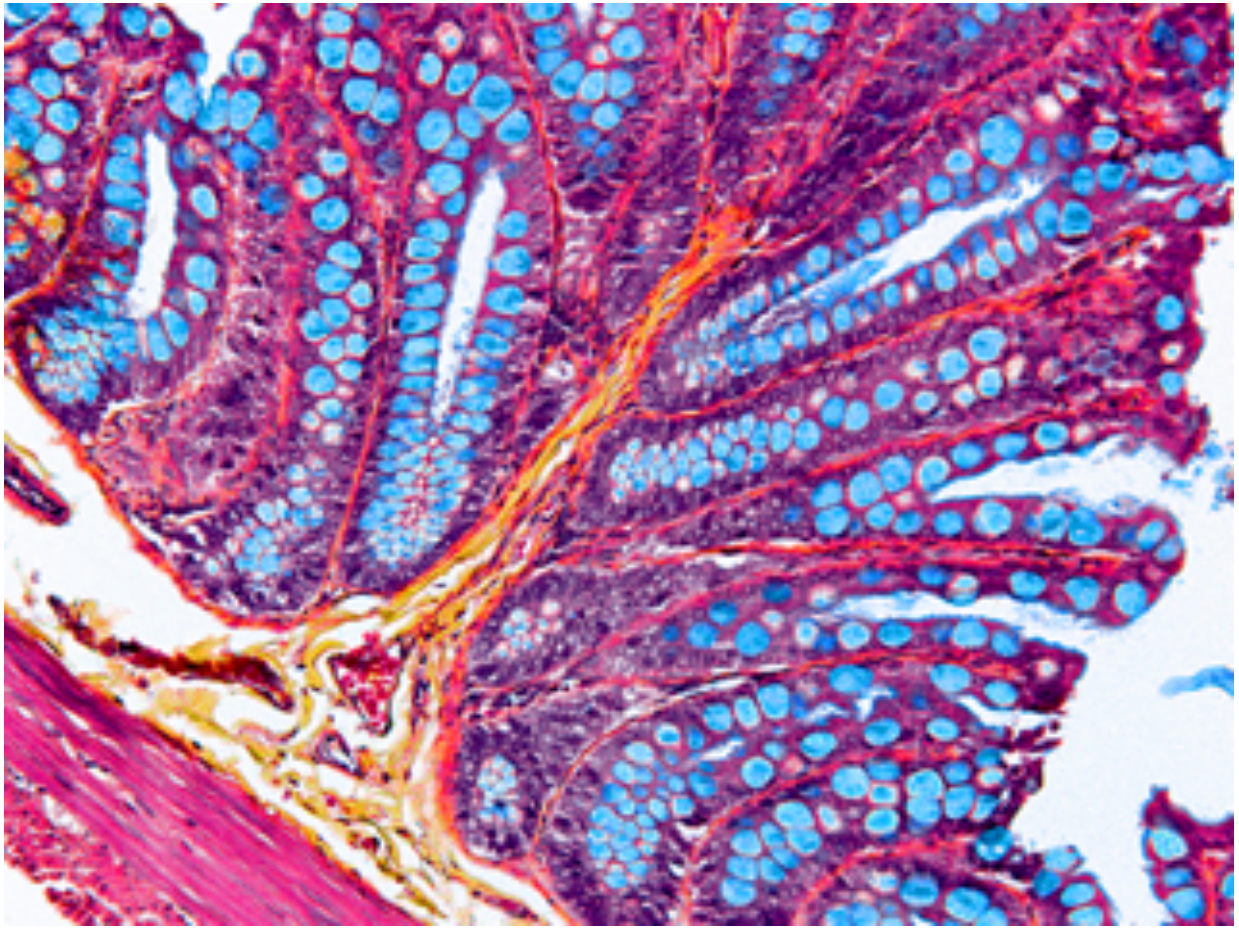
# HIST101: HISTOLOGY



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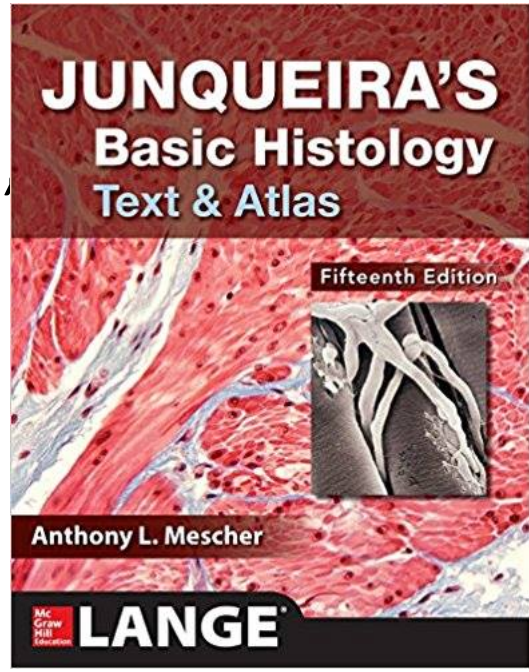
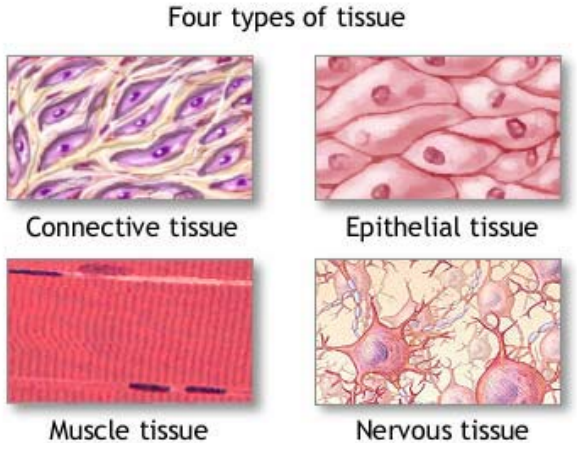
# Course Components

- Reading: Anthony Mescher, Junqueiras Basic Histology Atlas,15th edition
- Ross & Pawlina, Histology, A Text and Atlas, 6th edition, 2011
- Lecture series
- Sample questions posted on web
- http://docs.neu.edu.tr/staff/deniz.balci/
- Virtual microscope: histologyguide.org
- 1 midterm, 1 final exam



# Course Outline

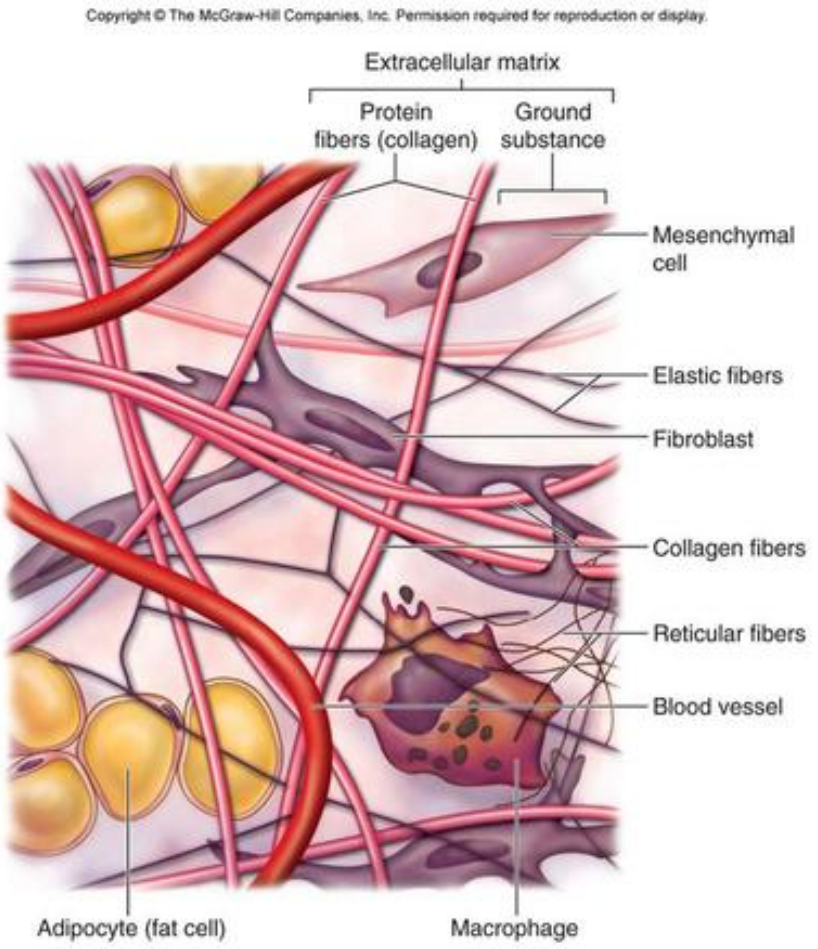
- Week 1- Introduction to Histology
- Week2- Epithelial Tissues
- Week3- Connective Tissues
- Week4- Muscle Tissues
- Week5- Nervous Tissue
- Week6- Microscope & Basic Histological Techniques



# What is the definition of Histology?

"Histo" comes from Greek which means "web" or "tissue"

✧Histology is the scientific study of biological tissues.



# What is the definition of Histology?

- Histology is the study of the microscopic structures of cells and tissues of plants and animals. It is often carried out by examining a thin slice (called a "section") of tissue under a microscope.


# Why are we studying Histology?

- To develop a mental image of the microscopic appearance of cells, structures, tissues, and organs.
- To correlate microscopic appearance with function in health and disease.
- To provide a basis for later study of anatomy and pathology.
- Because it's awesome.

# Where does Histology fit in?

- Gross Anatomy
- Microscopic Anatomy (Histology)
- Other Biomedical Science Courses
  - Biochemistry
  - Physiology
  - Microbiology
  - Pathology
  - Pharmacology

# Histologic Hierarchy

Is the basic functional unit of all organisms.

Cells

↓

Cells that are similar or function similarly are grouped together to form

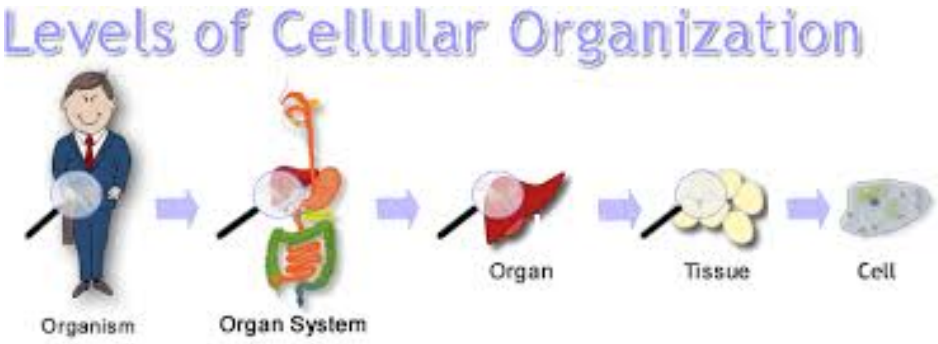
Tissues

↓

Tissues are grouped together to form

Organs

Organs grouped together to form the Organ system.

