



King Saud University
College of Medicine
Foundation Block



Histology Lecture (4)

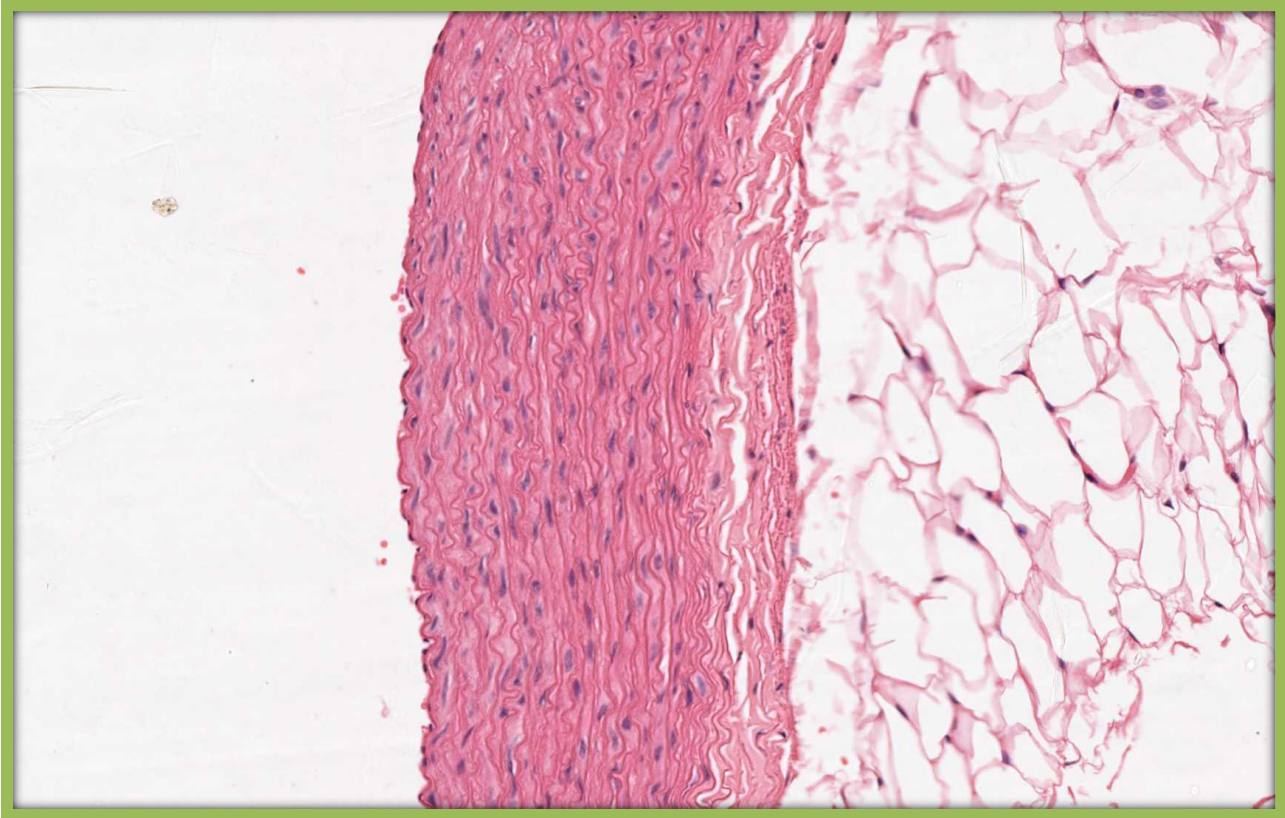
Connective Tissue

Histology Team 432

Histology Practical



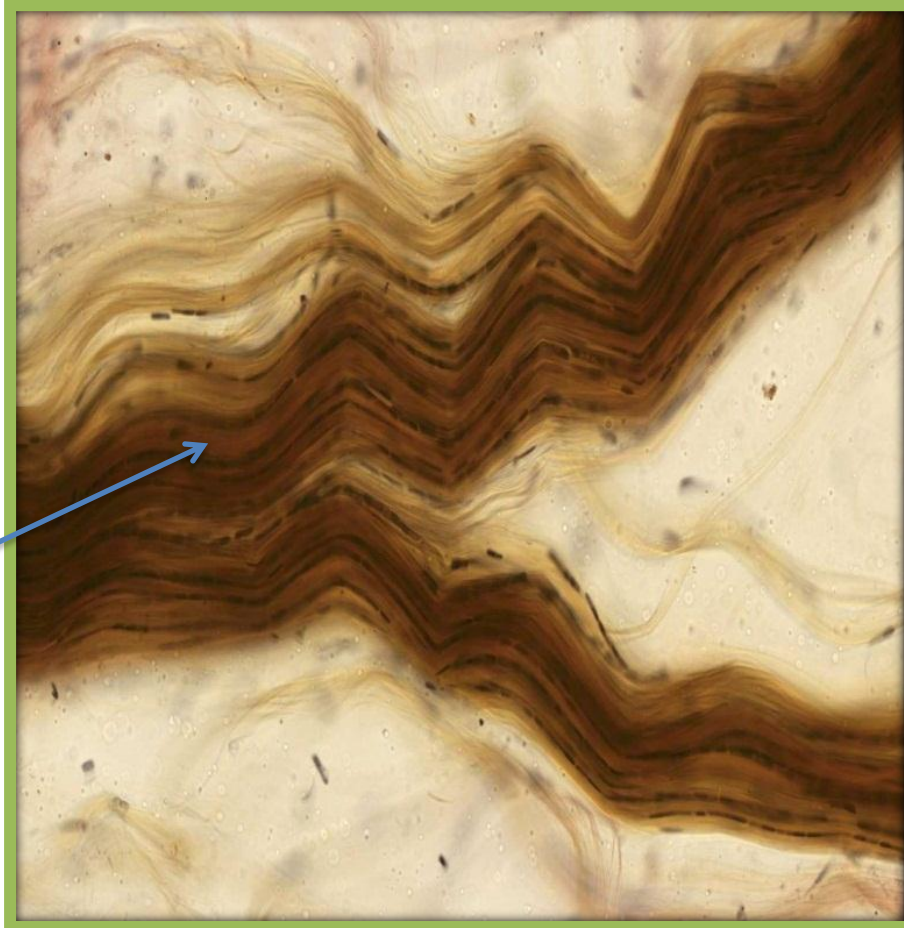
ELASTIC CONNECTIVE TISSUE



Type: Elastic Connective Tissue

Found in: Wall of Aorta (or you can say "Large arteries")

