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REMEDIAL BIOLOGY

UNIT 5

TOPIC :

- **Tissues**

Definition, types of tissues, location and functions.



Tissues

→ Tissue is a group of cells having a common origin, similar structure, and working together to perform a specific function.

Plant Tissues

- Plants are stationary or fixed – they don't move. Most of the tissues they have are supportive, which provides them with structural strength.
- Most of the plant tissues are dead, since dead cells can provide mechanical strength as easily as live ones, and need less maintenance.
- There are some tissues in plants that divide throughout their life. These tissues are localised in certain regions.
- Plants have two main types of tissues:

1. **Meristematic Tissue** – Actively dividing tissues
2. **Permanent Tissue** – Fully differentiated tissues that do not divide

1. Meristematic Tissue (Growth Tissue)

- Made of **actively dividing** cells
- Cells are **small, thin-walled, and densely cytoplasmic**
- **Nucleus is prominent**, vacuoles are absent or small
- Responsible for **growth in length and girth** of plant

Types of Meristematic Tissue

Based on Position	Location	Function
Apical meristem	Tip of roots and shoots	Increases length (primary growth)
Intercalary meristem	Base of leaves or internodes (e.g. grass)	Causes regrowth of lost parts (e.g., grass)
Lateral meristem	Along the sides of stems and roots (cambium)	Increases thickness (secondary growth)

2. Permanent Tissues

- Formed from meristematic tissues once cells lose their ability to divide.
They may be simple or complex.

A. Simple Permanent Tissues

Made of **only one type of cell**.

i) *Parenchyma*

- **Living cells with thin walls**
- **Isodiametric shape**
- Found in **soft plant parts** – cortex, pith, mesophyll
- **Functions : Storage, photosynthesis** (if chloroplasts present → chlorenchyma), **aeration** (in aquatic plants → aerenchyma)

ii) *Collenchyma*

- **Living cells with unevenly thickened corners**
- Cell wall contains **cellulose and pectin**
- Located in **petiole, leaf midrib, young stems**
- **Functions : Provides flexibility and mechanical support**

iii) *Sclerenchyma*

- **Dead cells with thick lignified walls**
- No cytoplasm, narrow lumen
- Types:
 - **Fibres** – Long and pointed (e.g. jute)
 - **Sclereids** – Short and irregular (e.g. seed coat, nutshell)
- **Functions : Strength and rigidity**

B. Complex Permanent Tissues

Made of **more than one type of cell**, working together to perform a function.

i) *Xylem (Conducts water and minerals – upward)*

- **Tracheids** – Long, tapering dead cells
- **Vessels** – Wider tube-like dead cells
- **Xylem parenchyma** – Living, stores food
- **Xylem fibres** – Dead, supportive
- **Function : Water transport, mechanical support**

ii) *Phloem (Conducts food – bidirectional)*

- **Sieve tubes** – Long cells with sieve plates, no nucleus
- **Companion cells** – Help sieve tubes, living with nucleus
- **Phloem parenchyma** – Storage
- **Phloem fibres** – Only dead part of phloem
- **Function : Translocation of food (sucrose)**

Importance of Plant Tissues

- ✓ Help in growth and support
- ✓ Allow transport of water, food, and nutrients
- ✓ Provide mechanical strength
- ✓ Special tissues (like aerenchyma) help aquatic adaptation
- ✓ Protective tissues (epidermis) protect plant from desiccation and infection

Tissues of Human Body

- Tissues are a group of cells having similar structure & function.
- The study of tissue is known as Histology.
- The body is composed of four major tissue, Which differ from each other in shape, size, type of matrix present in extracellular space
- Each tissue perform different function to maintain homeostasis & its survival

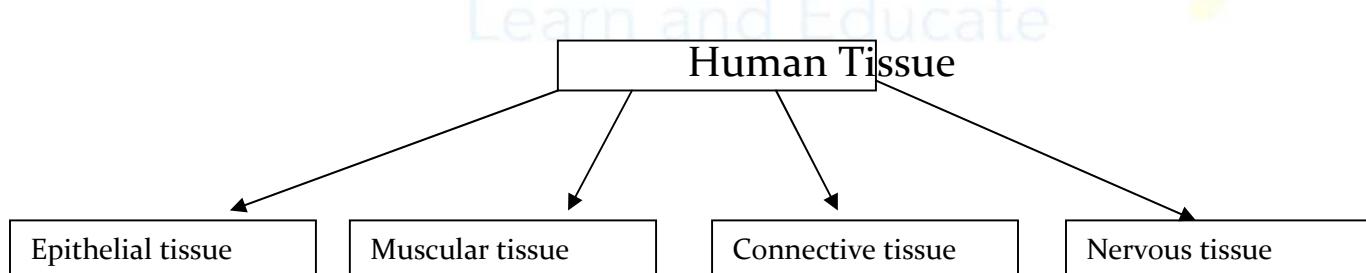
four type of tissue

- ⦿ **Epithelial tissue** :- It perform the function of covering & protection.
- ⦿ **Muscular tissue** :- It is responsible for the movement of body.
- ⦿ **Connective tissue** :- It provides structural framework to the body.
- ⦿ **Nervous tissue** :- It controls different function of the body.

