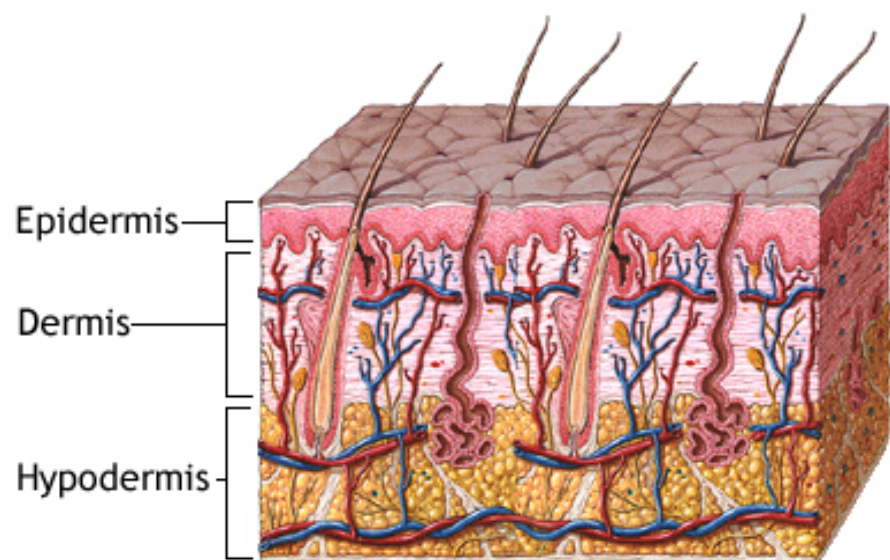


## Connective Tissue Types

1) Areolar

2) Dense irregular connective tissue

3) Adipose



ADAM.

2) Dense irregular connective tissue (lower level of dermis)

3) Adipose (hypodermis)

## Connective Tissue

### Key Functions

- protecting, supporting, binding together other body tissues

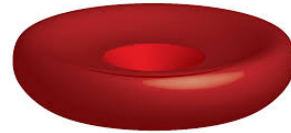
### Key Characteristics

- Made of cells and **extracellular matrix** (gives tissue strength!)
- Variations in blood supply

## Common Connective Tissue Cells

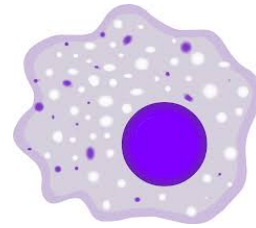
1) Erythrocyte (red blood cells)

Prefix meaning root means  
erythro- red cyte cell.

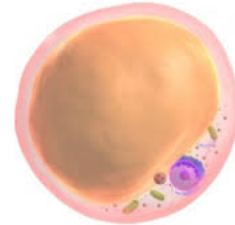


2) Macrophages (fight disease)

Prefix  
macro- big  
phage- eat



3) Fat cells (store nutrients)

