

The connective tissue proper



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Cells

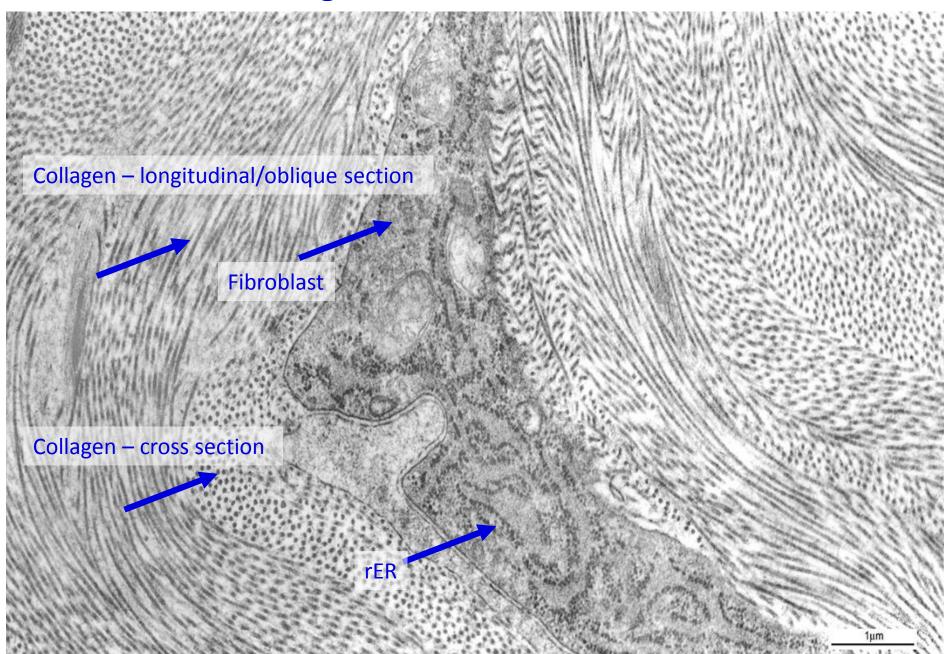
Fibroblasts (ECM producers)

- Adipocytes (fat metabolism and storage)
- Pigment cells (pigment deposition)
- Immune cells (immune response)

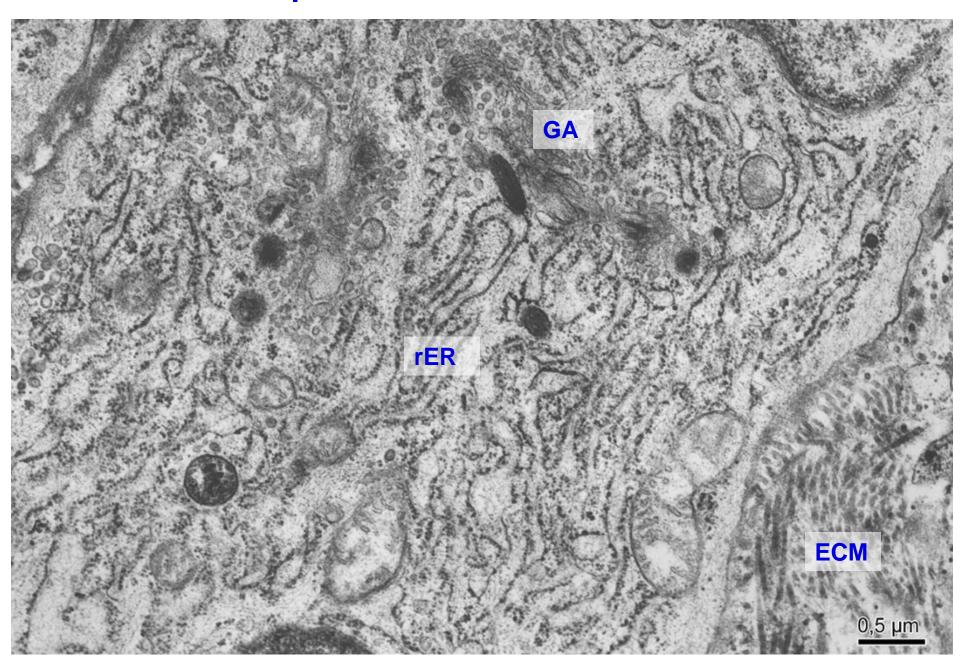
Extracelullar matrix (ECM)