❖ They together perform all the function required to support the body's system

Classification

Tissue can be divided on the basis of their cell type, amount & type of matrix in extracellular space, function they perform, and their location in body



- Simple Epithelial tissue
- Stratified Epithelial tissue
- Glandular Epithelial tissue
- **Skeletal**
Muscular tissue
- **Smooth or visceral**
muscular
tissue
- **Cardiac**
Muscular tissue
- Fibrous
Connective tissue
- Cartilage
Connective tissue
- Bone Connective tissue
- Blood Connective tissue
- Neurons
- Supporting Cells

Function

- ✓ **Secretion of chemical** :- Substance specialised & specific substance like enzyme, hormones, & lubricating fluid are secreted from the glandular tissue in the body.
- ✓ **Reduction of friction** :- Human circulatory system is lined with smooth & tightly interlocked tissue which help in the friction between the walls of blood vessels & blood flow
- ✓ **Production of body heat** :- Tissue produces body heat & maintain a fluid balance in association with the muscles of whole body

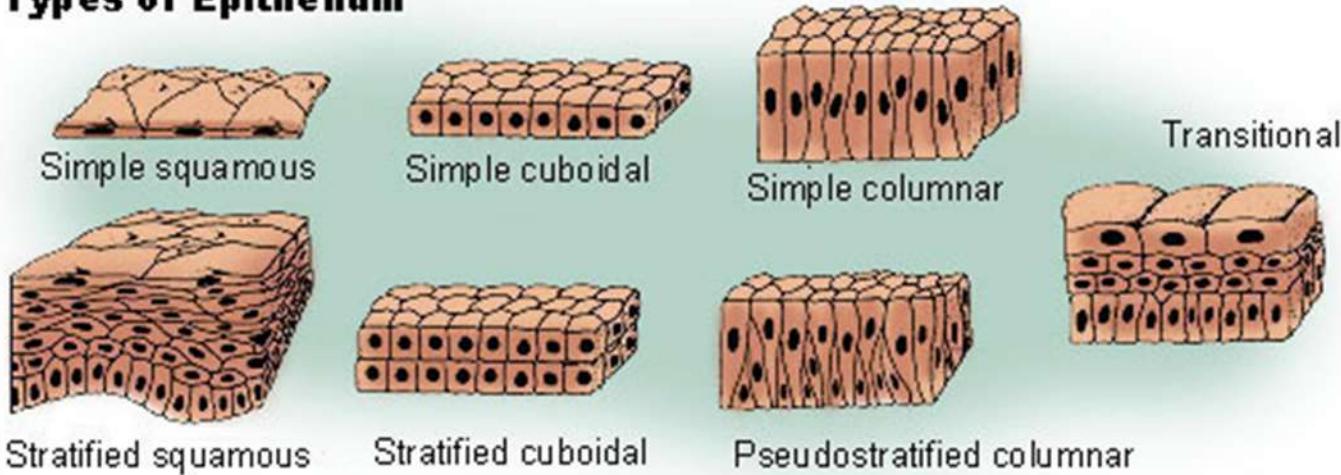
EPITHELIAL Tissues

- ◆ The epithelium or epithelia tissue covers the external body surface & lines the internal organs, Tubules, Vessels, and major body cavities.
- ◆ Cell in epithelium tissue are closely packed and arranged in one or more layer with narrow space between two cells.
- ◆ This space are filled with matrix or intercellular material.
- ◆ Which have Interstitial fluid, cells, ions, nutrients.
- ◆ The epithelial tissue have the ability to renew themselves throughout life as they contain the stem cells.
- ◆ The ability of epithelial tissue to replicate & divide holds immense significance as epithelial cells undergo substantial wear & tear
- ◆ **Example** :- The epithelial cells that line the stomach, gut or the skin can be replaced, the existing ones are destroyed

Structure

Epithelial cells makeup the surface layer of the skin, mucous membrane & serous membrane