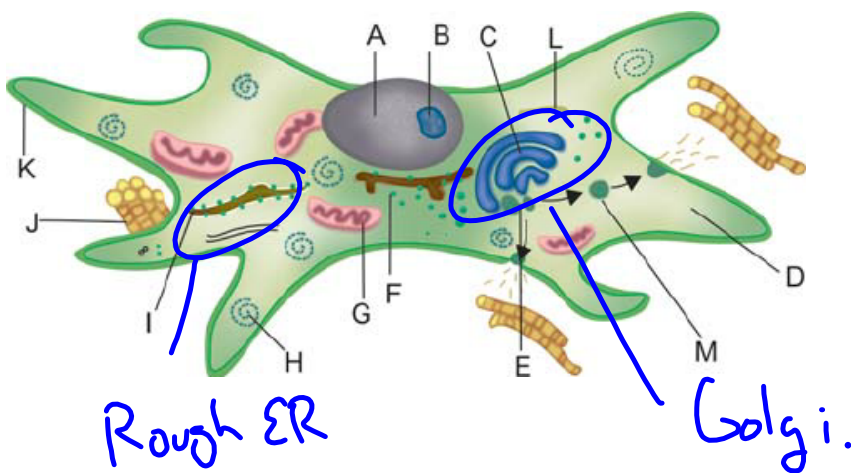


**4) Fibroblasts (Produce fibers)**

Prefix  
Fibro- fiber  
root  
blasts making



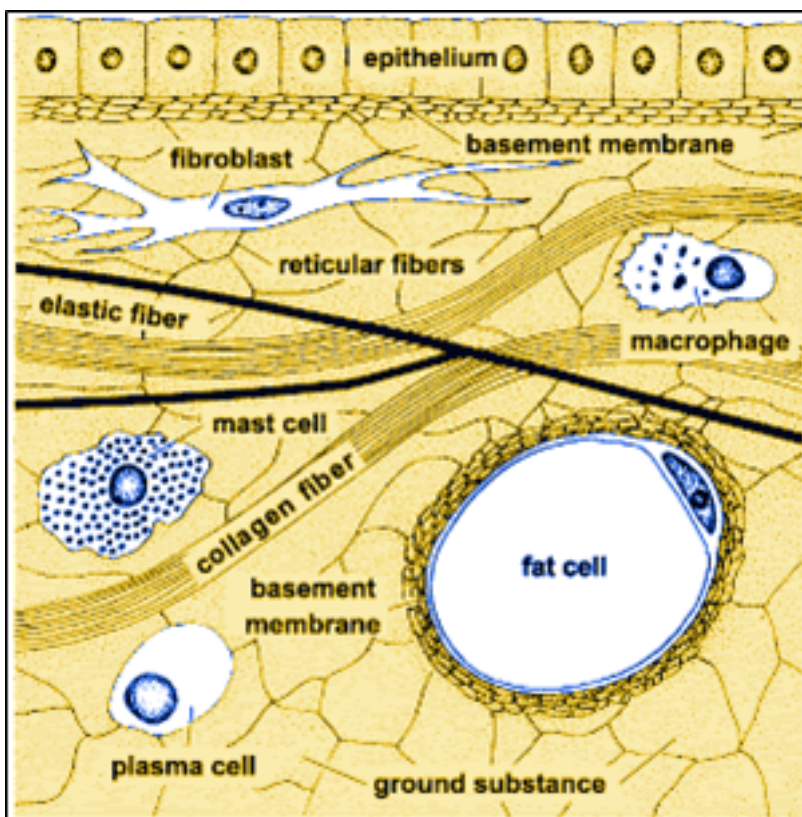
## Fibroblast



**Structure:** Lots of Rough ER and Golgi apparatus  
*making + transporting proteins*

**Function:** Secretes protein based fibers in extracellular matrix