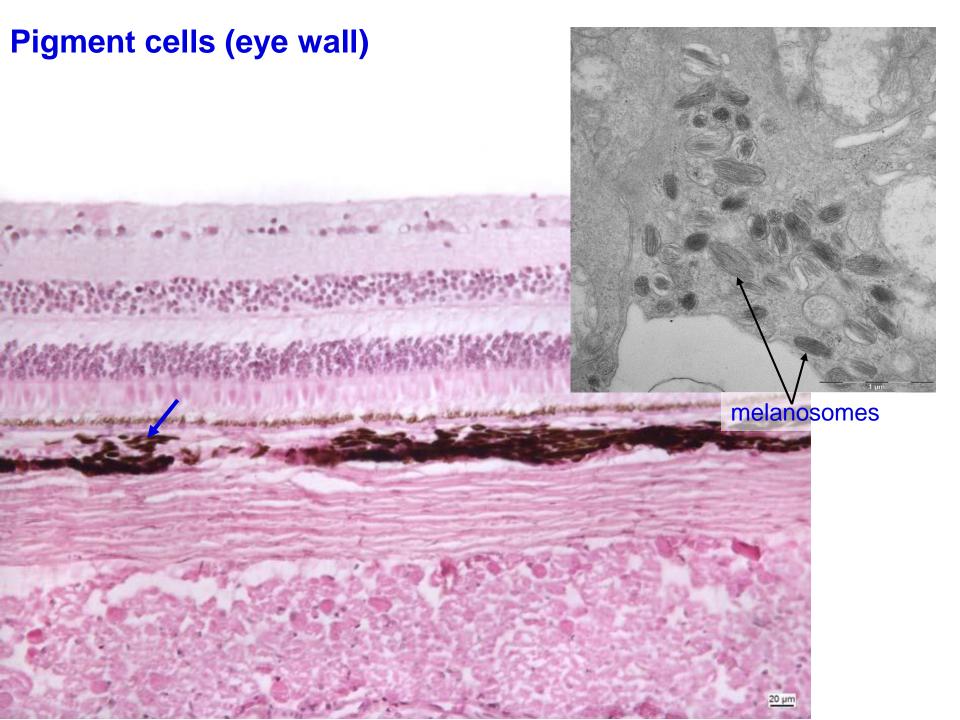
- Amorphous ground substance Glycosaminoglycans
 - Proteglycans
 - Glycoproteins
- Fibers
 - Collagen
 - Elasic
 - Reticular

