

EPITHELIAL TISSUE			
Layer	Shape	Function	Location
(1) Simple	a. squamous (flat)	diffusion/osmosis	lung alveoli
(2) Stratified	b. cuboidal	secretion/absorption	gland and ducts
(3) Pseudostratified	c. columnar (tall cells)	secretion/absorption/movement	G.I.

(4) Stratified	a. squamous	protection	epidermis
	b. cuboidal (kidney)		
	c. non-squamous (mouth)		

(5) Pseudostratified	columnar	secretion/absorption	respiratory system
(6) Transitional	multilayered cells change, variable		ureters
			urinary bladder

Full Classification: layer + shape

- **Fibroblasts:** cells form fibrous connective tissue
- **Parathyroid hormone (PTH):** helps with insufficient calcium

Glands

- **Endocrine:** no open contact with exterior ducts; produce hormones
- **Exocrine:** releases hormones into exterior or ducts

Connective Tissue

- Abundant, found in every organ
- Cells separated by extracellular matrix
- Many diverse types
- Performs variety of important functions