Connective Tissues:

A. General Characteristics

1. Connective tissues bind, support, protect, serve as frameworks, fill spaces, store fat, produce blood cells, protect against infection, and repair tissue damage.

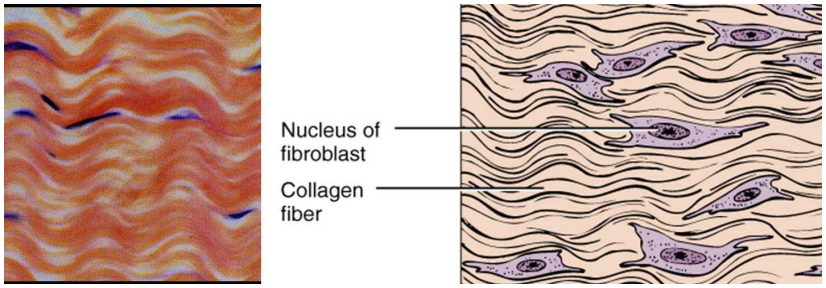
2. Connective tissues have:
   - an abundance of extracellular matrix, or
   - intercellular material
   - have good blood supplies (except cartilage).

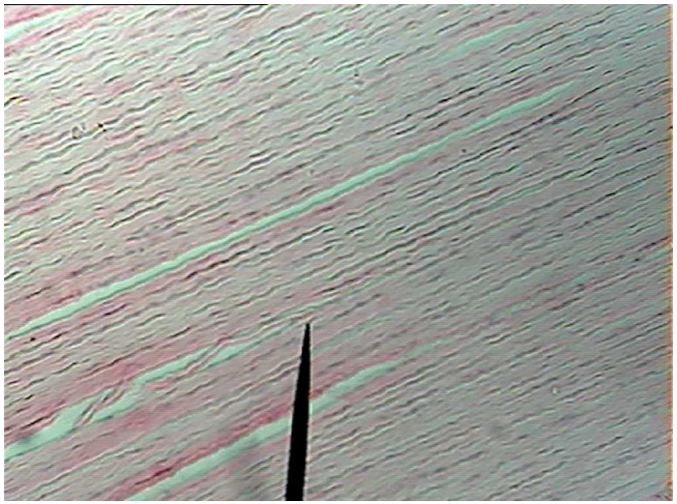
Tendon (Dense regular)

Pg 106.

Location: ends of muscles (between muscle and bone).

Function: Attaches muscle to bone.



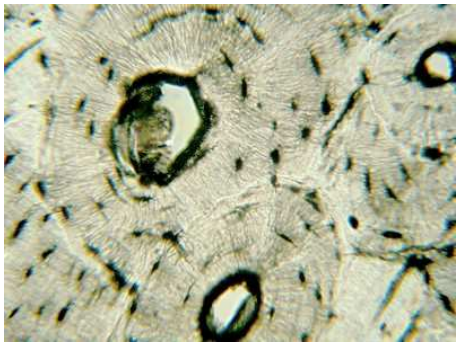


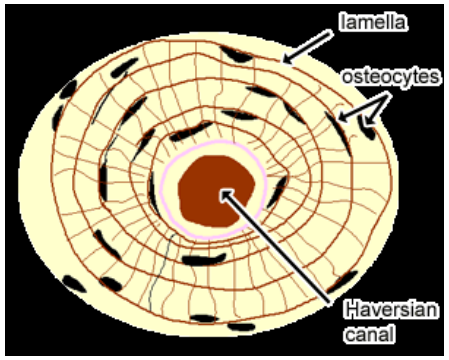
Compact Bone

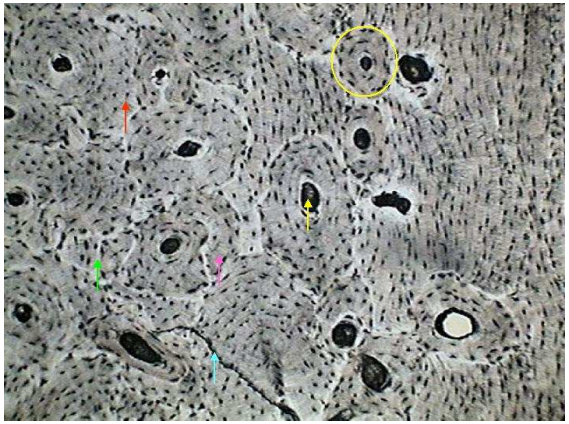
L: Outer surface of bones.