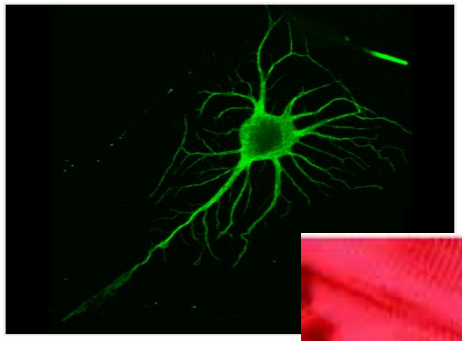


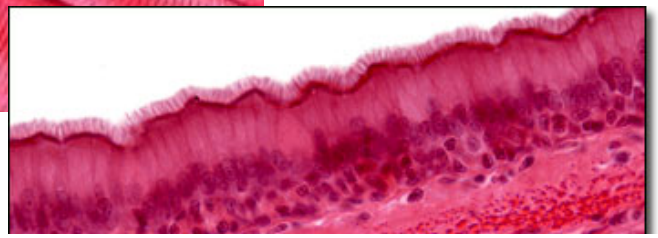
# Organization of the Body

- Body has over 200 different cell types,

  100 Trillion cells

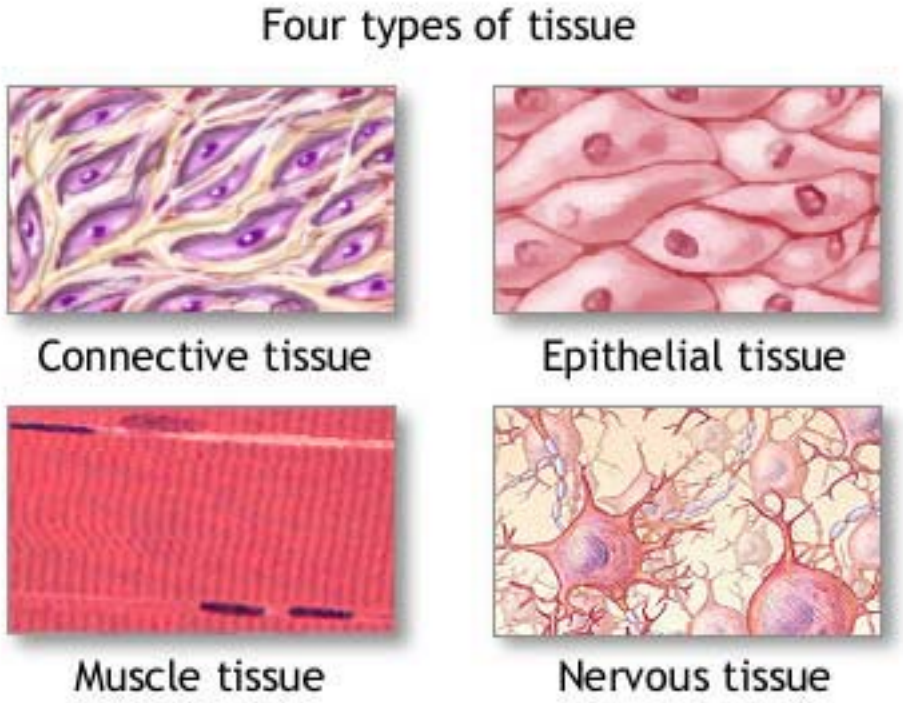
- Cells can be put into four groups according to their cell function.
  - Neurons
  - Muscle cells
  - Epithelial cells
  - Connective tissue cells



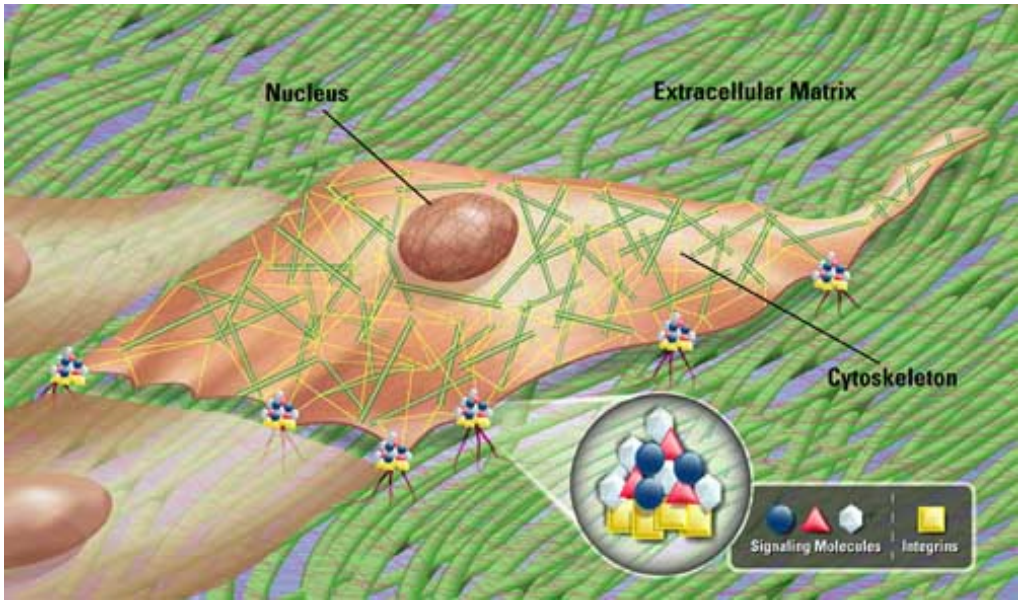


# Major Tissue Types

- Based primarily on cell function
- Correspond to four major cell types



# Terminology

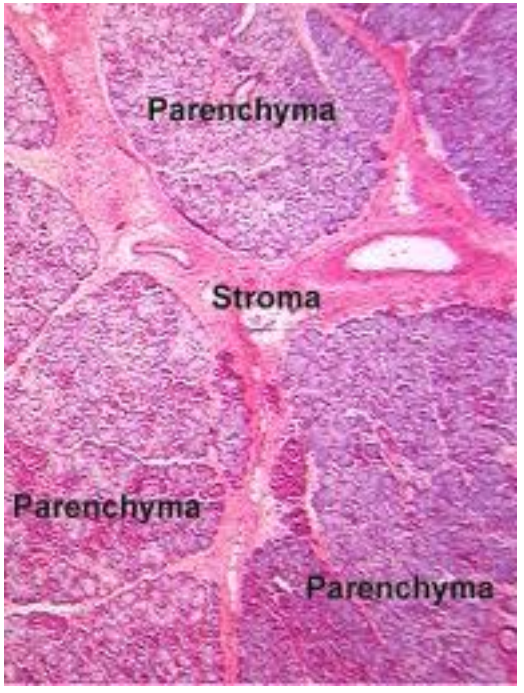


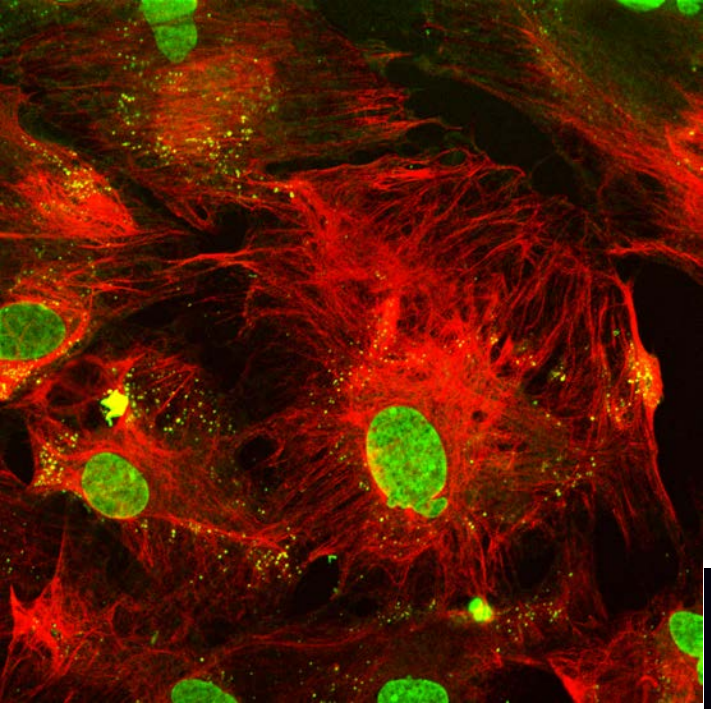

**Tissues** are composed of:

- Cells
- Extracellular matrix

**Organs** are composed of:

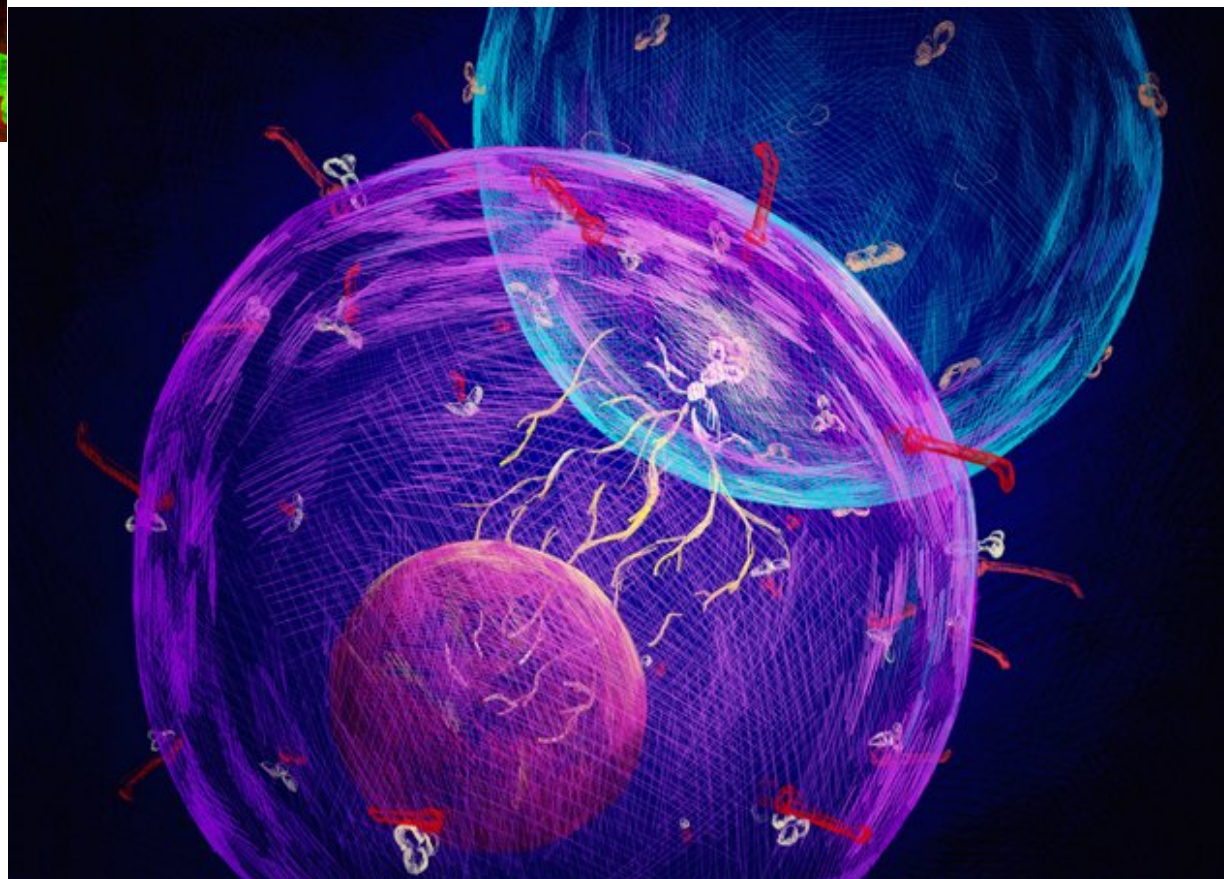
- Parenchyma (cells that perform main function of organ)
- Stroma (supporting tissue)