Fibroblast and collagen fibrils

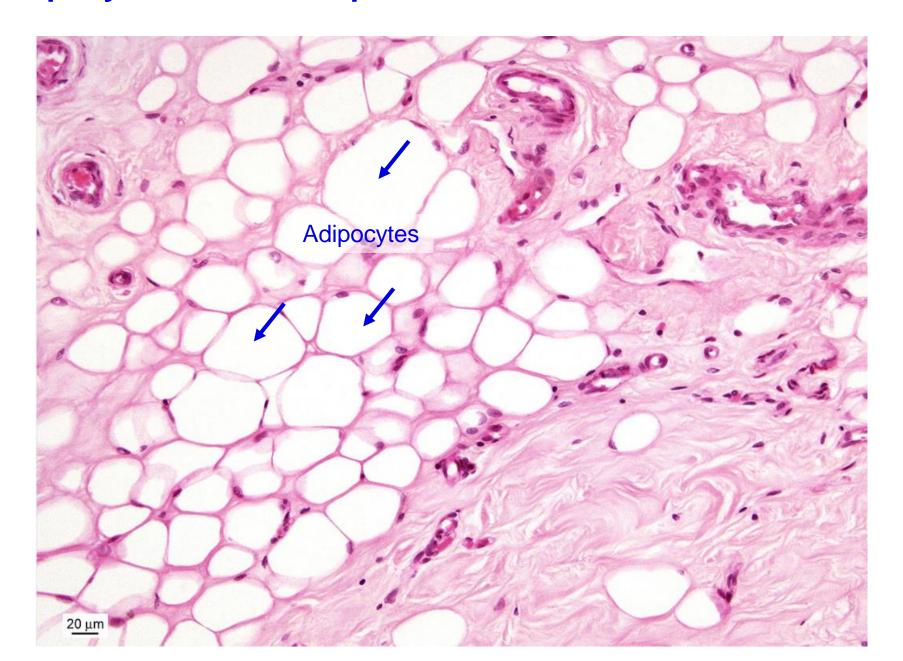


Fibroblast – ECM producer

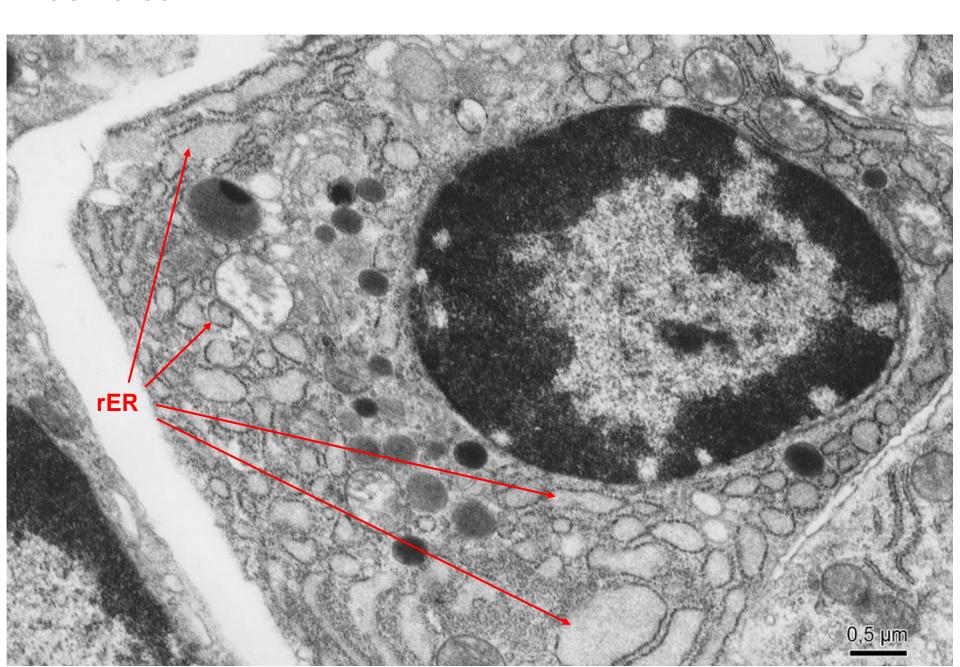


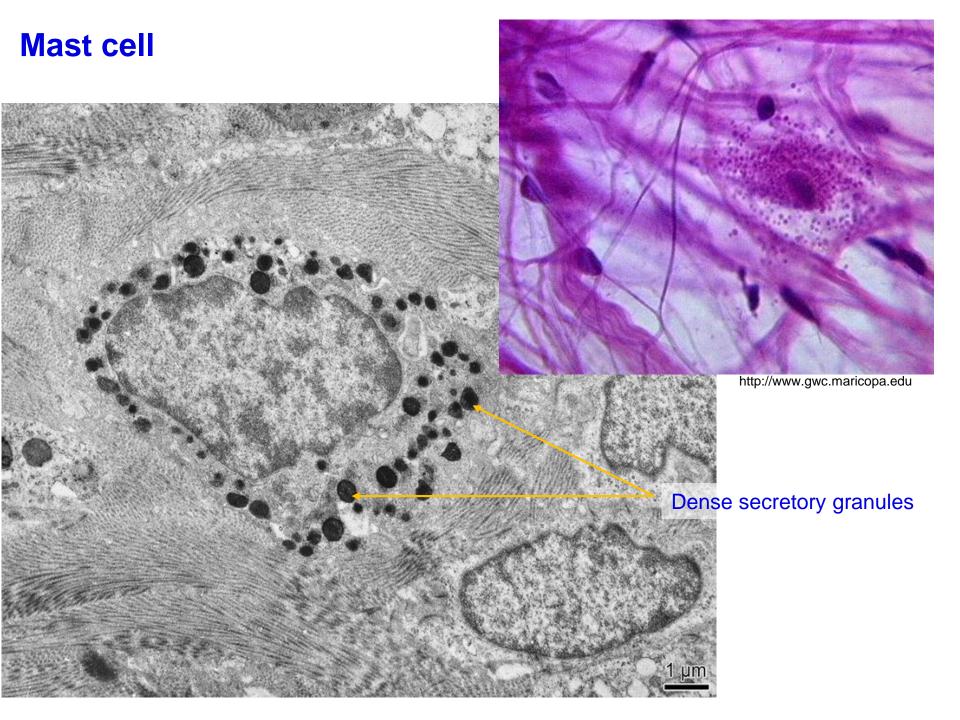