F: Protection, supports, provides attachment for muscles, stores minerals.

PG 108 Labeling



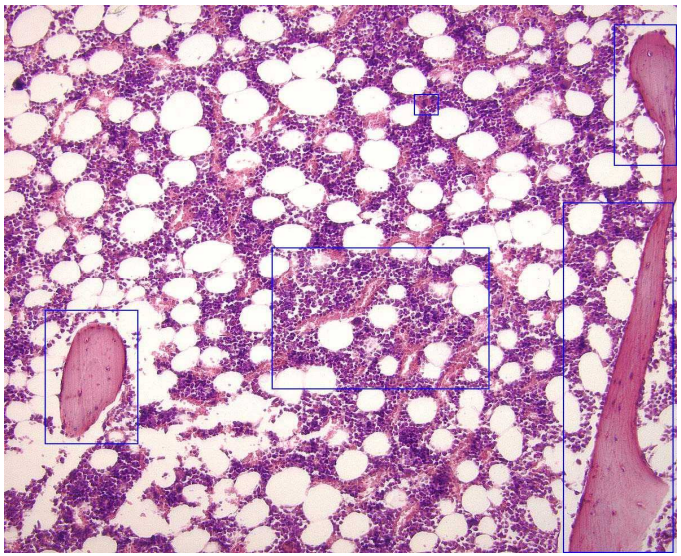


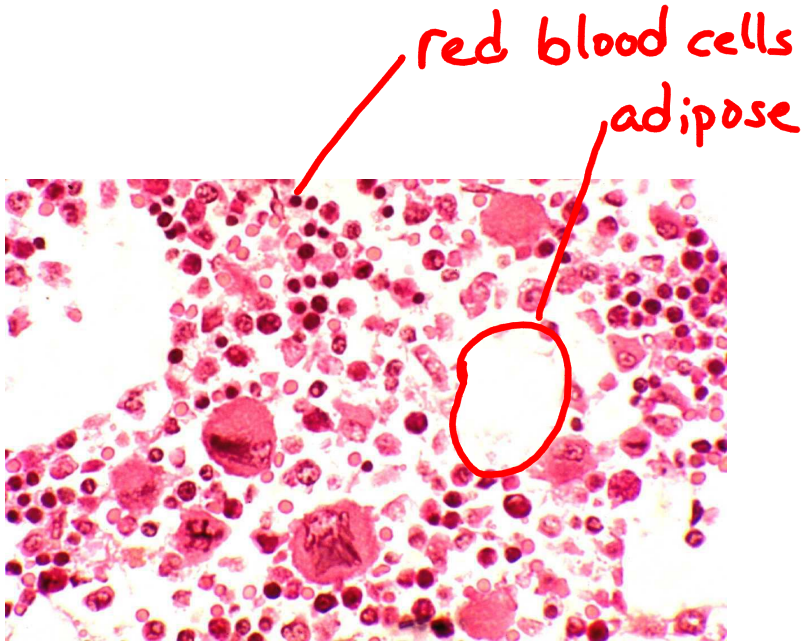


Bone Marrow

L: Inside bones

F: Produces blood cells

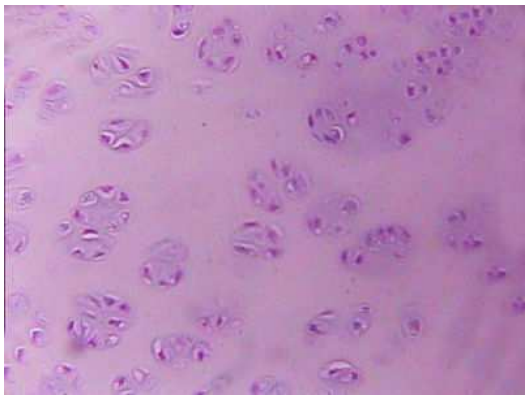


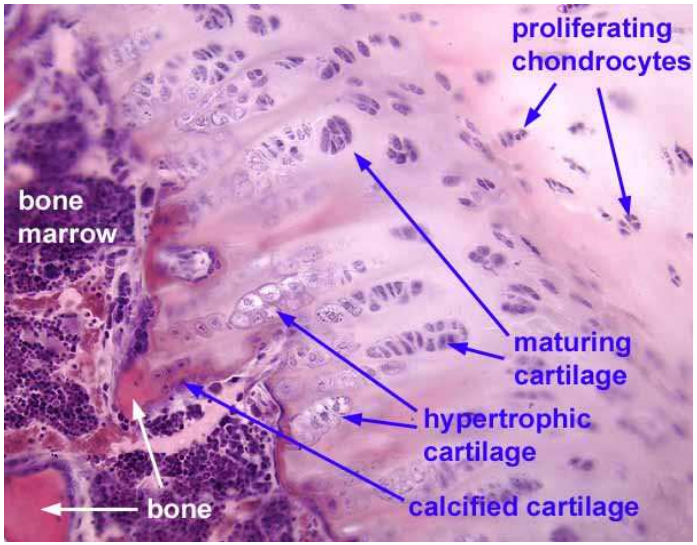


Fibro cartilage