## Extracellular Matrix



### Ground Substance:

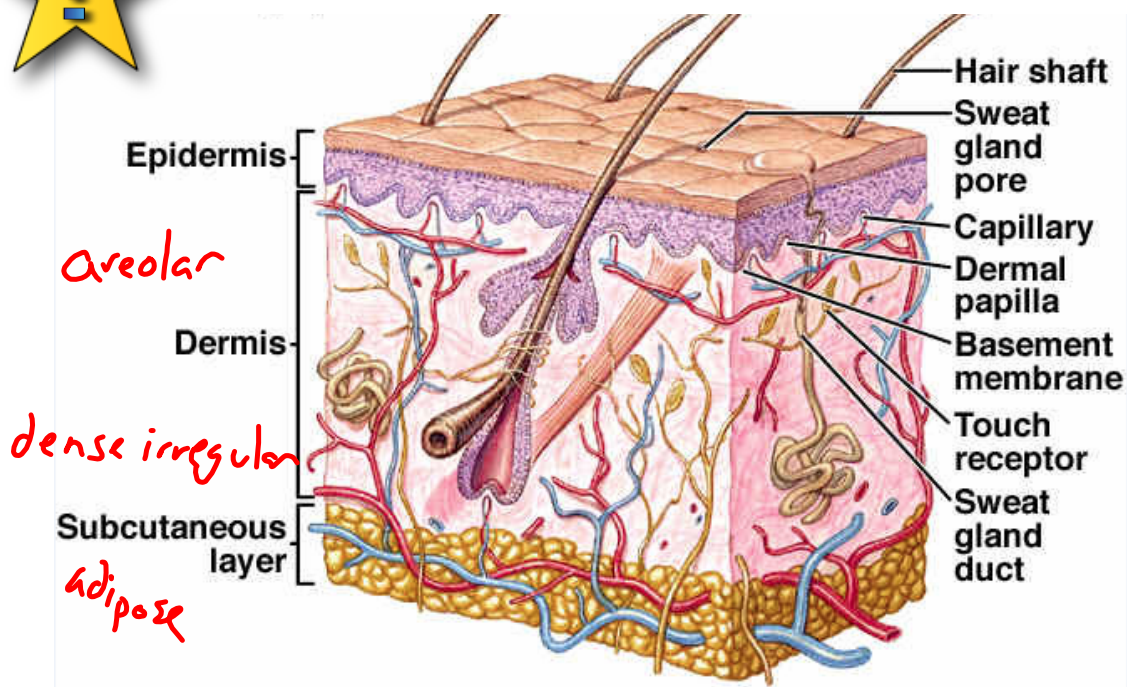
Absorbs/stores water

**Fibers:** Strength and elasticity!

- 1) Elastic - elasticity
- 2) Collagen - Strength



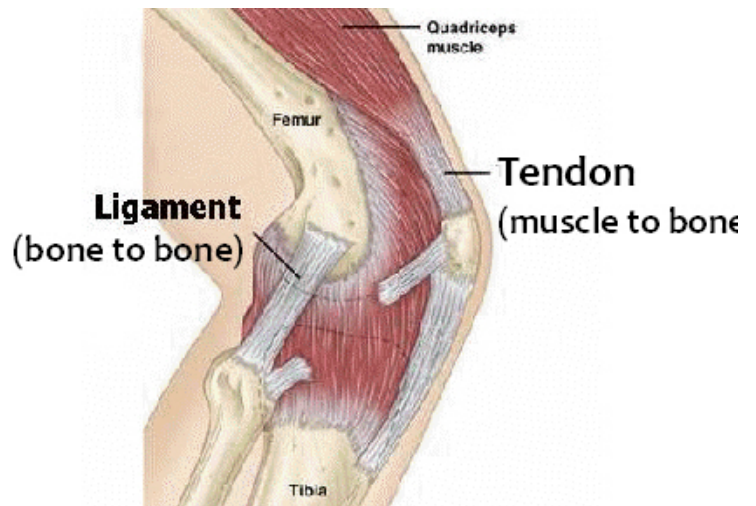
Most connective tissue is highly vascular





A few are not (Dense fibrous connective tissue)

