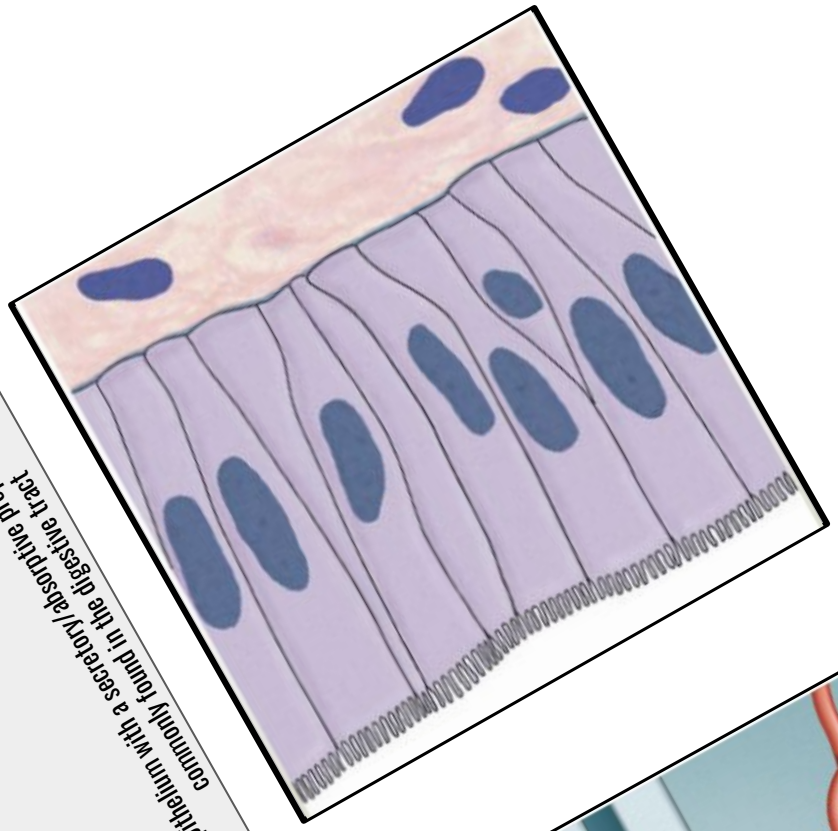
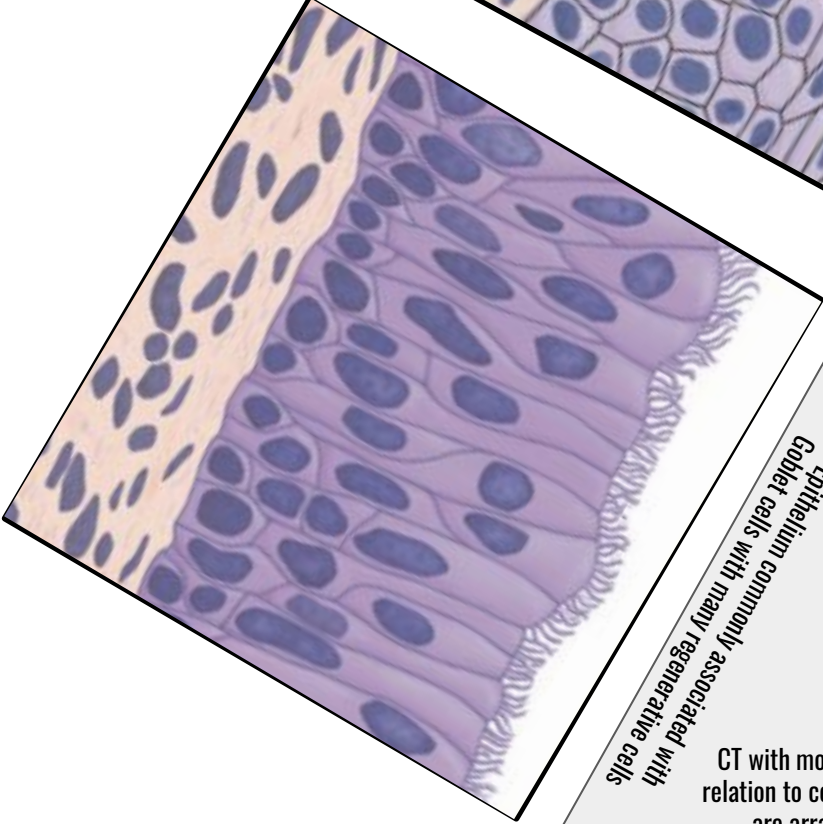


Epithelium that protects against abrasion and is commonly keratinized

Protein fibers



Epithelium with a secretory/absorptive property, commonly found in the digestive tract