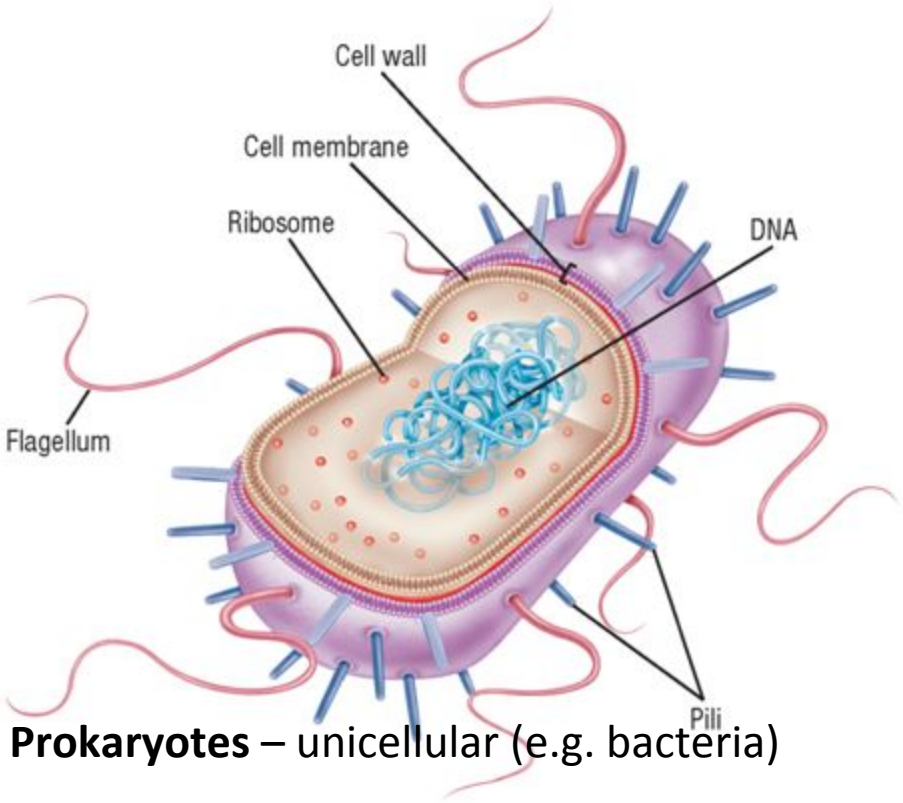


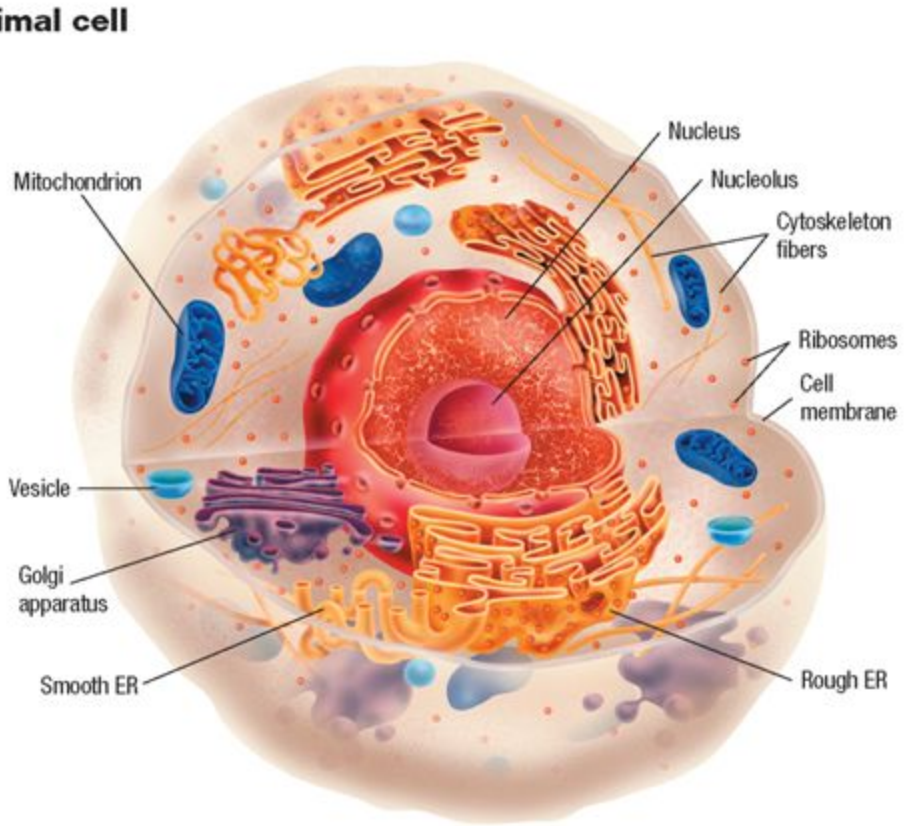
# The CELL

Cells are the basic structural and functional units of all multicellular organisms.(with the possible exceptions of viruses and prions).



# Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells




**Prokaryotes** – unicellular (e.g. bacteria)

**Archaea** (e.g. thermophiles)

**Eukaryotes** – can be unicellular or multicellular (e.g. fungi, animal, human, plants).

# Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cell Structure

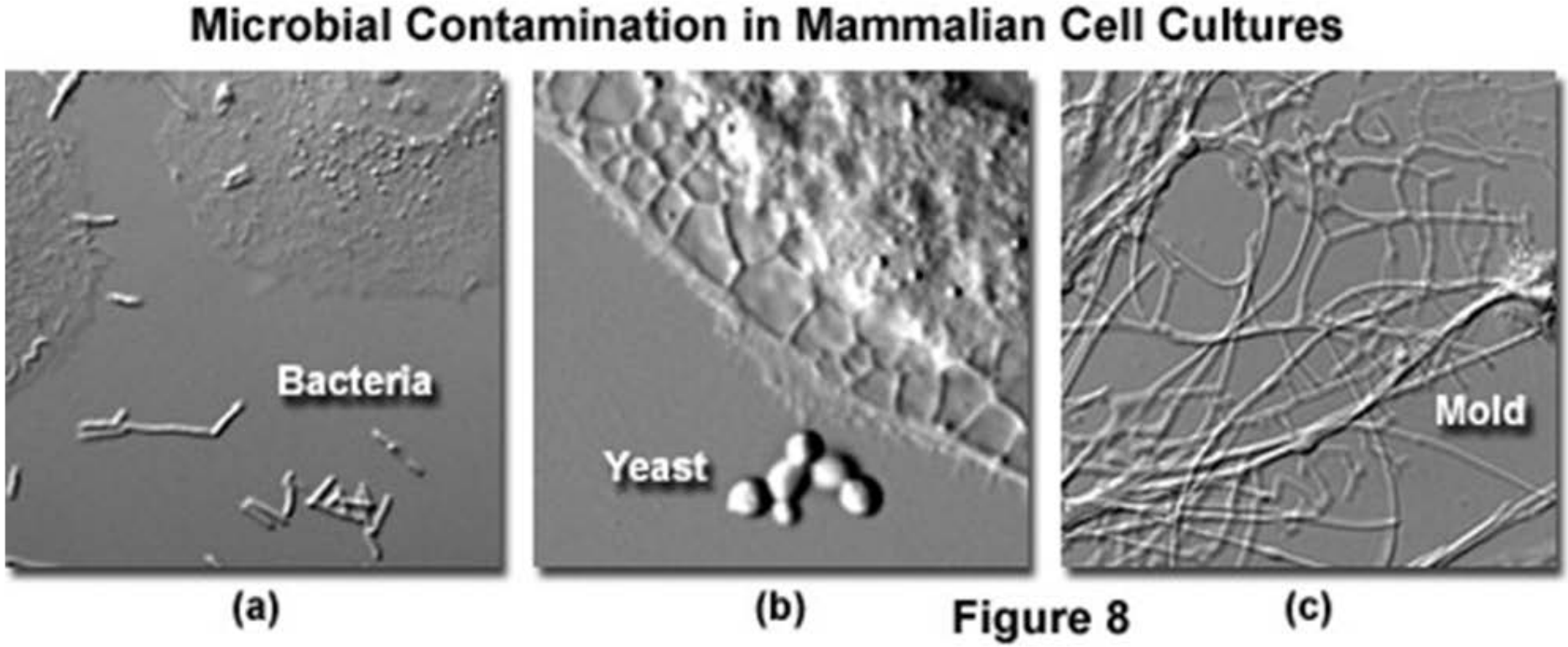



Figure 8

# Differences In Cellular Organizations of Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes

| | Prokaryotes | Eukaryotes |
|---|---|---|
| **Microorganism** | Mostly unicellular | Multicellular or unicellular |
| **Nucleus** | No | Yes |
| **Membranous organelles** | No | Yes<br>(e.g. mitochondria, Golgi bodies) |
| **DNA organisation** | Circular and double stranded | Linear, enclosed in the nucleus |
| **Size** | 1 µm | 10 – 100 µm |
| **Cytoskeleton** | No but some of them have actin filaments | Yes<br>(e.g. microtubules and actin filaments) |
| **Metabolism** | Anaerobic or aerobic | aerobic |

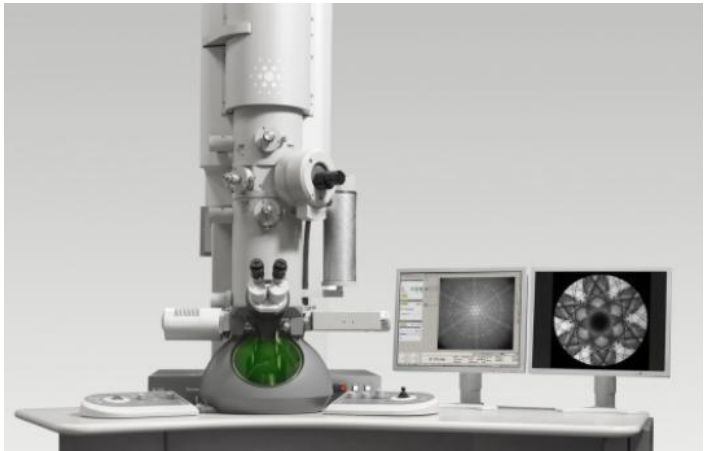
**Note:** In prokaryotes **ribosomes** are the only cytoplasmic organelles. They are smaller than eukaryotic ribosomes.