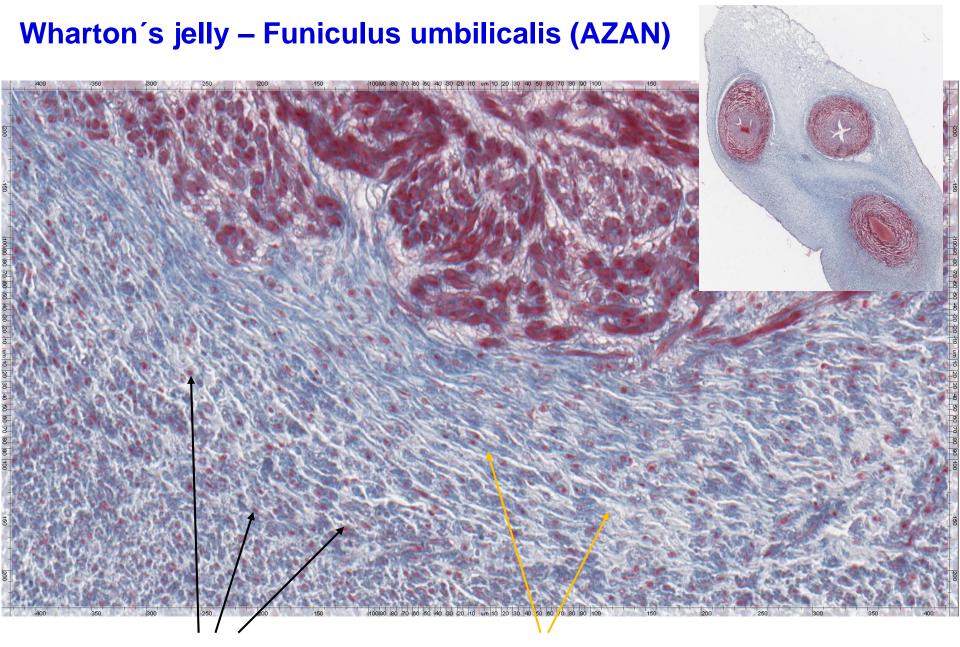
Adipocytes in white adipose tissue



Plasma cell



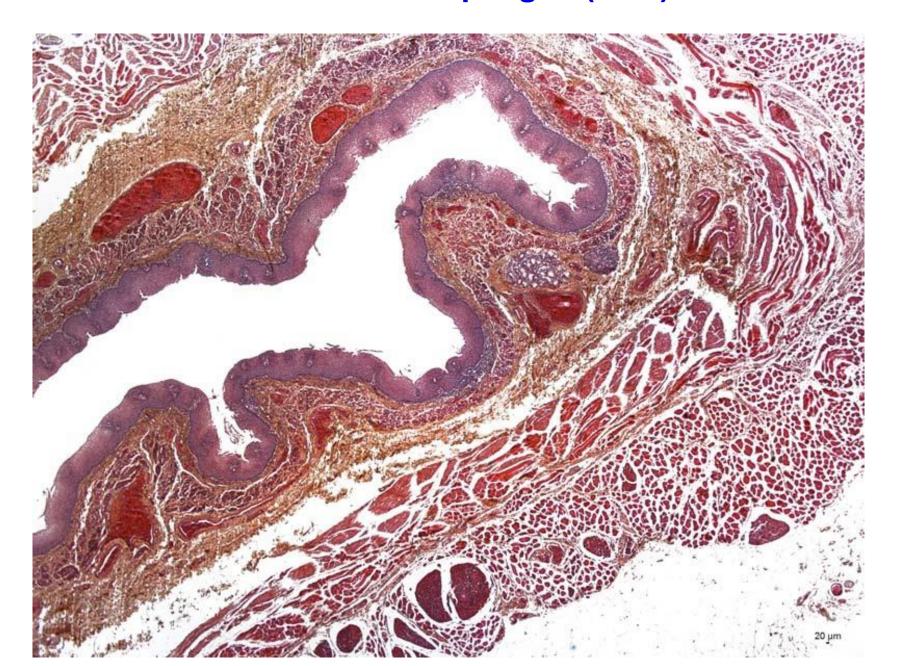