Types of Epithelium



Epithelial Tissues divided into

1. Simple epithelium

Cells in simple epithelium are arranged in a single layer And further divided

- ◆ **Simple Squamous epithelium** :- It comprises of a single layer of flat, scale-like cells, and allow diffusion of substance through tissue.
- ◆ **Simple Cuboidal epithelium** :- It comprises of one layer of cuboid cells that rest on a basement membrane. Glands & ducts have this type of epithelium
- ◆ **Simple columnar epithelium** :- It comprises of single layer of columnar cells which are tall and slender with oval shaped nuclei located in the basal region, attached to the basement membrane. In humans Simple columnar epithelium lines most organs of the digestive tract including the stomach & intestine.
- ◆ **Pseudostratified columnar epithelium** :- It is also known as pseudo ciliated columnar epithelium. It Comprises only a single layer of irregularly shaped columnar epithelium touching the basement membrane. Ciliated pseudo columnar epithelium is the type of respiratory epithelium found in the linings of the trachea as well as the upper respiratory tract, which allows filtering and humidification of incoming air

2. Stratified Tissue epithelium

▪ Stratified squamous epithelium

→ Contain two or more layers of cells.

→ The function of this type of epithelium is mostly protective.

→ It further divided into

- **Keratinised stratified squamous epithelium** :- It comprises of tough keratin fibre in the squamous cells. It forms the outer most layer of the skin protect the body against various external infection, such as mechanical stress, radiation, microbial penetration,etc.
- **Non - keratinised stratified squamous epithelium** :- It is the type of stratified squamous epithelium which lacks keratin. The free surface of these cells remain moist, Such type of epithelium lining the oral cavity and pharynx, vagina, mouth, oesophagus. It comprised of multiple layers of flattened squamous cells at the free surface or outer surface of the epithelial cells sheet

▪ Stratified cuboidal epithelium

- The epithelial layer consist of two or more rows of cuboidal cells and it arranged randomly over a basement membrane cells of stratified cuboidal epithelium are smaller in the height as compared that of columnar cells
- It is found in the ducts of sweat glands, over some portion of the epiglottis it plays a role in protection

▪ Stratified columnar epithelium

- It is a rare type of epithelial tissue.
- Composed column shaped cells arranged in multiple layers it found in the anus and male urethra.
- It also occur in embryo
- This epithelium plays a protective role

- **Transitional epithelium**
 - It is a type of tissue that changes shape in response to stretching (stretchable epithelium)
 - The Transitional epithelium lines the organs of the urinary system and is known here asurothelium

3. Glandular epithelium

- It is a type of epithelial tissue Which covers the glands of our body . Their main function is secretion
- Cells of Glandular epithelium May be present as a single unicellular glands or as a multicellular gland in the form of hollow follicles, clusters, or solid cords

Types of glands

- **Exocrine gland** :- These glands discharge their secretory product into ducts and they carry these secretion to the targed sites organs. For example secretion saliva of salivary glands are released into the mouth via salivary duct
- **Endocrine glands** :- These glands also known as ductless gland, discharge their secretory product directly into the blood or the interstitial fluid. For example pituitary, thyroid, and adernal glands

Function

- ✓ **Protection** :- They protect the body from mechanical injury, excessive loss of water harmful chemicals, and from invalding bacteria.
- ✓ **Sensation** :- Stimulus is received by specialised epithelial cells, which have sensory neuronding and are present on eyes, ears, nose , tongue and skin.
- ✓ **Secretion** :- Epithelial tissue of glands are specialised to secreat specific chemical substances eg enzyme, hormones etc.

- ✓ **Absorption** :- Cells of epithelial tissue of small intestine are specialised to absorb nutrients from the digested food.
- ✓ **Excretion** :- Epithelial tissue of kidney are specialised to excrete waste product from the body, sweat glands excrete sweat via epithelial tissue.
- ✓ **Diffusion** :- Simple epithelium form a thin lining that help in diffusion of nutrients, gases and Liquid.
- ✓ **Cleaning** :- Dust particles and foreign bodies that enter the air passage are removed by ciliated epithelium.
- ✓ **Reduce friction** :- Epithelial tissue of the circulatory system is smooth the cells are interlocked with each other tightly because of the friction between walls of the blood vessels and blood decrease.

Muscular Tissue

- Muscular Tissue are present in all parts of body These tissue assist the skeletal system in movement and locomotion of the body
- Contraction and relaxation are characteristics of this tissue. The pumping of blood by the heart, peristaltic movement of stomach, movement of food in gasto intestinal system, etc. are brought by the contraction of muscle
- The muscular Tissue is formed by the aggregation of muscle cells.