- Tendons
- Ligaments



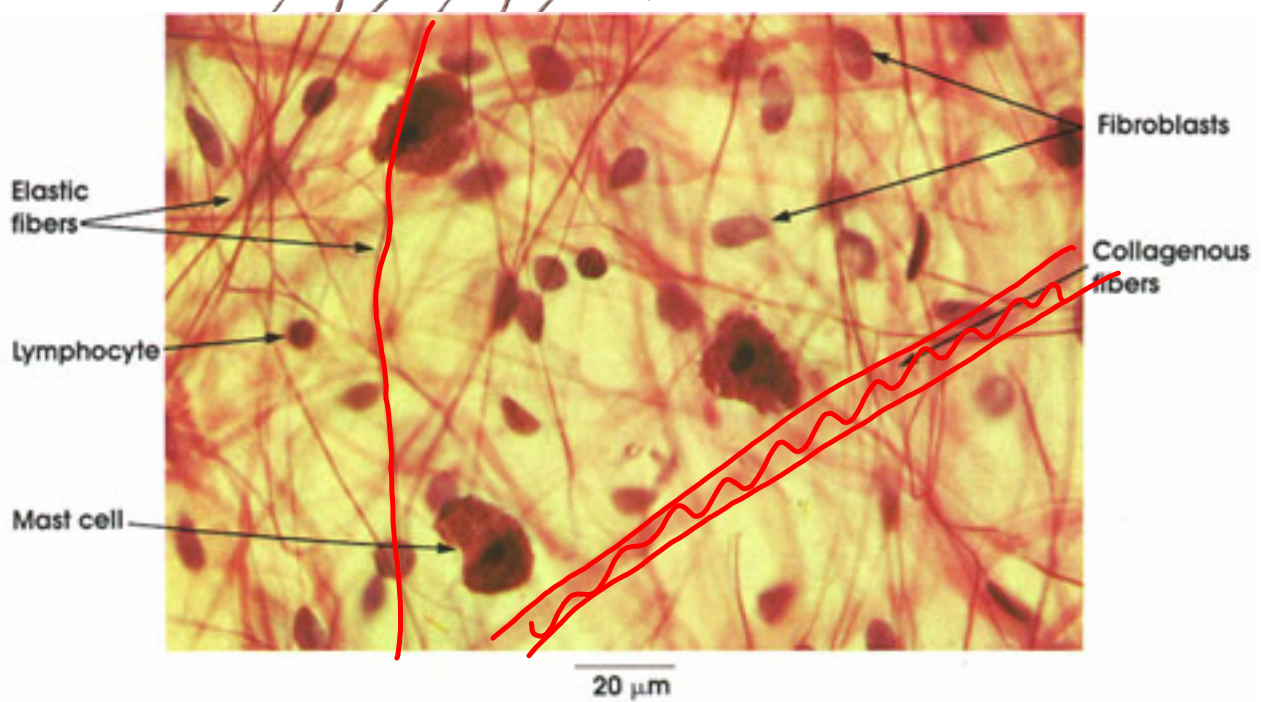
## Connective Tissue Types

- 1) Areolar
- 2) Dense irregular connective tissue
- 3) Adipose

## 1) Areolar Connective Tissue

Location: Upper layer of dermis

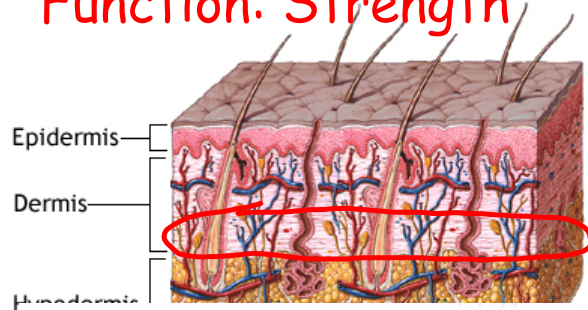
Function: Cushions and protects



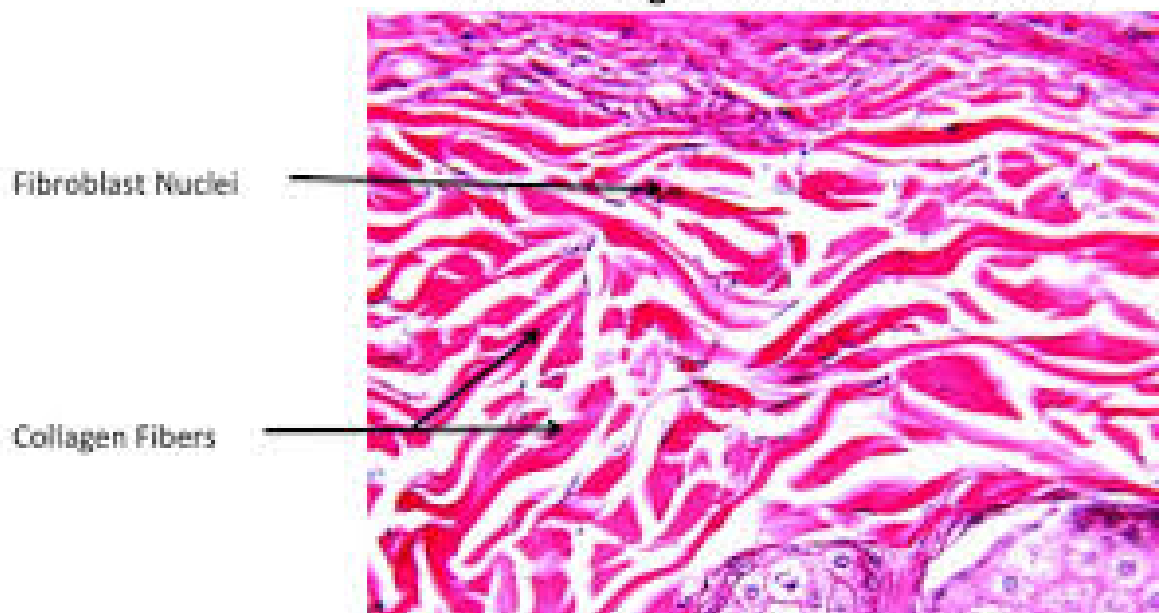
## 2)Dense Irregular Connective Tissue

Location: Lower layer of dermis

Function: Strength



**Dense Irregular Connective Tissue**



### 3) Adipose Connective Tissue

Fat.

Location: Hypodermis

Function: Cushioning and nutrient storage