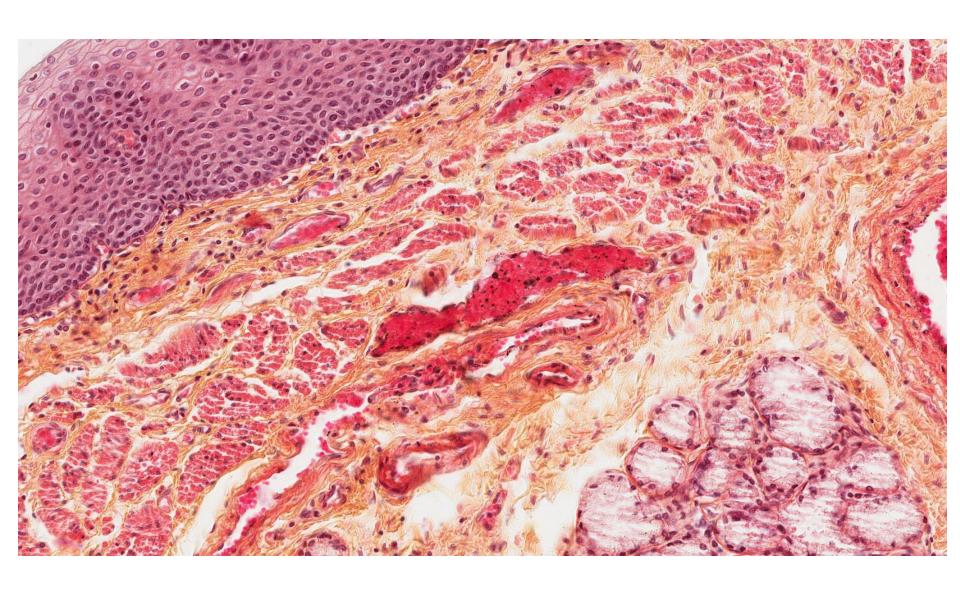
Nuclei of fibrocytes - violet

Collagen fibers - blue

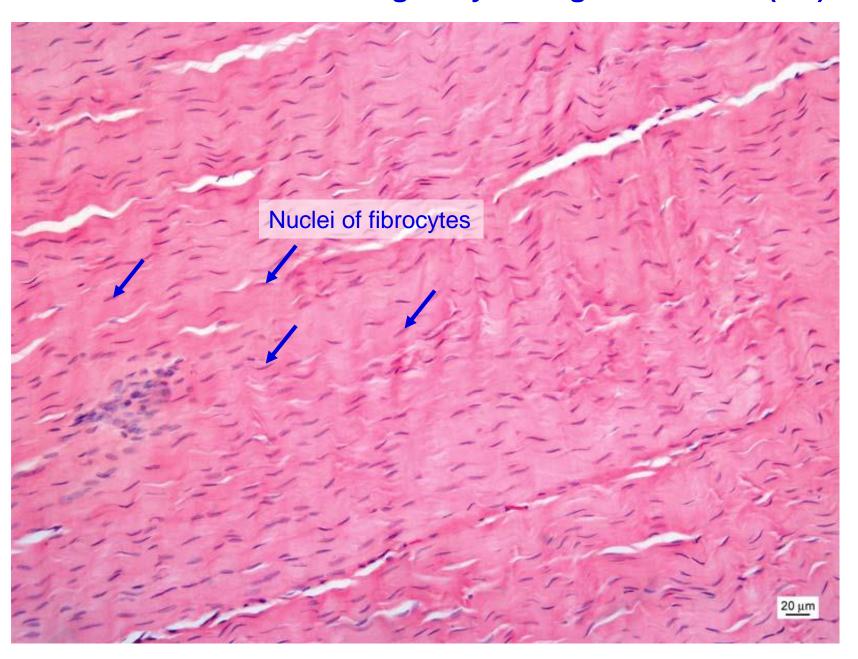
Loose connective tissue – Esophagus (HES)



