Ch	apter 4	Tissue Histology		
1)	Ahave a similar particular fur	Pathologists Epithelial Connective		
2)	The science that deals with the study of tissues is called		Muscle Nervous	
3)	, physicians who specialize in laboratory studies of cells and tissues, aid other physicians in making diagnoses; they also perform autopsies.		Ectoderm Endoderm Mesoderm biopsy junctions fluid	
4)	Depending of the body are			
	1.	tissue covers body surfaces, lines hollow organs, body cavities, and ducts; and forms glands.	anchor channels	
	2.	tissue protects and supports the body and its organs, binds organs together, stores energy reserves as fat, and provides immunity.	Tight Adherens	
	3.	tissue is responsible for movement and generation of force.		
	4.	tissue initiates and transmits action impulses) that help coordinate body activities.	n potentials (nerve	
5)	All tissues and organs of the body develop from one or more of the three primary germ layers:, and			
6)	In a, samples of living tissue removed for microscopic examination, is a chief responsibility of a pathologist			
7)	Cellare points of contact between adjacent plasma membranes.			
8)	Depending on their structure, cell junctions may serve one of three functions.			
	1.	Some cell junctions formtight seals	between cells.	
	2.	Other cell junctionscells together or material.	to extracellular	
	3.	Still others act as, which allow ions pass from cell to cell within a tissue.	and molecules to	
	 The five most important kinds of cell junctions are tight junctions, adherens junctions, desmosomes, hemidesmosomes, and gap junctions 			
9)	junctions are formed by weblike strands of transmembrane proteins that hold adjacent plasma membranes together. The are common among epithelial cells that line the stomach, intestines, and urinary bladder			
10)junctions are made of plaque, actin microfilaments, and cadherins.				