



Body Tissues

Tissue group of cells with similar structure and function.

Name	Main Function	Cells	Intercellular Matrix	Other Characteristics
Epithelial	Protection	Abundant cells. Shape: cubical, squamous, or columnar. Cells arranged in a simple layer or many layers (stratified).	Restricted to the basement membrane, which underlies the bottom layer of cells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classified according to cell shape and number of layers. - Glandular epithelium produces/secreted chemicals.
Connective	Binding between tissues, support	Sparse population of cells.	Abundant intercellular matrix with various types and concentrations of fibres (collagenous, reticular, elastic).	Types: fibrous connective, loose connective, cartilage, bone, blood, adipose.
Muscle	Movement	Bundles of long cells- muscle fibres.	Surrounding each muscle fibre. Not abundant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most abundant in a typical animal. Skeletal (voluntary), cardiac & smooth (involuntary). - Actin & myosin filaments → stripes in skeletal & cardiac muscles.
Nervous	Communication network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neurons: axon (body) & dendrites (extensions) - To conduct nerve signals. - Support cells (glial cells). 	Not abundant. Most of the support is done by the glial cells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forms CNS & PNS - Responsible for receiving & transmitting stimuli.