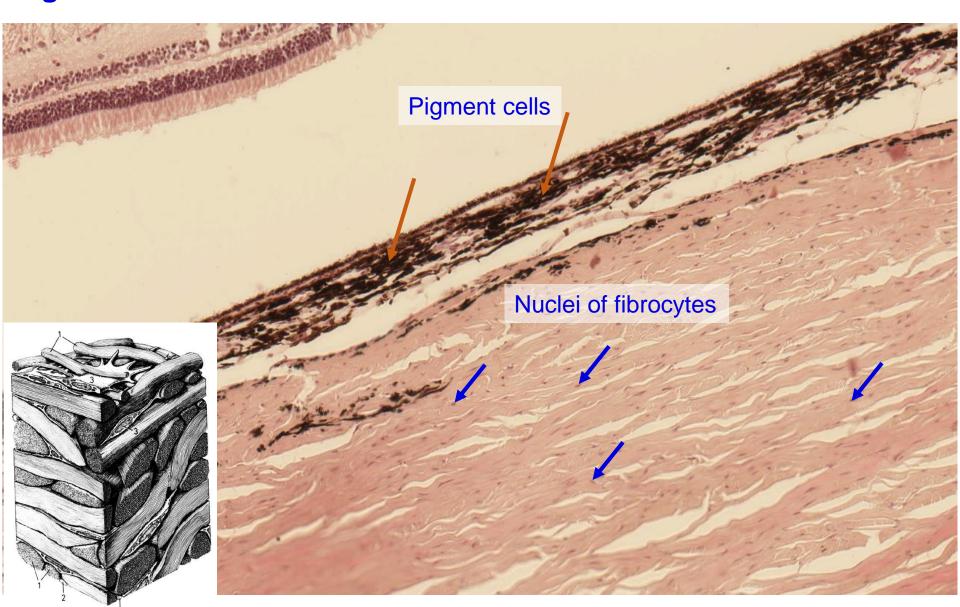
Loose connective tissue – mucosa, submucosa (HES)