On the basis of muscle cells or fibres there are three types of muscles Tissue

1. **Skeletal muscles**
2. **Smooth or visceral muscles**
3. **Cardiac muscles**

Location

Tissue	Location	Function
Skeletal Muscle	Muscles that attach to bones, eyeball, and attached to other tissue including skin Eg face, thus helping in facial expressions	Posture bone and eye movement swelling and produces body heat
Smooth Muscle	Gastrointestinal tract, blood vessels, bronchi, etc.	Movement of substance along respective tract and ducts, change of pupil and lens, diameter change of vessels
Cardiac Muscle	Heart muscle and major blood vessels	Heart contraction

Structure

- **Skeletal muscle :-** These muscle are attached to the bones and assist in there movement.
- **Visceral or smooth muscle :-** These are present in the inner lining of the body organs.
- **Cardiac muscle :-** These muscle are present in the heart.

1. **Skeletal muscle**

- Muscle fibres of skeletal muscles are cylindrical shaped multinucleated cell having a group of muscle fibrils.
- **Example :-** Muscle of limbs and their body walls. They are joined to bones by collagen fibre bundles called tendons.
- Skeletal muscle are voluntary in nature and supplied by the cerebrospinal nerve.
- Skeletal muscle are controlled by somatic nervous system

Characteristics feature

- ◆ Cylindrical shaped with long fibres.
- ◆ Length fibres varies from several millimetres to inches.
- ◆ Width varies from 10 um -100 um.
- ◆ The fibres are arranged in bundles within whole muscle and are known as fascicles

2. Smooth muscle

Smooth muscle fibres are thin and spindle shaped and consist of actin (thin) and myosin (thick) filaments sliding over each other in order to bring about cell's contraction

Characteristics feature

- ◆ They are unstriated muscle fibres having a single nuclei.
- ◆ The muscle are involuntary in nature and are controlled by the autonomic nervous system.
- ◆ The cells of smooth muscle are slender shaped and are arranged in sheets.
- ◆ Sarcomera is absent in the smooth muscle cells.

3. Cardiac muscles

- Cardiac muscle are cross striated involuntary muscle found in myocardium of heart.

- Cardiac muscle are much like smooth muscle in terms of their function.
- Structurally are like skeletal muscle.
- These muscles help in generating contraction which are automatic and rhythmic in nature.
- Several cardiac muscle cells join end to end in a linear fashion to form a cardiac muscle
- Cells 100 um in length . 15 um in diameter

Function

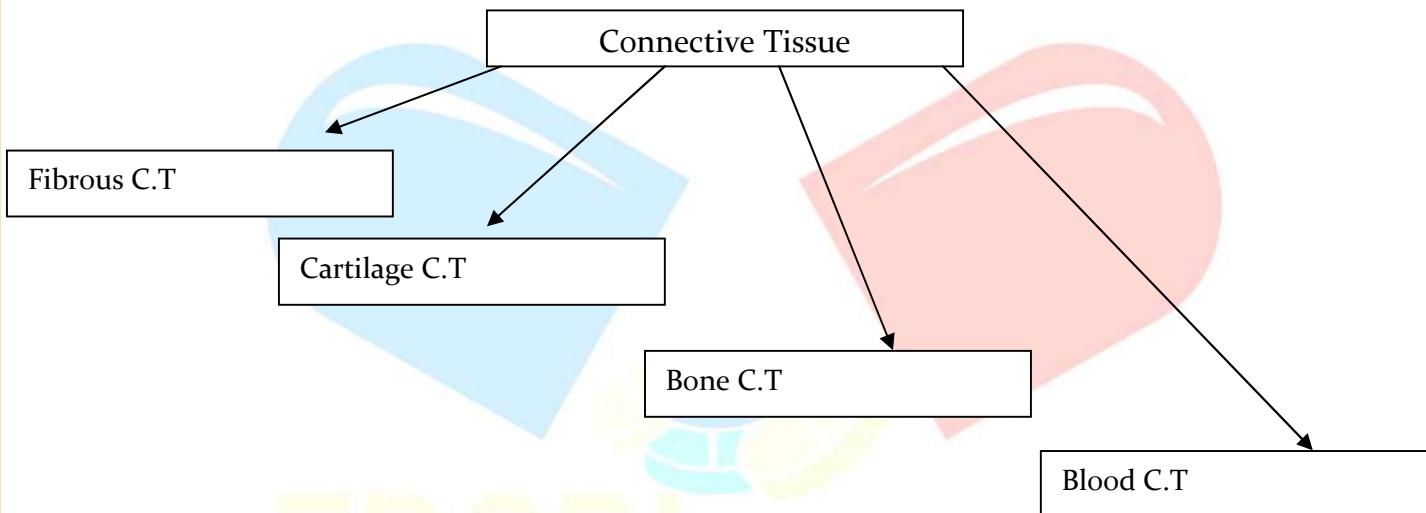
- Osseous Tissue Movement . Osseous muscle tissue allows movements of joints.
- Body heat production. These tissue help in the production of a large amount of heat as well as maintenance of fluid balance of the whole body
- Body posture maintenance. Posture maintenance formation of walls of body cavity and organs support with in the cavities are all carried out with the help of muscular Tissue
- Protection. Muscles form a protective layer around different organs, Tissue as well as blood vessels
- Expression. Expression of felling, thoughts,etc are processed by the brain and perceived by the muscles
- Example. It is displayed in the form of expression in face

