Parenchyma of testis:
1) Lobules of testis: 200 - 300 lobules in each testis
   a) Seminiferous tubules: 1-4 coiled tubule in each lobule
      - Form single, double/duplex arches.
      - Limb of arch not in same lobule.
   b) Rete testis: network of thin walled channel in mediastinum.
   c) Vasa efferentia: 8-15 tubules arise from rete testis
      - Join to form head of epididymis.
   d) Epididymis: begins at head.
   e) Vasa deferens: caudal pole of testis
   f) Interstitial cell of Leydig: lying in between seminiferous tubules.

Seminiferous tubules: threed like convoluted tubule
- Produce sperm.
- 400 - 600 tubule in each testis.
- Wall:
  - Tunica propria: outer capsule.
  - Homogeneous basement membrane.
  - Complex stratified epithelium
  - Spermatogenic cells
  - Sertoli cell.

Spermatogenic cells: lie in bethyl'sertoli cell.
- In children: testis not developed.
- Cells in primitive stage (germ cell).
- Stages of spermatogenic cells:
  - Primary spermatocyte
  - Secondary spermatocyte
  - Spermatic.

Sertoli cells: supporting cells for spermatogenic cells in seminiferous
- Also called sustentacular cells/nurse cell.
- Large, tall irregular columnar cell extend from basement
  - Lumen of seminiferum
  - Germ cell & sertoli cell attach by cytoplasmic connection.

Functions:
1) Support & nourish sperm cell
2) Secrete enzyme aromatase (androsterone → estradiol)
3) Secrete androgen-binding protein (ABP)
4) Secrete estrogen binding protein (EBP)
5) Secrete inhibin → inhibit FSH
6) Secrete activin → opposition of FSH
7) Secrete Mullerian-regression factor (MRF) in fetal testis.
   - Also called Mullerian-inhibiting substance (MIS).
   - Regress mullerian duct at sex differentiation in fetus.