L: inter-vertebral disks, pubis, meniscus of knee.

F: cushion and support, fusion reduce friction.

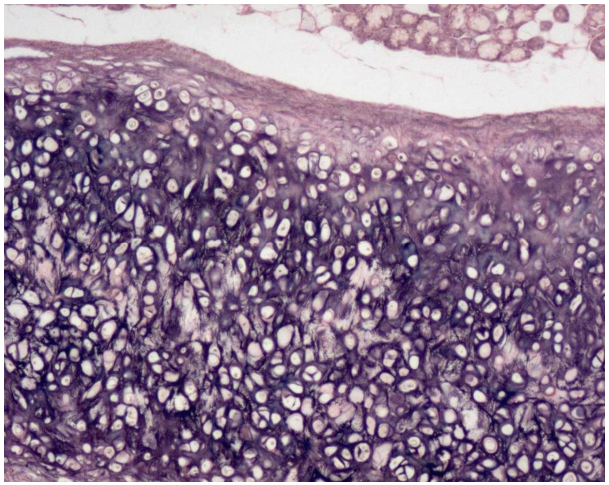


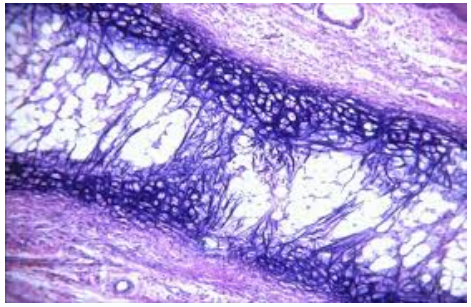


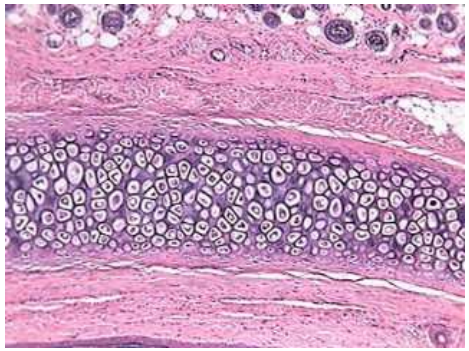
Elastic Cartilage

L: External Ear, Larynx

F: Support, protect, provide flexible framework.