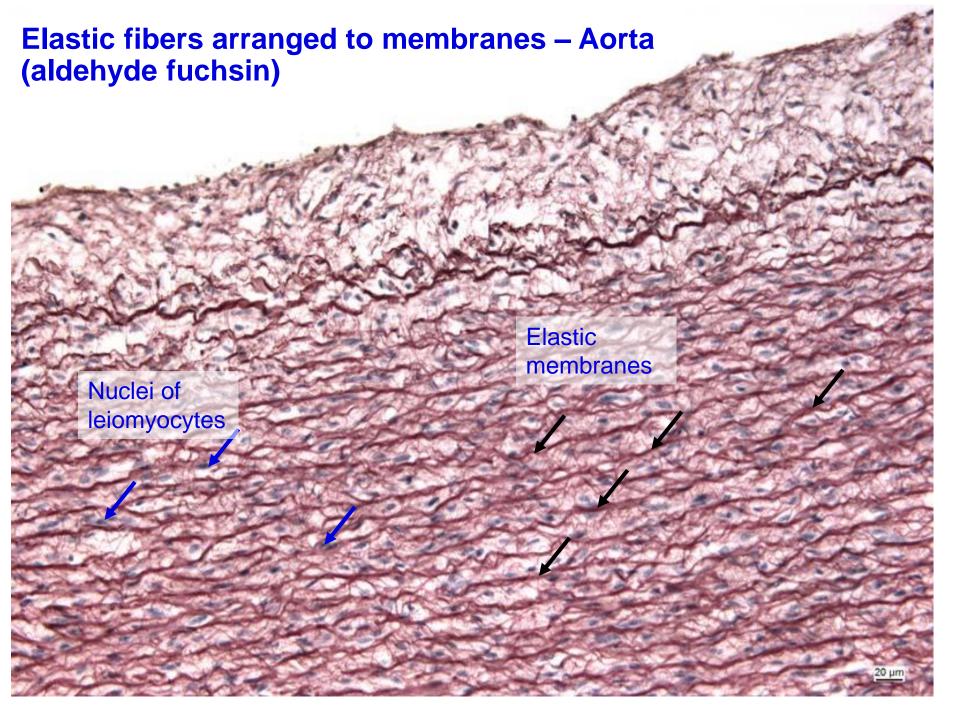


Dense connective tissue regularly arranged – Tendon (HE)

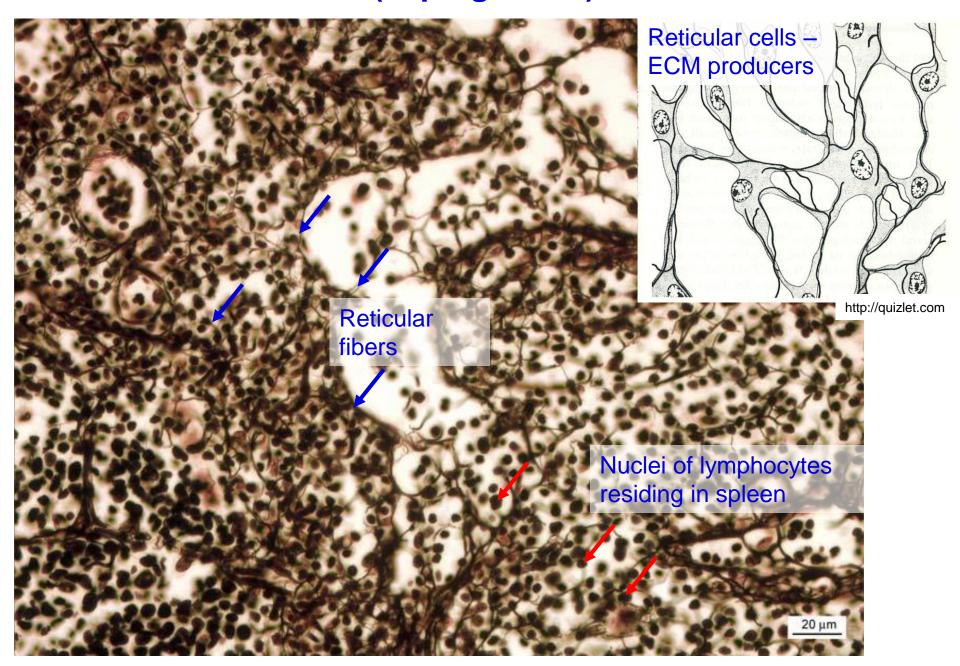


Dense connective tissue irregularly arranged – Sclera (HE) Pigment cells of choroidea





Reticular tissue – Lien (impregnation)



Reticular connective tissue - intestinum crassum (HE)



Connective tissue proper

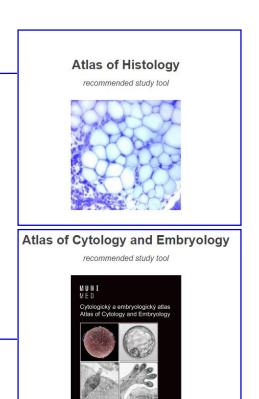
Slides to study:

Wharton's jelly (99. Funiculus umbilicalis)
Loose (areolar) connective tissue (11. Esophagus)
Dense connective tissue - irregular (89. Posterior
part of the eye)
Reticular tissue (68. Lien – impregnation)

Electronograms to study:

Elastic membranes (62. Aorta)

Atlas of Cytology and Embryology #32-37.



Numbers by the slides indicate their positions in sets in Microscopic Hall, not in online atlases. These numbers allow you to find the slides easily and study them using a microscope when the normal classes are opened.