DENSE REGULAR COLLAGENOUS CONNECTIVE TISSUE



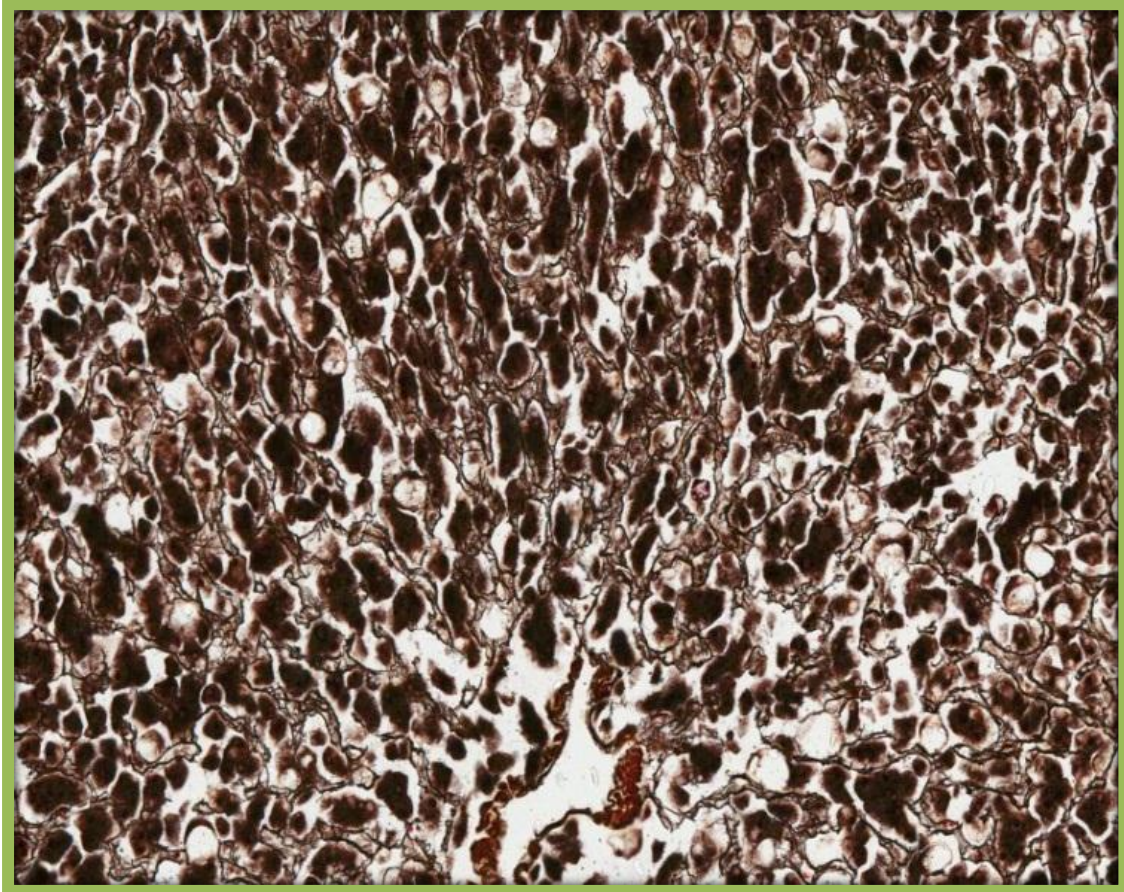
Collagen
Fibres

Type: Dense Regular Collagenous Connective tissue

Type of Collagen: Type 1

Found in:
Tendons

RETICULAR CONNECTIVE TISSUE



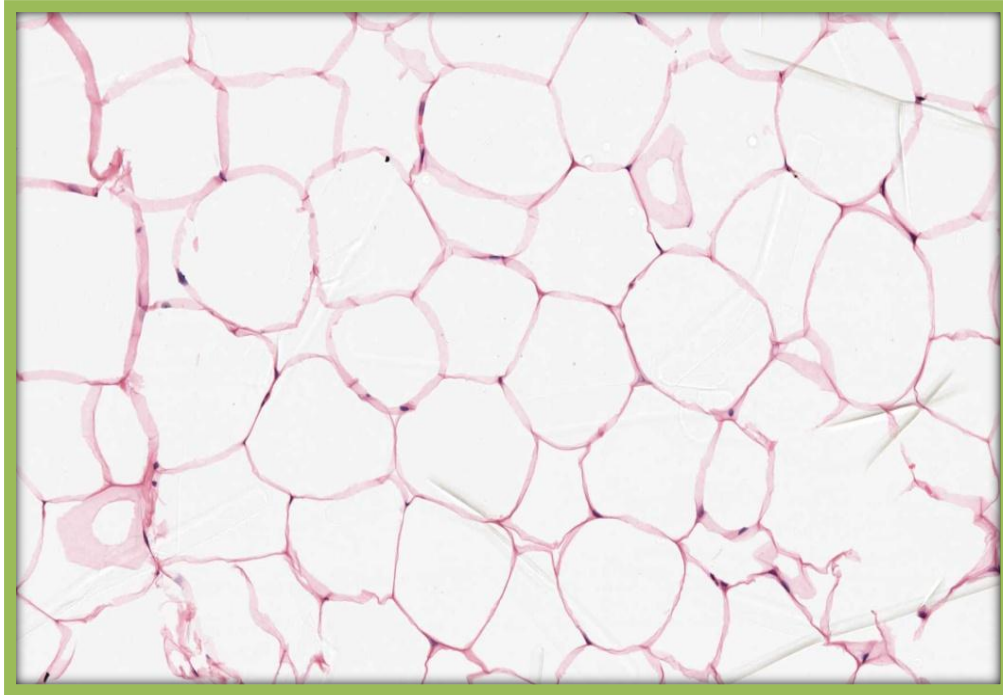
Type: Reticular Connective Tissue

Type of Collagen: Type 3 (which is commonly known as Reticular Fibres)

Features: Network of reticular fibres and cells

Found in: Stroma of: Liver, spleen, bone marrow and lymph node.

ADIPOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE



Type: Adipose Connective Tissue

Main cells:

Adipocytes (fat cells)