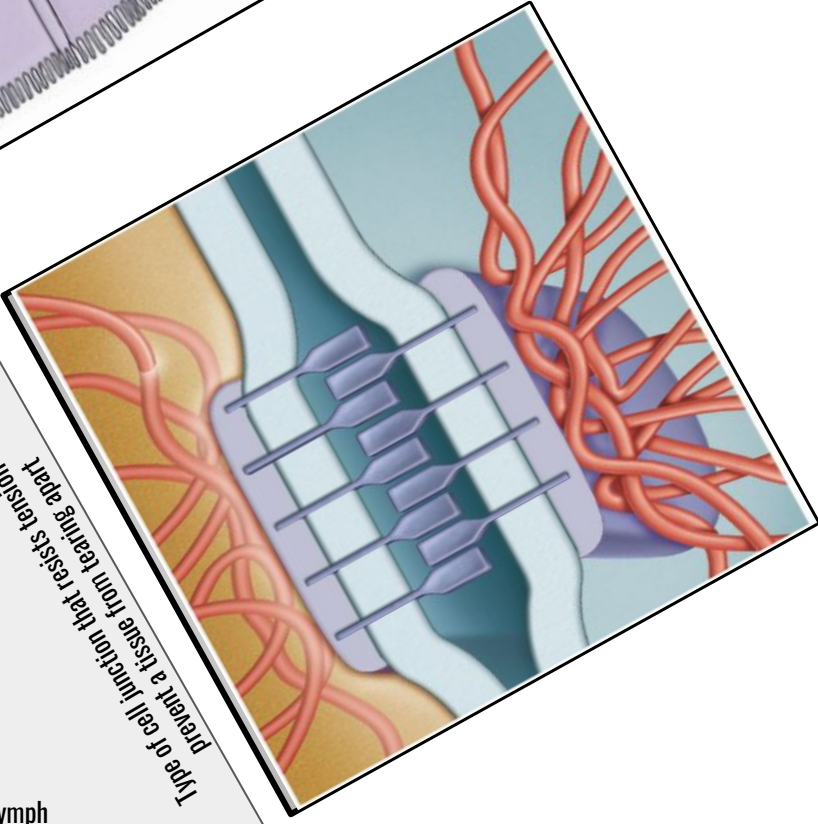


Epithelium commonly associated with goblet cells with many regenerative cells

CT with more protein fibers in relation to cells, where the fibers are arranged randomly

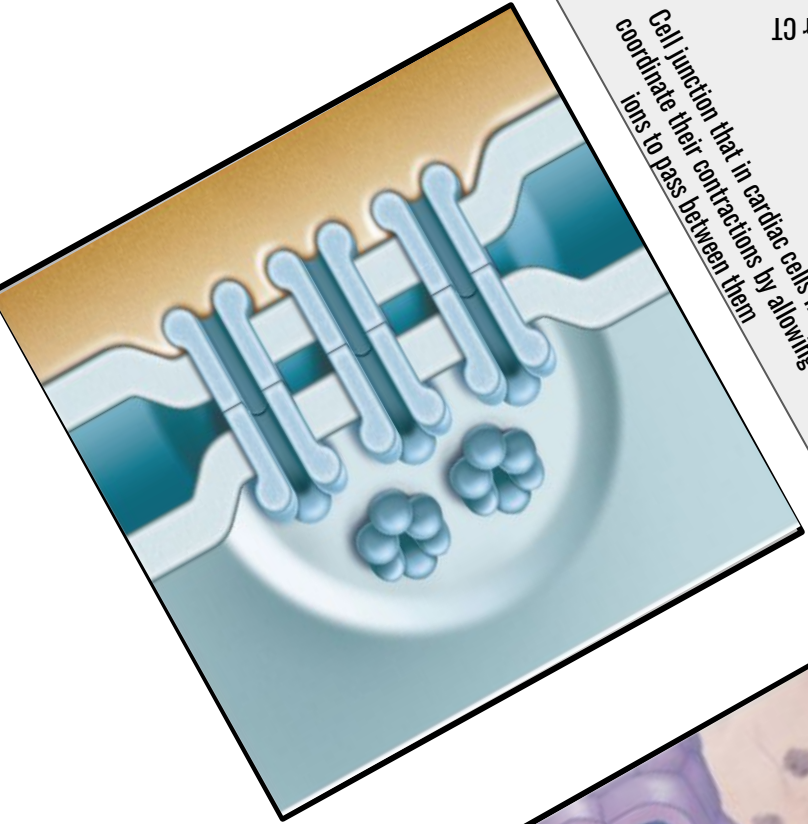
Component of CT that determines mechanical properties and fluidity

Cartilage



Type of cell junction that resists tension to prevent a tissue from tearing apart

Blood and lymph



Cell junction that in cardiac cells helps coordinate their contractions by allowing ions to pass between them

Dense irregular CT

CT that contains more cells in relation to protein fibers, and includes adipose and areolar tissues