# ORGANELLES

Light microscope
a maximum of 2000x magnification

→ Walls, vacuoles, cytoplasm, chloroplasts, nucleus and cell membrane

Electron microscope
up to 2 million times



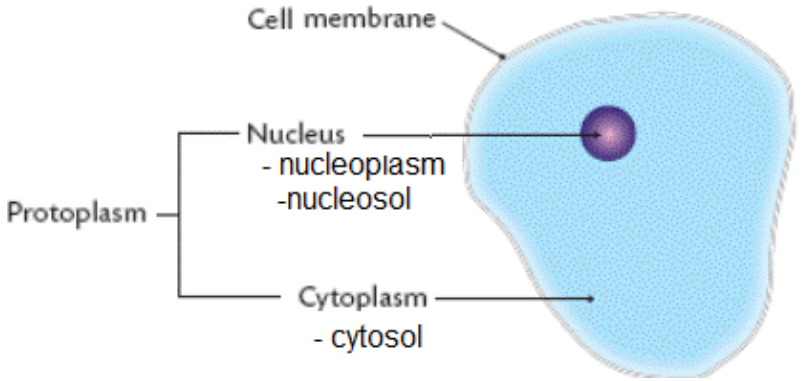
→ Ribosomes, endoplasmic reticulum, lysosomes, centrioles, golgi bodies

# Components of a Cell:

The cell is a mass of **Protoplasm** separated from the external environment by a **Plasma Membrane**.

The Protoplasm is made up of two components:

1. **Cytoplasm:** that contains




- ➢ <u>numerous organelles:</u>
  - Mitochondria
  - Endoplasmic Reticulum
  - Golgi Apparatus
  - Ribosomes
  - Lysosomes
  - Peroxisomes
  - The cytoskeleton of the Cell: (a) Microfilaments
    (b) Intermediate filaments
    (c) Microtubules
  - Centrosome and centrioles
  - ➢ <u>Cytoplasmic Inclusions</u>

In cytoplasmic matrix

**2. Nucleus:** that houses the genome of the cell.

# Organelles are described as membranous (membrane-limited) or non-membranous

- perform the metabolic, synthetic, energy-requiring, and energy-generating functions of the cell

- All cells have the same basic set of intracellular organelles, which can be classified into two groups:

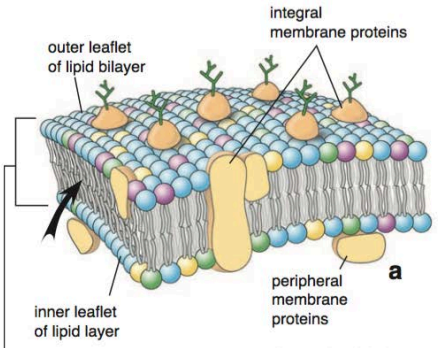
①**membranous organelles**

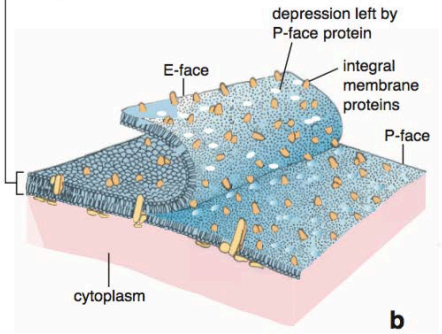
②**nonmembranous organelles-**

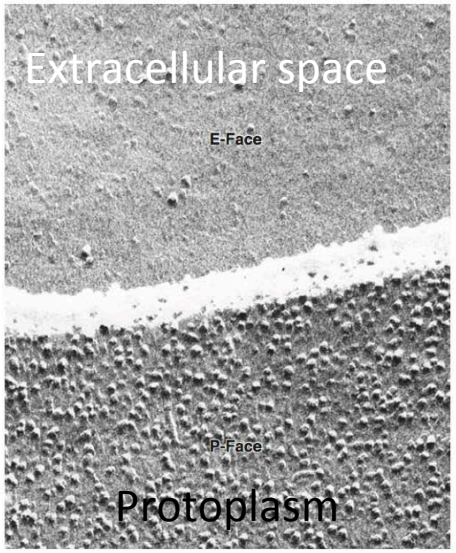
cytoskeleton, centrioles, ribosomes

# Plasma Membrane (Plasmalemma)

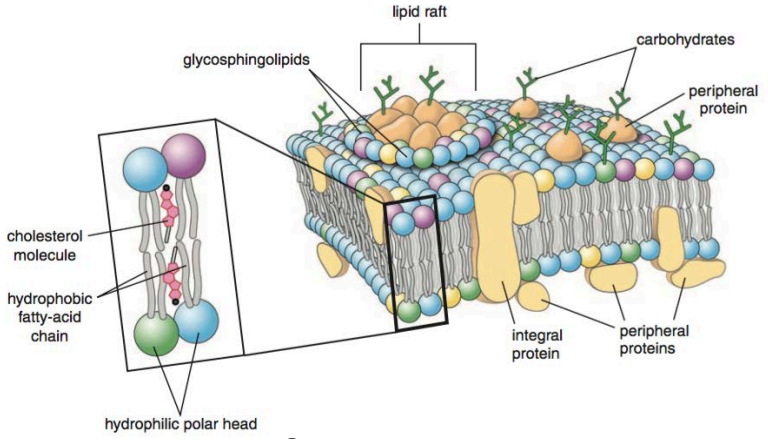
- Lipid bilayer (2 layers).
- 8 to 10 nm
- Primarily consists of phospholipid, cholesterol, and protein molecules.

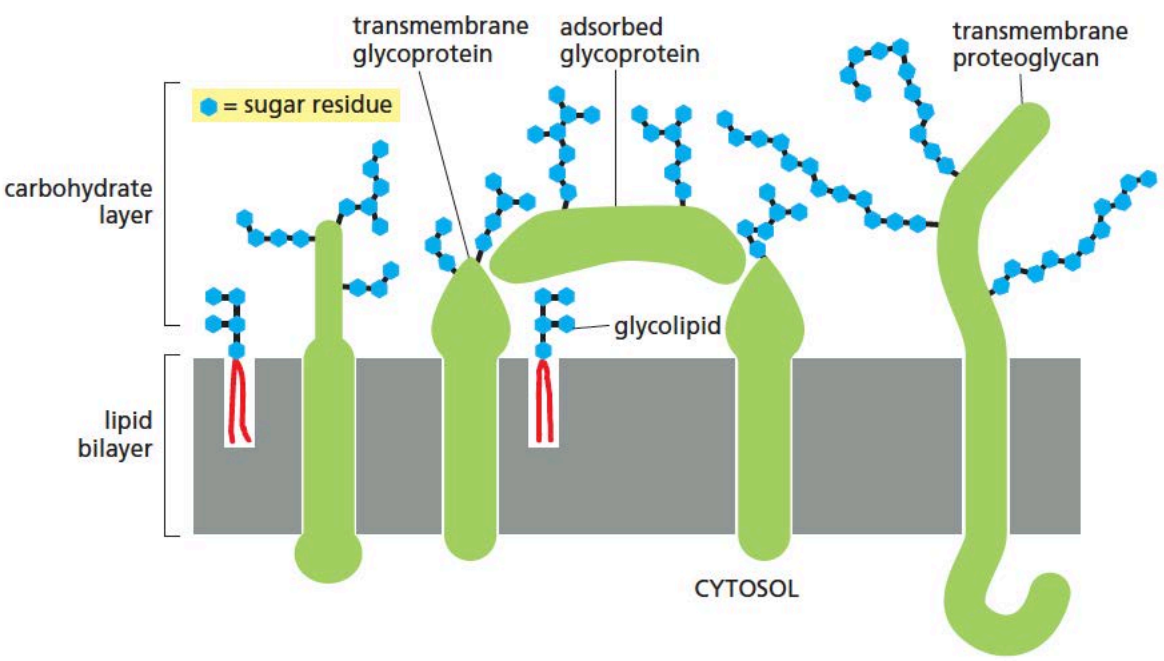


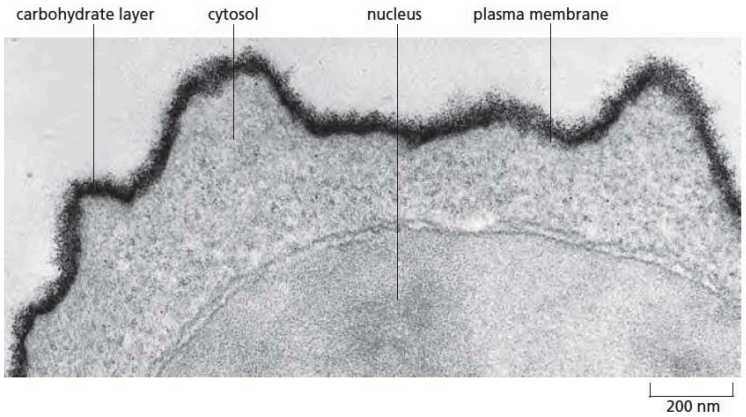




- Cell membranes are involved in a variety of cellular processes such as ion and nutrient transport, recognition of environment signal (receptor), adhesion.
- Cell injury often manifests as morphologic changes in the cell's plasma membrane **(Blebbing).**






Surface molecules constitute a layer at the surface of the cell called **cell coat or glycocalyx.**

