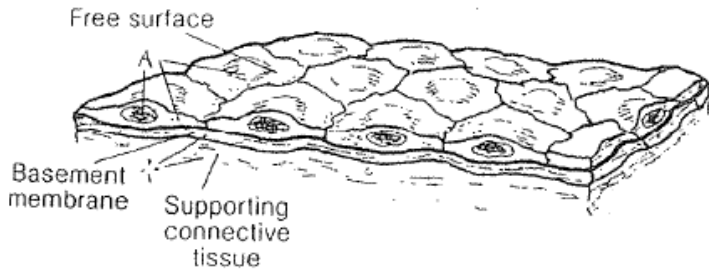


# EPITHELIAL TISSUE

## SIMPLE EPITHELIA

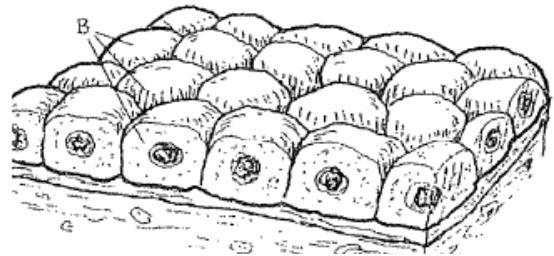
### *SIMPLE SQUAMOUS*<sup>A</sup>

**Cells:** single (scalelike) layer  
**Nuclei:** flattened, centrally located  
**Functions:** diffusion, lubrication



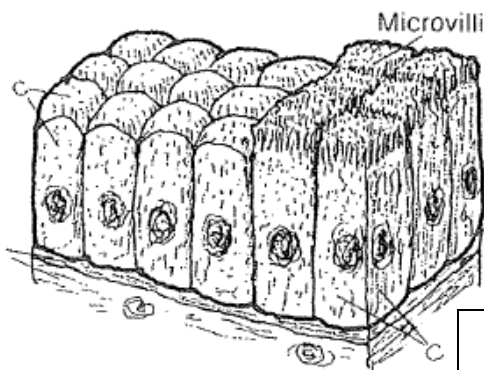
### *SIMPLE CUBOIDAL*<sup>B</sup>

**Cells:** single (squarelike) layer  
**Nuclei:** centrally located and spherical  
**Functions:** absorption, secretion, protection



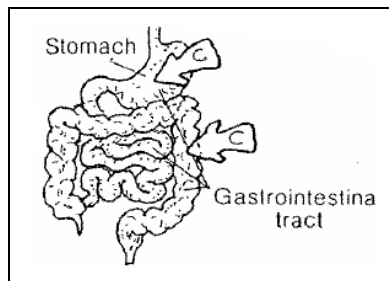
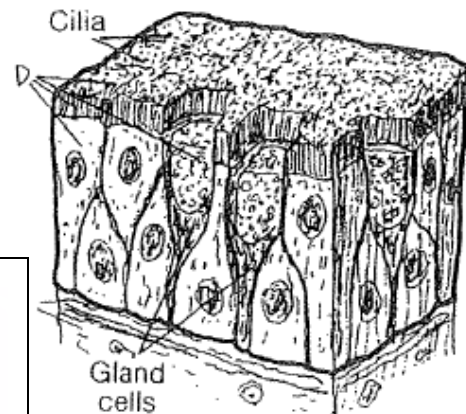
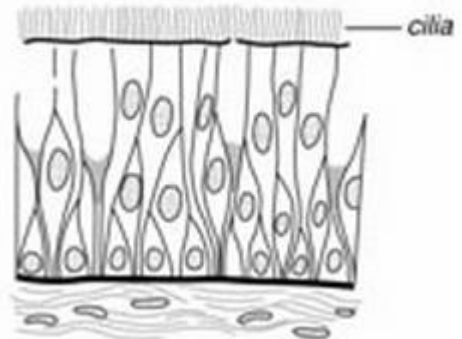
### *SIMPLE COLUMNAR*<sup>C</sup>

**Cells:** tall, single-layered  
**Nuclei:** basally located and elongated  
**Functions:** absorption, secretion, protection  
 (May bear cilia and may contain goblet cells with microvilli)



### *PSEUDOSTRATIFIED*<sup>D</sup>

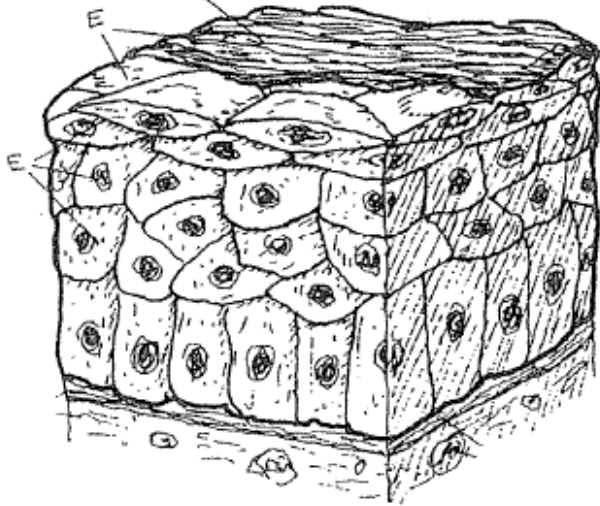
**Cells:** differ in height, not all cells reach the apical surface  
**Nuclei:** at various positions  
**Functions:** absorption, secretion, transportation



