. It can be found in almost every part of the body which come in contact with the outside world for example the skin to the respiratory, digestive, excretory and reproductive systems.
10. Dense irregular connective tissues: It contains high portions of collagenous fibers which provides strength, making the skin resistant to tearing due to constant stretching in different directions.