**Made inside the cell and secreted**

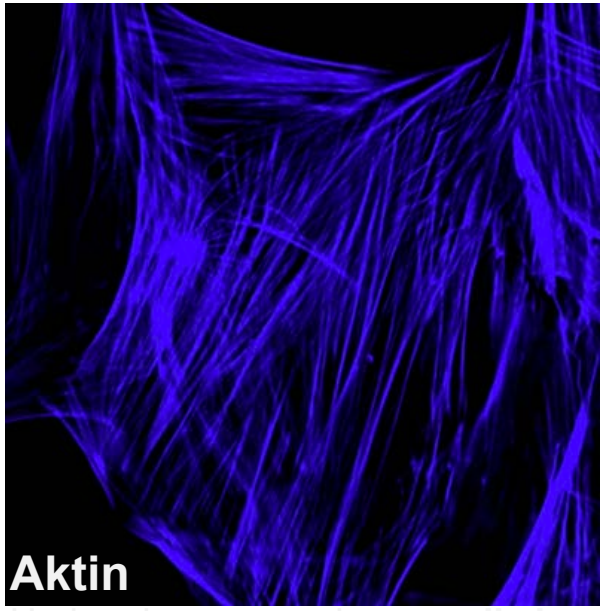
## Functions

- Protection, Metabolism, Cell recognition, Cell association
- Serve as receptor sites for hormones
- Cell identity (organ transplantation)

# Cytoskeleton

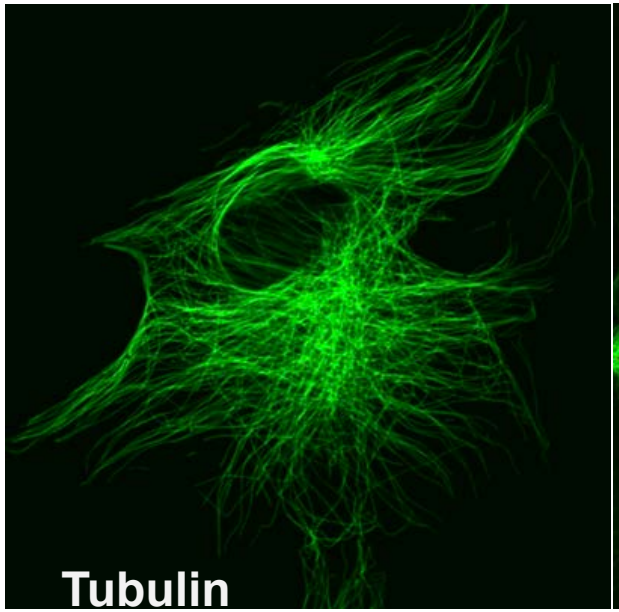
- Maintains cell shape
- Facilitates cell mobility
- Anchors the various organelles
- Phagocytosis
- Cytokinesis
- Cell-cell and cell–ECM adherence

**Microfilaments 7nm**



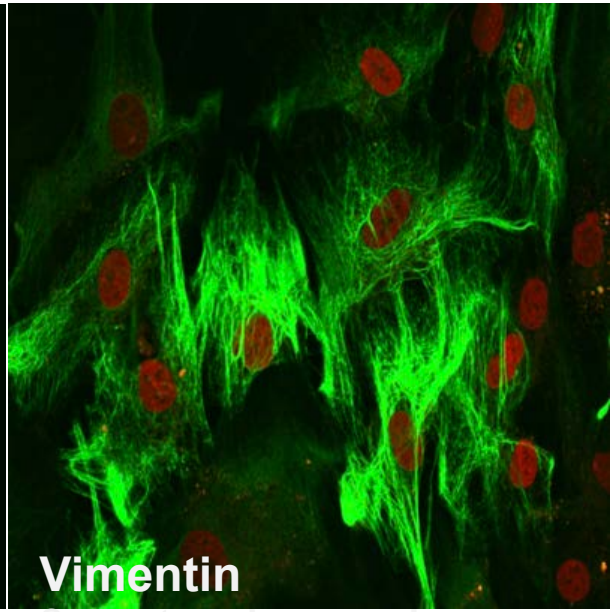

Under plasma membrane **cell shape**,
Support for **microvilli** in intestinal cell

**Microtubules 25 nm**




cause **movement of organelles**

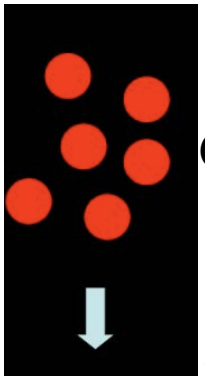
**Intermediate filaments 10 nm**




Support **nuclear envelope** ,
holding skin cells tightly together

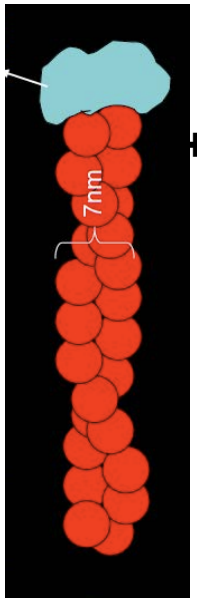
# Assembly of Cytoskeleton

Microfilament



G-actin, globular

**ATP-dependent**

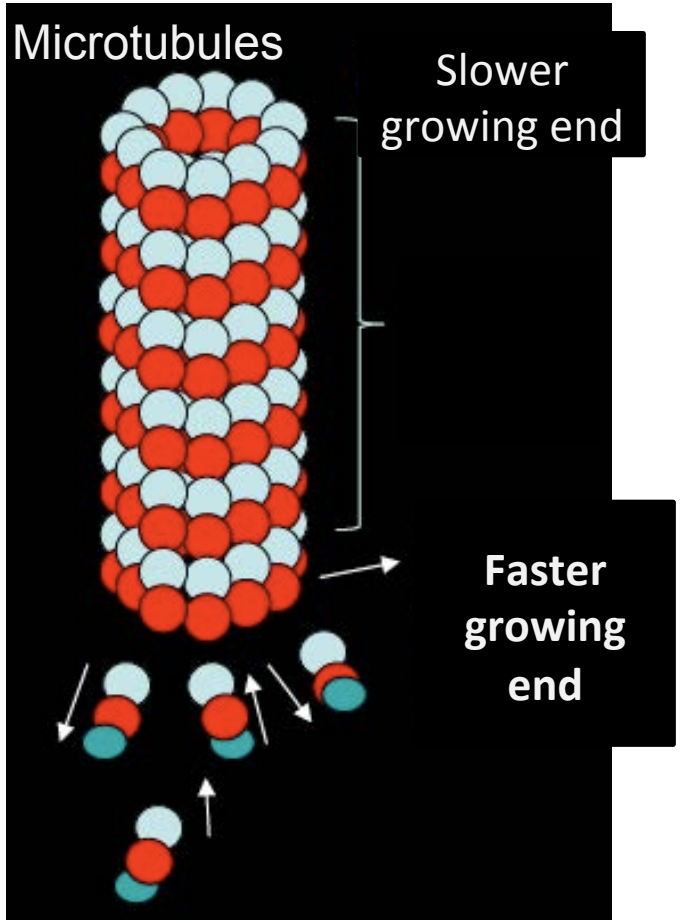



Gelsolin(capping)

**+ Barbed end** Polymerization

F- actin; filamentous

**- Pointed end** Depolymerization

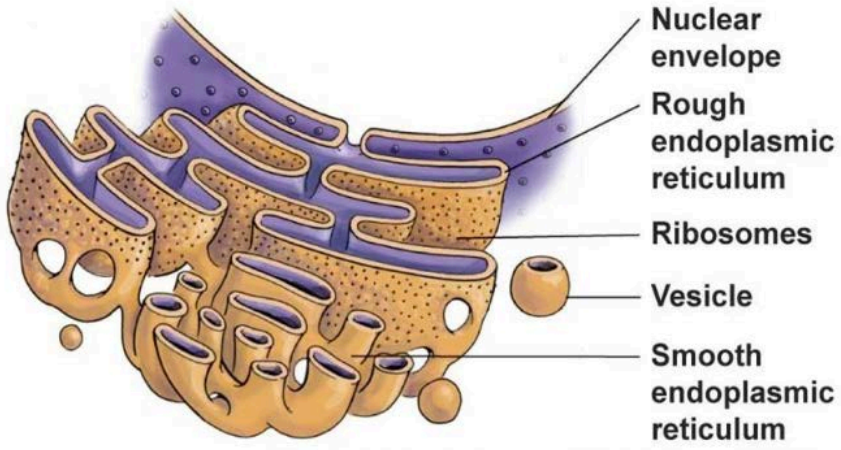


# Cytoskeletal Drugs

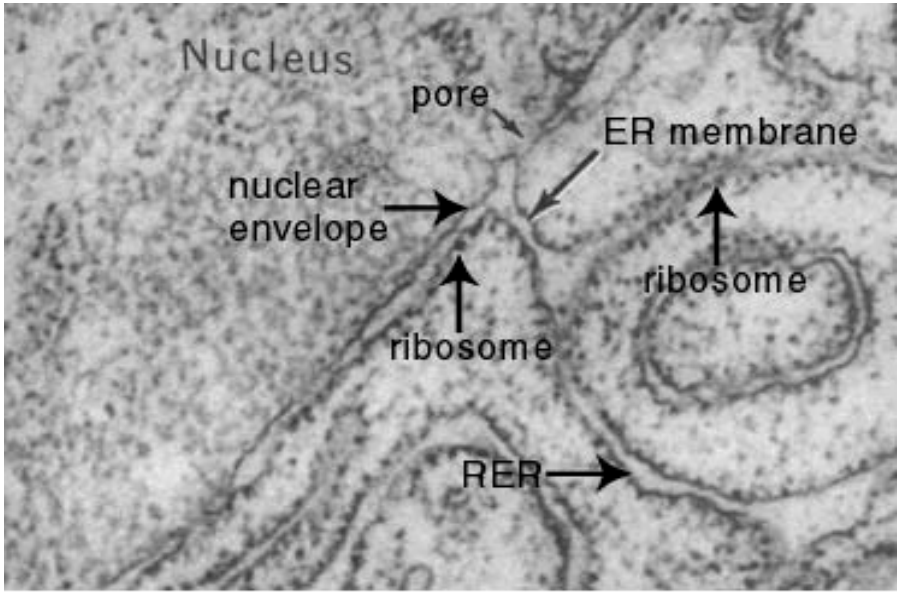
| Drug Name | Target cytoskeletal component | Effect | Clinical applications |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colchicine[2] | microtubules | prevents polymerization | Used to treat gout |
| Cytochalasins[3] | actin | prevents polymerization | none |
| Demecolcine[4] | microtubules | depolymerizes | chemotherapy |
| Latrunculin[5] | actin | prevent polymerization, enhance depolymerisation | none |
| Jasplakinolide[6][7] | actin | enhances polymerization | none |
| Nocodazole[8] | microtubules | prevents polymerization | none |
| Paclitaxel (taxol)[9] | microtubules | stabilizes microtubules and therefore prevents mitosis | chemotherarpy |
| Phalloidin[10] | actin | stabilizes filaments | none |
| Swinholide[11] | actin | sequesters actin dimers | none |
| Vinblastine[1] | microtubules | prevents polymerization | chemotherapy |

# Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)

- Both types of ER are continuous with one another.
- plays a role in **the transport of materials**