Connective tissue

- Connective tissue, group of tissue in the body that maintain the form of the body and its organs and provide cohesion and internal support
- Connective tissue is the most diverse and wider tissue in the human body

- Connective tissue have extensive amount of extracellular matrix embedded with cells, fluid and different kinds of fibres
- These substances are known as ground substance

Connective tissue can be classified as



1. Fibrous connective tissue

This is the most diversified type of connective tissue and is also known as fibro-connective tissue or connective tissue. Further divided into

➤ Loose fibrous connective tissue Areolar

- It was earlier referred to as Areolar tissue
- It is named as loose tissue due to its property of stretchability
- Which connects several adjacent body structures by acting as elastic glue thus allows movements
- Loose fibrous connective tissue also has white blood cells or leukocytes

2. Cartilage tissues

- Cartilage tissue have only one type of cells which also known as chondrocyte.
- Chondrocyte produce the fibres and the tough, rubbery ground substance of cartilage.

Types of cartilage tissue

- Hyaline cartilage tissue
- Fibro cartilage tissue
- Elastic cartilage tissue

3. Bone tissue

- Bone is a hard connective tissue and is also known as osseous Tissue.
- Matrix of bone mainly consists of collagen fibres and mineral salt crystals.
- Hardness of bone due to the presence of there mineral crystals.
- Bone tissue are oragan of the skeletal system.
- Which provide support and protective to the body.
- It also serves as a site of attachment for muscles.

Types of bone tissue

- **Compact bone tissue** :- This bone tissue forms the hard shell of bone and is also known as cotical bone forms the hard external layer of all bones and surrounded the medullary cavity or bone marrow
- **Cancellous (spongy) tissue** :- On the inner side many bones have a lattice of thin beams of cancellous bone tissue. This thin beams or tubicular, form a frame work that supports soft tissue

4. Blood tissue

- Blood is a liquid connective tissue which is very different from all the other connective tissue
- Blood is mainly composed of
 - **Plasma** :- It is a liquid portion and form around 55% of blood
 - **Blood cells** :- It forms a solid portion of the blood and account for the remaining 45% of blood
 - RBC or erythrocytes
 - WBC or leukocytes
 - Platelets or thrombocytes

Function

- ⦿ Various functions of the connective tissue include.
- ⦿ They connect different tissue of the body.
- ⦿ They support various tissue, organs, and structure of the body.
- ⦿ They bind together various organs of the body.
- ⦿ Blood helps in defending the body against foreign substance.
- ⦿ It transports substance and respiratory gases from one body part to the other body part.

Nervous tissue

- The nervous system is specialised in rapid regulations, integration, and coordination of activities of various body parts
- All the body cells have the property of excitability, irritability and conductivity but the cells of nervous tissue are much more advanced than any other type of tissue
- These tissues are responsible for rapid communication and coordination between various parts of body

- The nervous or nerve cells are functional and structural unit of nervous tissue
- These cells are specialised to receive stimulus to conduct impulses and to bring response against any stimulus
- The nervous tissue together forms organs of nervous system
i.e. brain, spinal cord and nerves

Location

Location of cells of Nervous Tissue	
Neurons	Central and Peripheral neurons and nerve fibres
Supporting Cells	Astrocyte in C.N.S Microglia cells in brain Schwann cells in Peripheral nervous system

Function

- The stimuli are sensed in both internal as well as external environment by the cells of nervous tissue.
- They help in the transmission of impulse from the CNS to muscles.
- They help in impulse transmission to the involuntary glands and muscles.