Loose CT

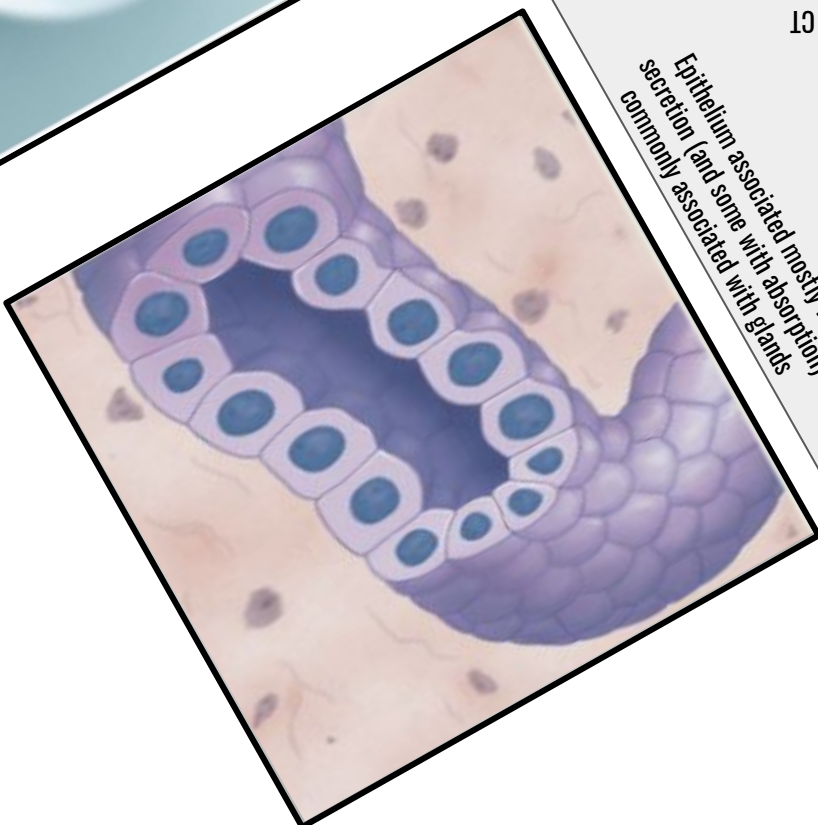
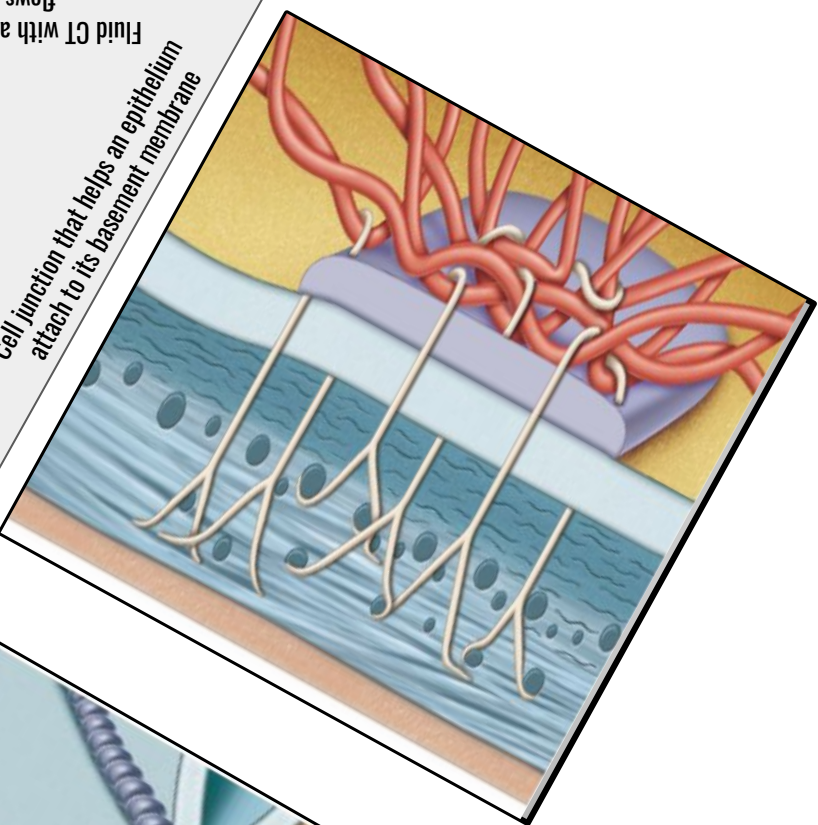
Makes up the CT found in tendons and ligaments

Supporting CT that is mineralized and can grow by laying down matrix in concentric circles

Bone

Fluid CT with a matrix that is liquid and flows through vessels

Cell junction that helps an epithelium attach to its basement membrane



Epithelium associated mostly with secretion (and some with absorption) commonly associated with glands

Dense regular CT

Tight junction that prevents substances from passing between cells