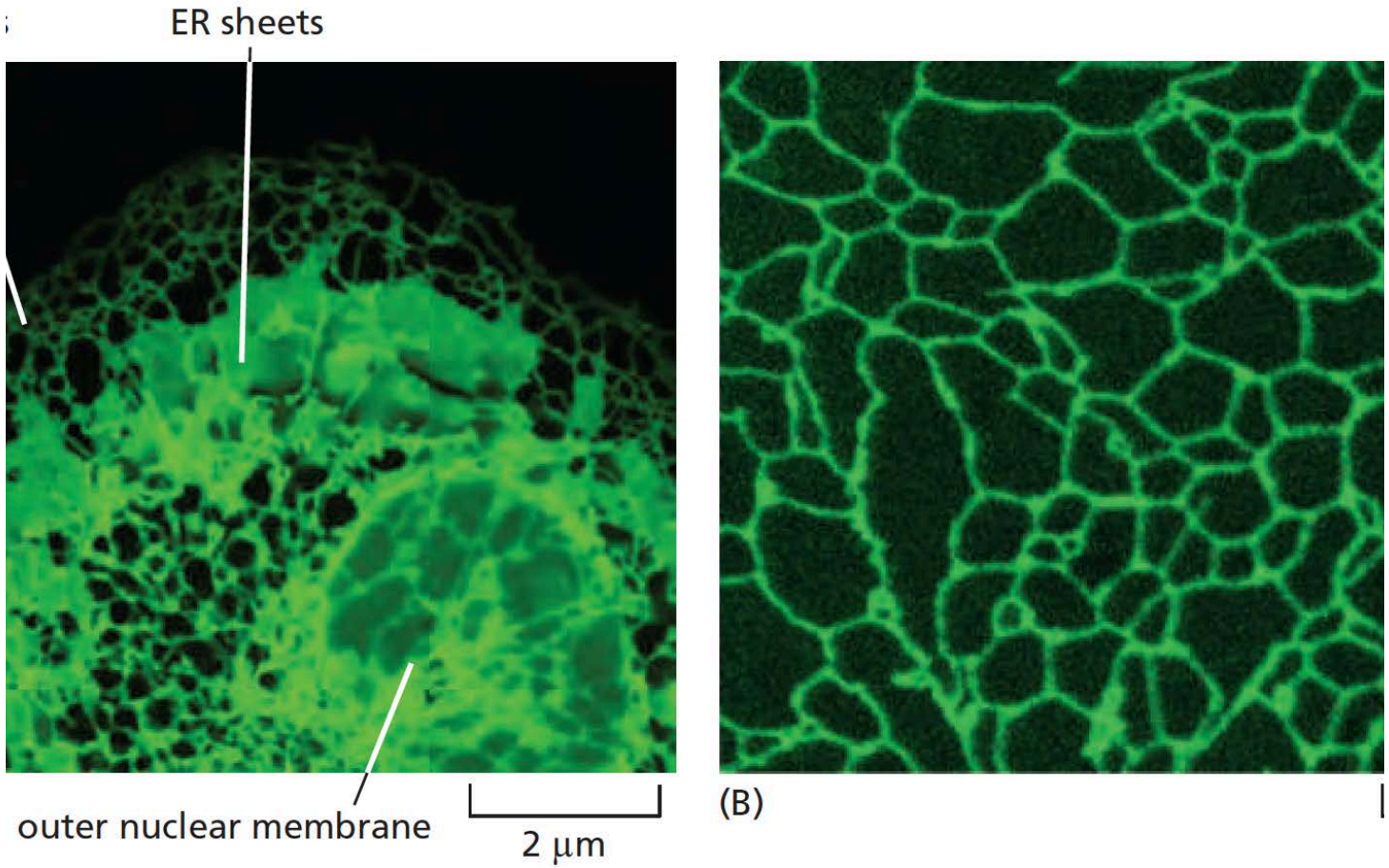

- **Rough ER-** has ribosomes
  - Synthesizes and transports gene products **(exported proteins)**
  - quality checkpoint in the process of protein production.



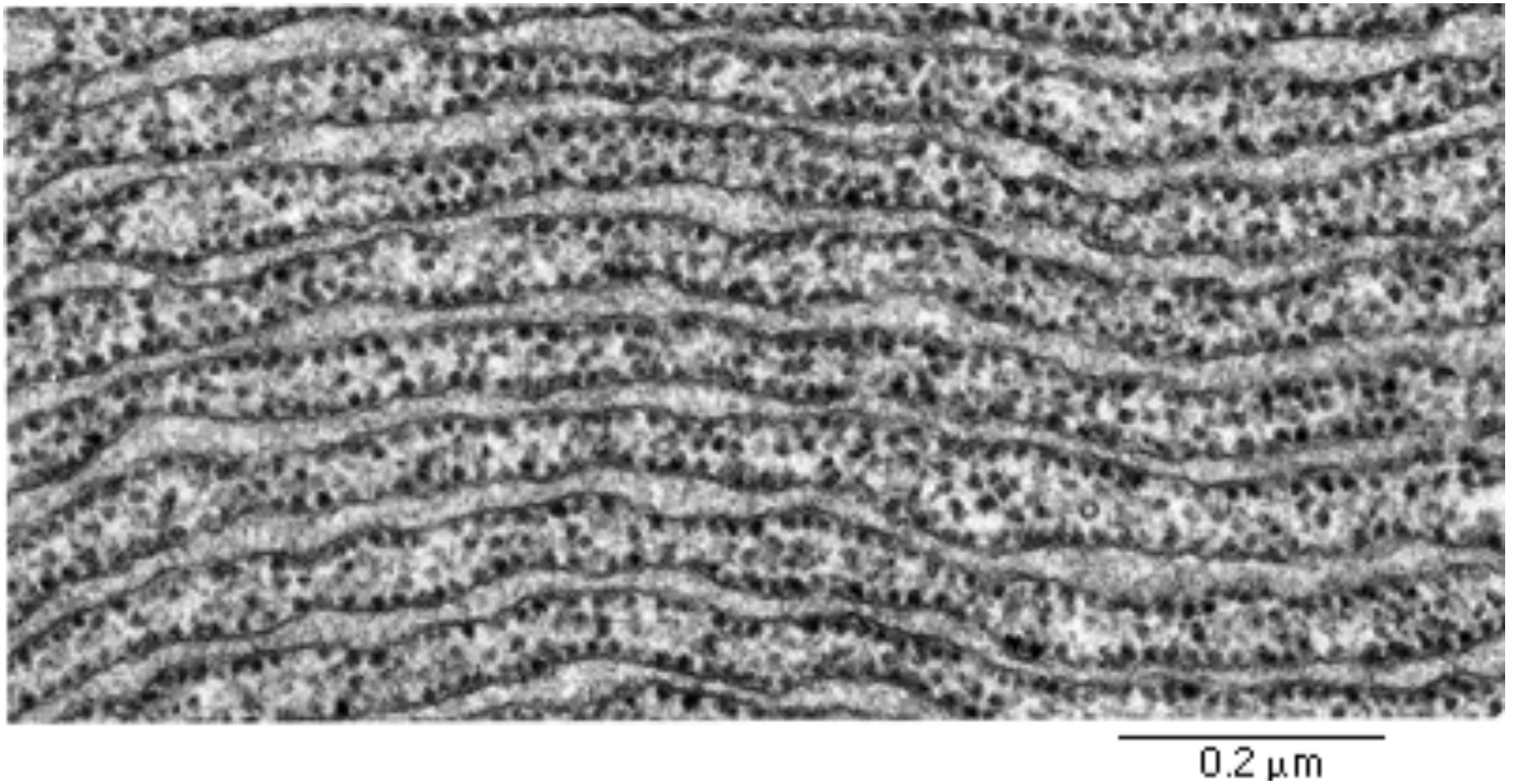

- **Smooth ER**
  - synthesize **lipids** in the cell.
  - store for **$Ca^{+2}$** (muscle)
  - principal organelle involved in detoxification and conjugation of noxious substances. (liver)

•Fluorescence micrograph of a cultured mammalian cell stained with an antibody that binds to a protein retained in the ER.

•The ER extends as a network throughout the entire cytosol, so that all regions of the cytosol are close to some portion of the ER membrane.

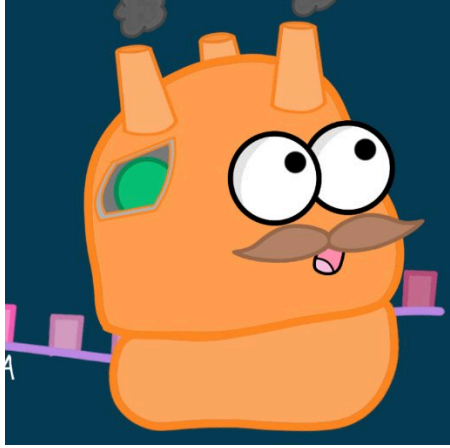


# Membrane-bound Ribosomes Define the Rough ER

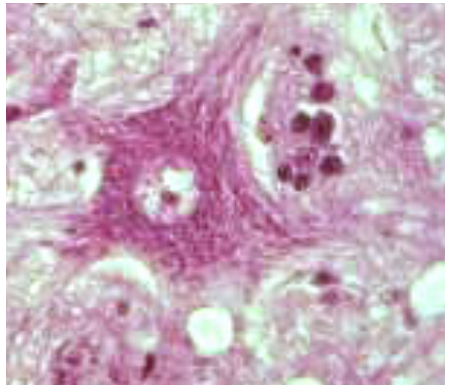


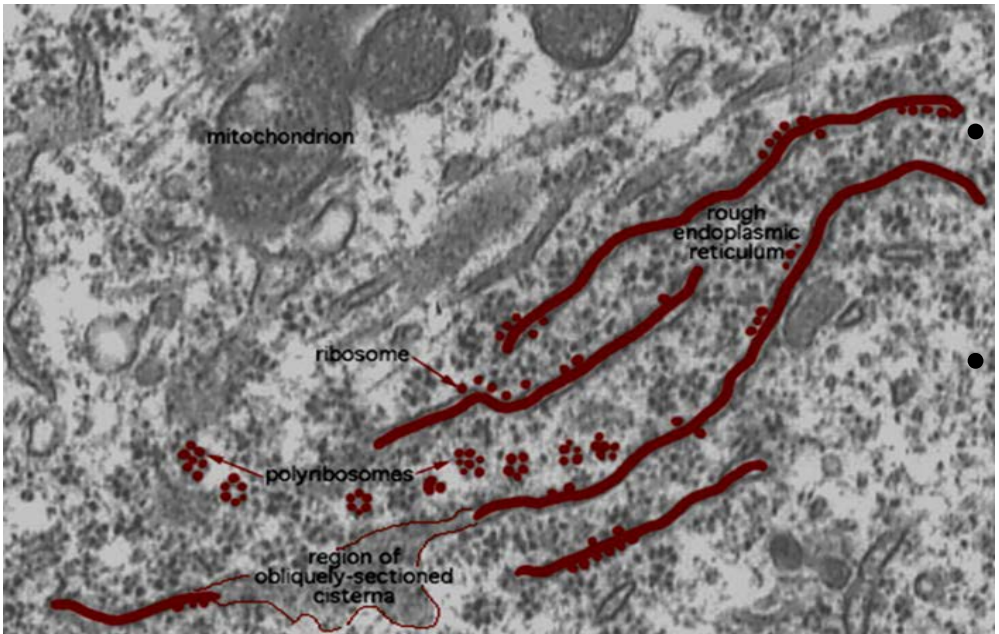

The rER is most highly developed in **active secretory cells**. Secretory cells include glandular cells, activated **fibroblasts**, **plasma cells**, odontoblasts, ameloblasts, and osteoblasts.