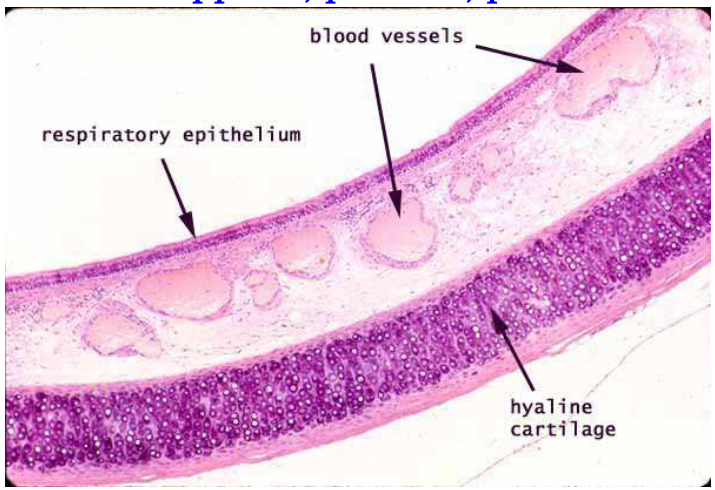


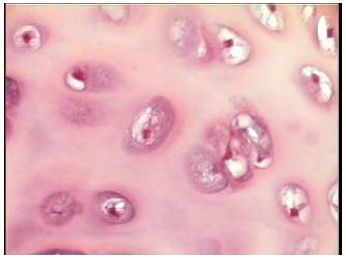


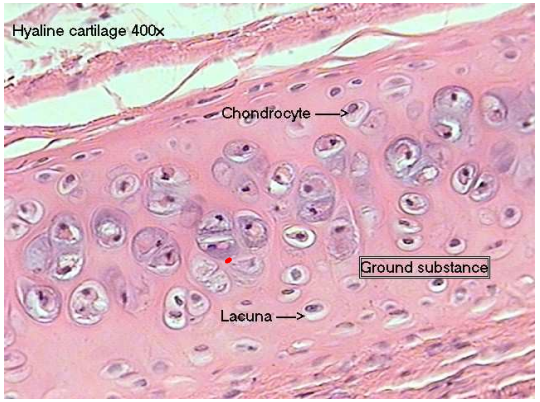
Hyaline Cartilage

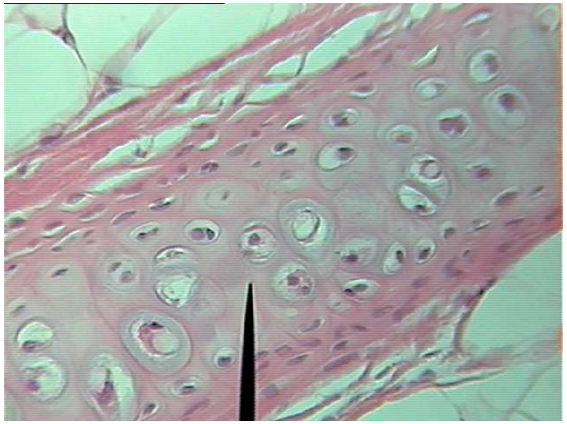
L: Nose, ends of bones, ribs, embryonic skeleton, respiratory passageways.

F: Supports, protects, provides framework.





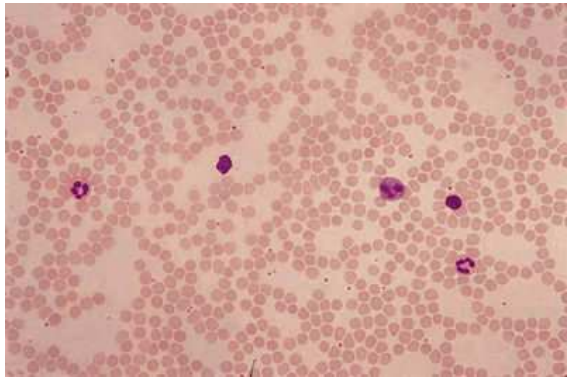


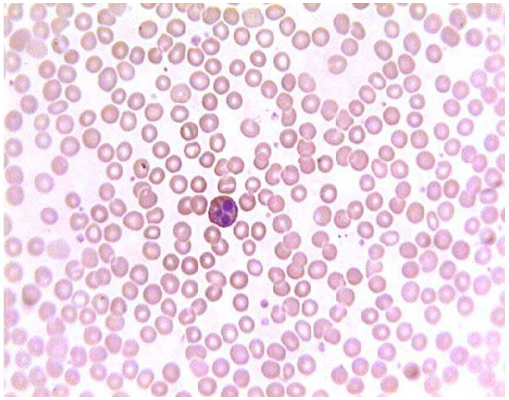


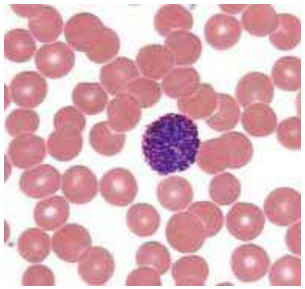
Blood

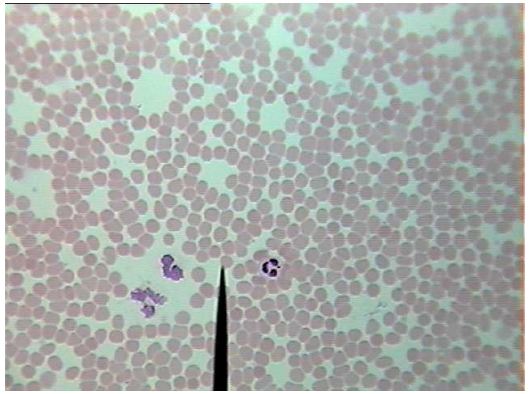
L: Throughout the body within blood vessels.

F: Transport substances, maintains homeostasis.









Artery

L: Throughout the body, making up a major part of the circulatory system.

F: To carry oxygen-rich blood to tissues throughout the body.