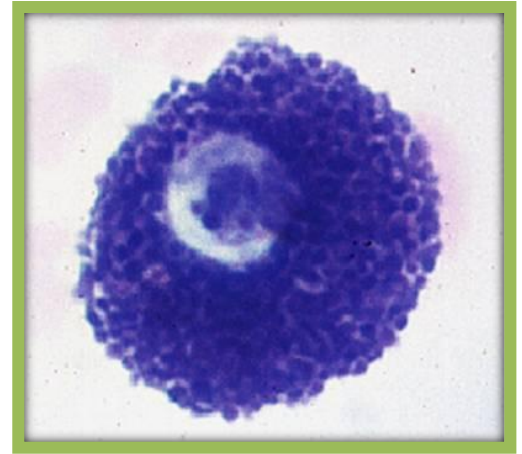
Note:

Increases in cases of obesity

MAST CELLS

Features:

- **Granular** basophilic cytoplasm
- Granules represent the vesicles that contain heparin and histamine
- **Function:** Secretion of heparin & histamine
- Increases in cases of **allergy**



PLASMA CELLS

Features:

- Nucleus is eccentric
- **Main Feature:** Chromatin arrangement: Clock-face appearance of nucleus (meaning the chromatin is arranged at the periphery of nucleus)
- Cytoplasm is basophilic because of ribosomes
- **Function:** Formation and secretion of antibodies (immunoglobulins)
- Increases in cases of **infection**