# Ribosomes



- Ribosomes are cytoplasmic granules that help in the **synthesis of proteins**
- Some ribosomes are **free** within cytoplasm **(polyribosome, polysome) (neurons)- remain in the cell**
- most are **bounded to ER**-specialised for **secretion, lysosomal enzymes**

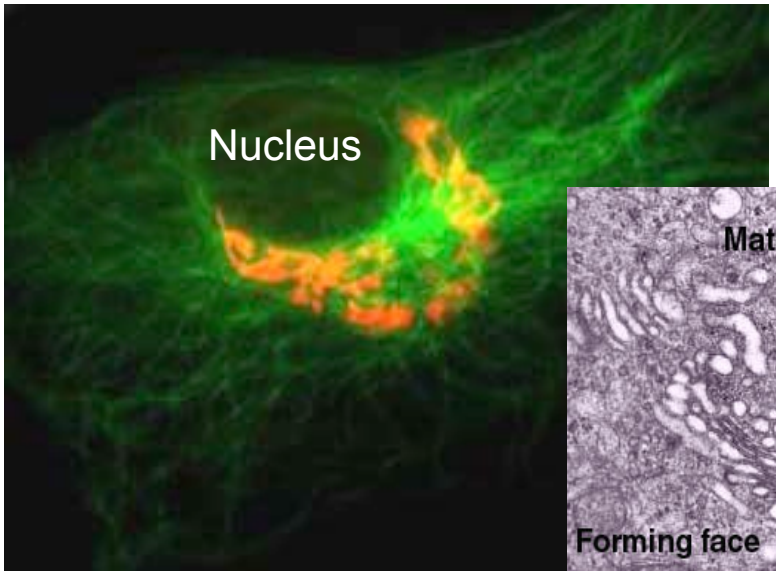


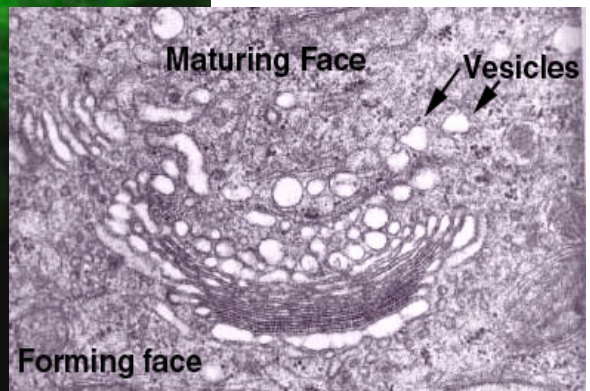


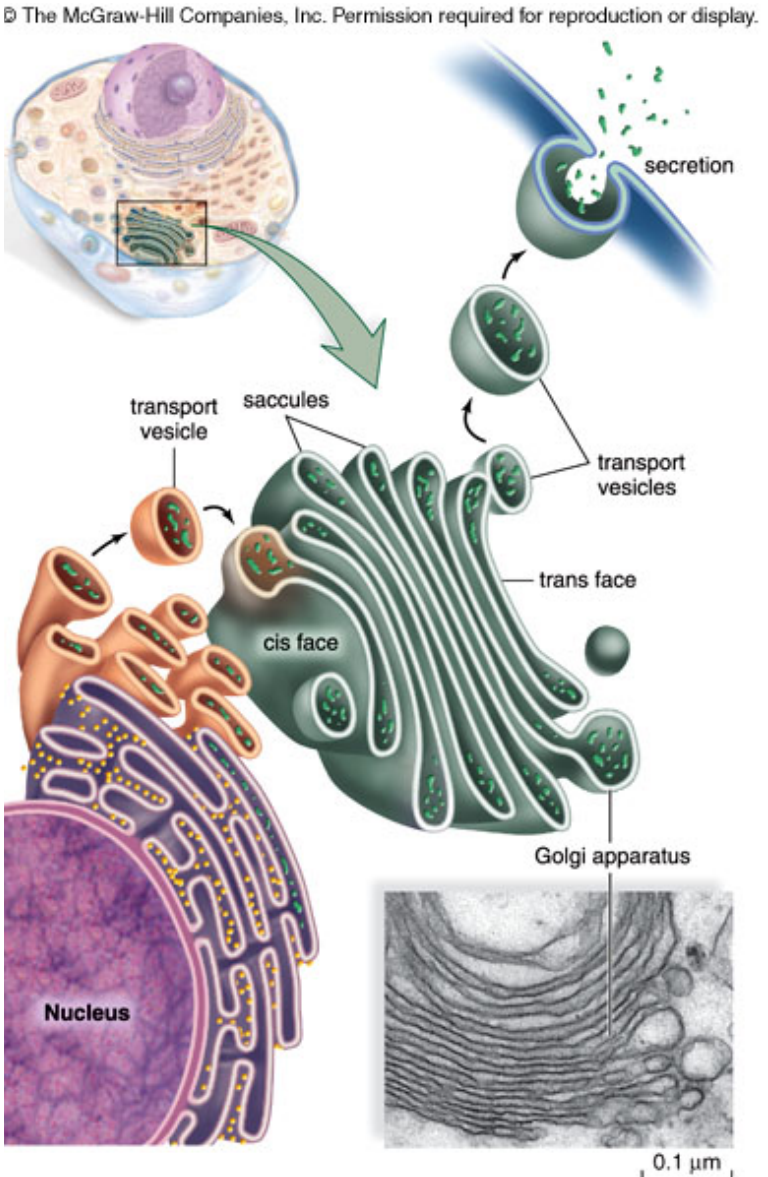

- Individual ribosomes and polysomes are **NOT visible under light microscope**.
- Cells containing large numbers of free ribosomes are basophilic **(because of the nucleic acid in the ribosomes)**

# Golgi Complex (Body)

- functions in the **post-translational modification, sorting and packaging** of proteins.
- The Golgi is usually located **near the cell nucleus**, and is often close to the ***centrosome,* or *cell center***.
- The Golgi complex is composed of 3-15 parallel ***cisternae*** and associated ***vesicles***



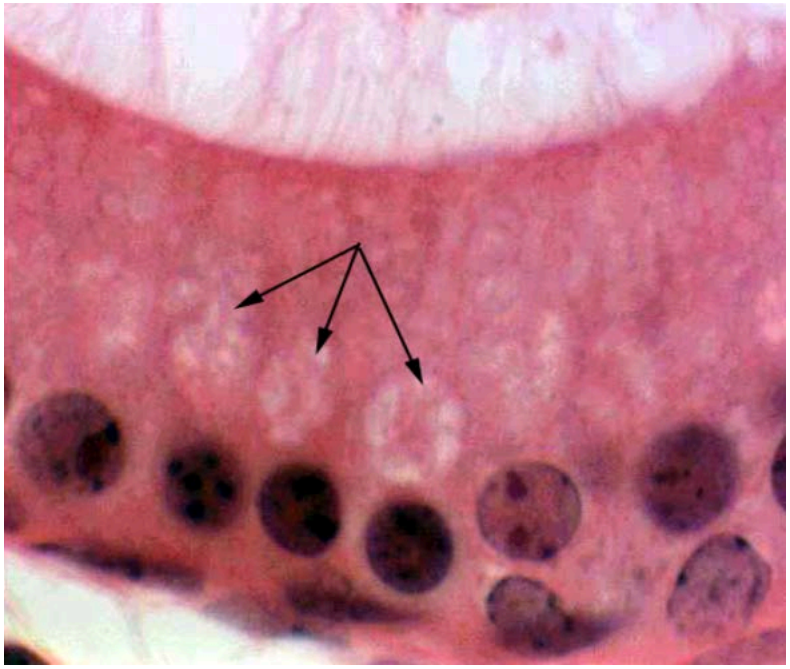



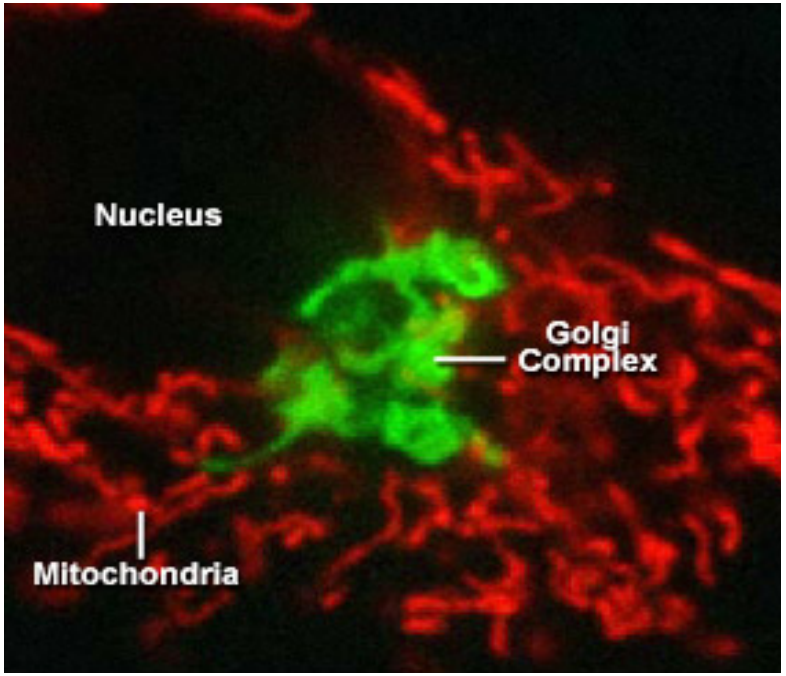



# Light-microscope appearance

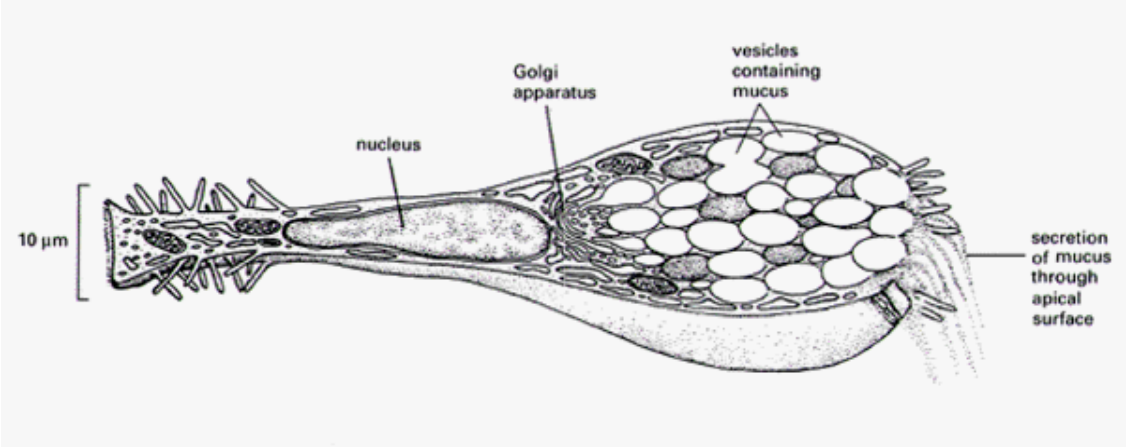
- **Not visible under light microscope** but sometimes observed as unstained image inside the well stained cytoplasm, called a **"Golgi ghost"**

