

mentions the various functions of the cytoskeleton, including providing structure, aiding in muscle contraction, and facilitating cell division.

Highlights

-  Intermediate filaments are stronger than microfilaments and form the nuclear lamina.
-  Different types of intermediate filaments are found in different tissues, such as vimentin and keratin.
-  The cytoskeleton provides structure, aids in muscle contraction, and facilitates cell division.

Epithelium, a type of tissue found throughout the body. Epithelium lines the outer surface of the skin and the inner surfaces of hollow organs. It is made up of cells that form tissues, which then form organs and systems in the body. There are four types of tissue epithelia, connective, muscle, and nerve tissue. Epithelium has two surfaces, one near the basement membrane and the other near the outer surface or cavity. It is classified based on the number of layers and the shape of the cells.

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Connective tissue, which is one of the four types of tissues in the body. Connective tissue provides support and forms the structure for organs and systems in the body. It secretes collagen and elastin to form the extracellular matrix. Connective tissue is responsible for connecting organs together and preventing them from falling down due to gravity.