# STRATIFIED EPITHELIA

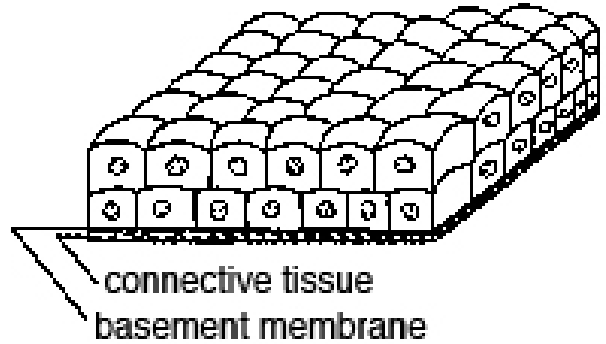
## STRATIFIED SQUAMOUS <sup>E</sup>

Cells: squamous cells apically,  
but basal layers vary from  
cuboidal to columnar  
Nuclei: centrally located  
Functions: protection  
Keratin



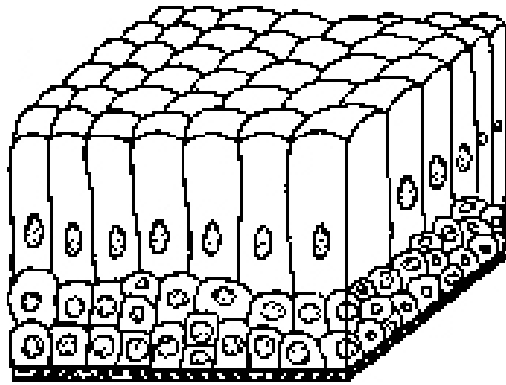
## STRATIFIED CUBOIDAL <sup>B-2</sup>

Cells: two layers  
Nuclei: centrally located  
and spherical  
Functions: absorption,  
secretion



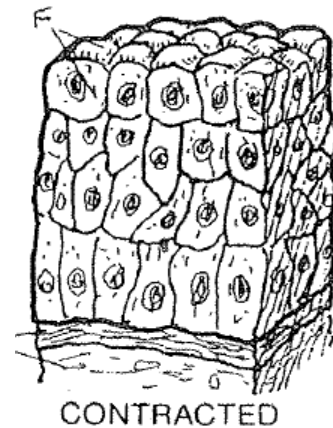
## STRATIFIED COLUMNAR <sup>C-2</sup>

Cells: squamous cells apically,  
but basal layers vary from  
cuboidal to columnar  
Nuclei: centrally located  
Functions: protection

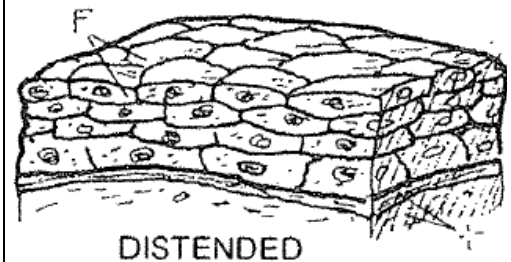
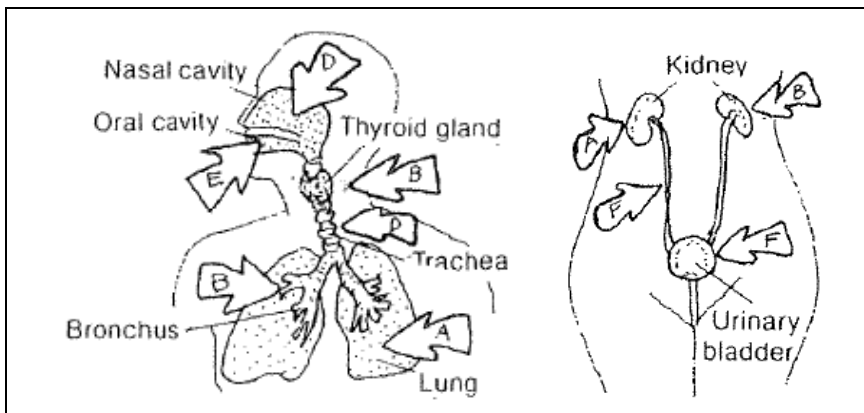


## TRANSITIONAL <sup>F</sup>

Cells: vary depending on  
stretch, apical cells often  
large, round, and bi-nucleated  
Nuclei: centrally located  
Functions: distention  
(occurs only in



CONTRACTED

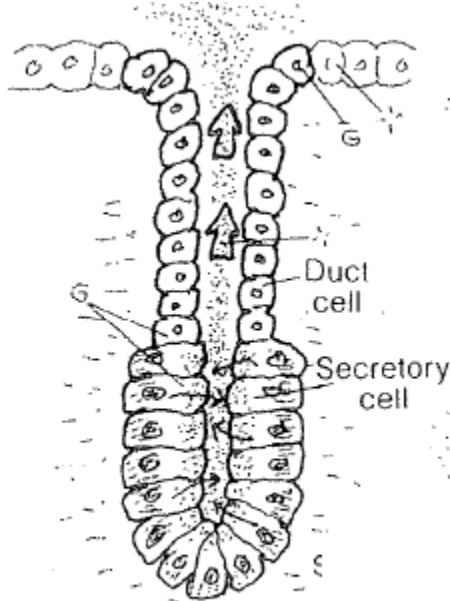


DISTENDED

# GLANDS

## EXOCRINE <sup>G</sup>

Exocrine glands (e.g., sweat, sebaceous, pancreatic, mammary) arise as outpocketings of epithelial lining tissue, retain a duct to the free surface of the cavity or skin, and excrete/secrete some substance. Secretory portions may have one of several shapes (tubular, coiled, alveolar/acinar) connected to one or more ducts.



## ENDOCRINE <sup>H</sup>

Endocrine glands arise as epithelial outgrowths but lose their connections to the surface during development. They are intimately associated with a dense capillary network and secrete their products into it.