- Can be demonstrated with **heavy metal staining (silver or osmium).**



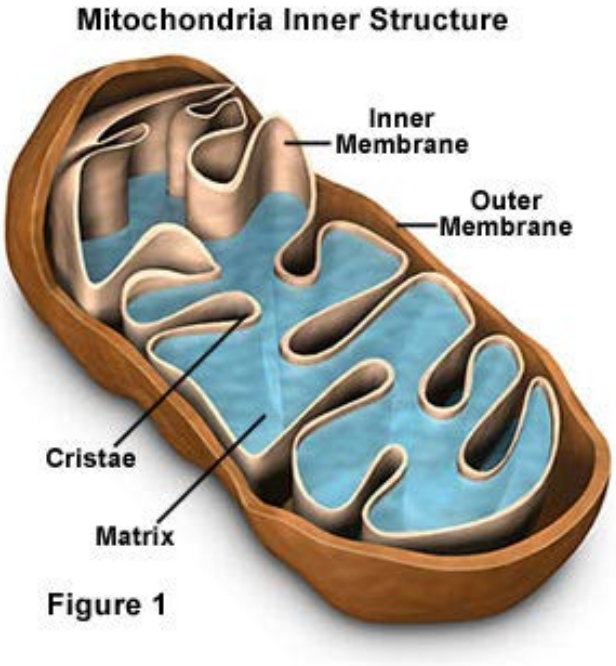


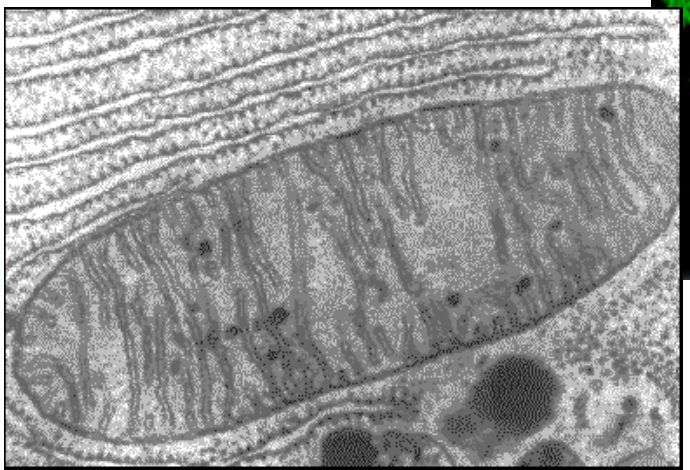
The Golgi apparatus is especially prominent in cells that are specialized for **secretion,** such as the **goblet cells** of the intestinal epithelium, which secrete large amounts of polysaccharide-rich mucus into the gut.

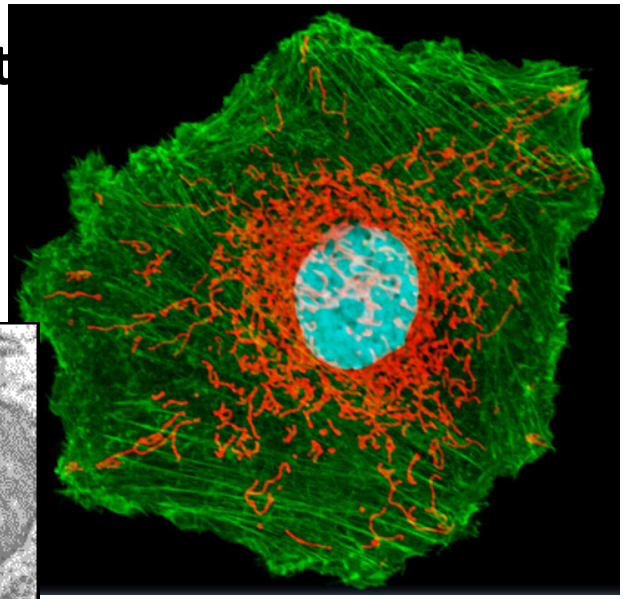



# Mitochondria (singular: mitochondrion)

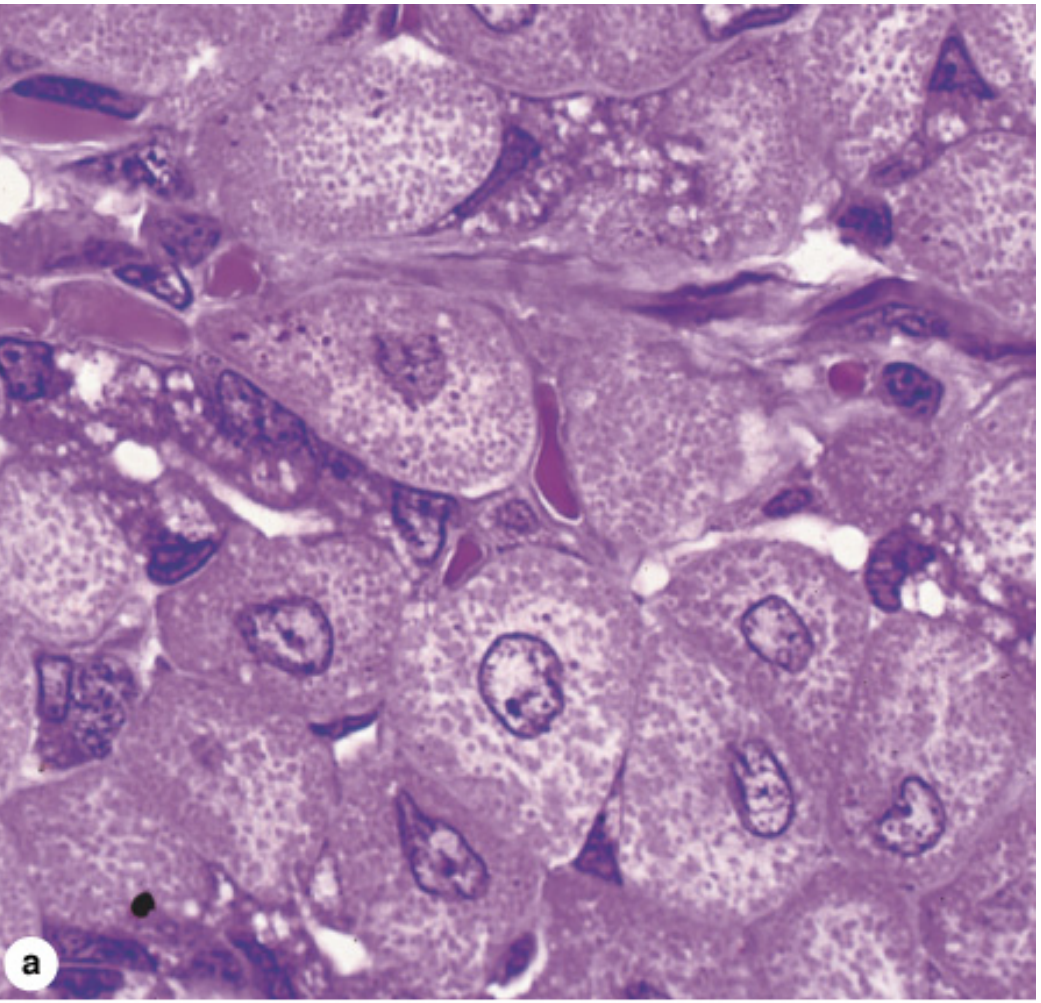
- **Sites of energy production**.
  - sugars + $O_2$ - - > **ATP** + $CO_2$ + $H_2O$
  - mobile power generators
- Has its **own DNA**, increase their numbers by **division**, **synthesize** some of their structural proteins
- decide whether the cell lives or dies. **(Apopt**





# Mitochondria in the light microscope

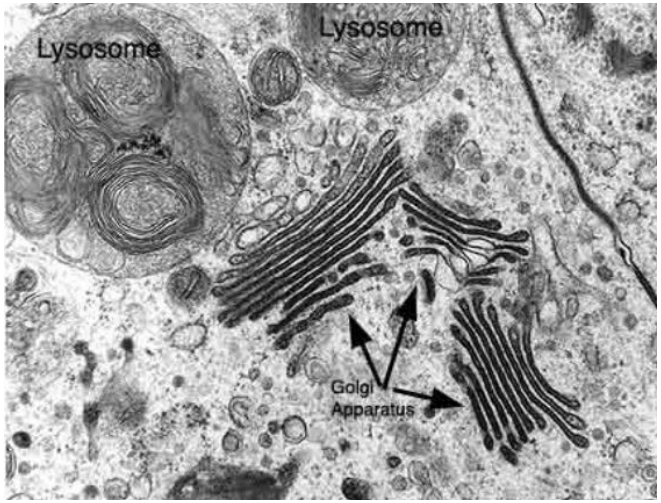





Sometimes observed in favorable situations (e.g., liver or nerve cells) as miniscule, dark dots.

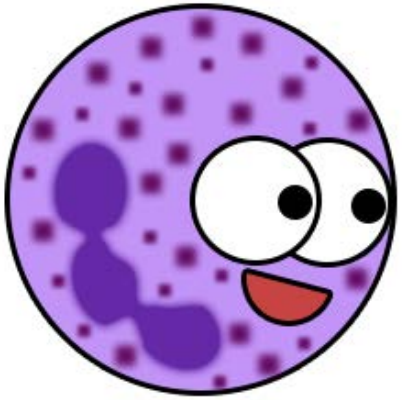
# Lysosomes

- Membrane-bound organelles that contain **digestive** enzymes (proteases, nucleases, glycosidases, lipases, and phospholipases)

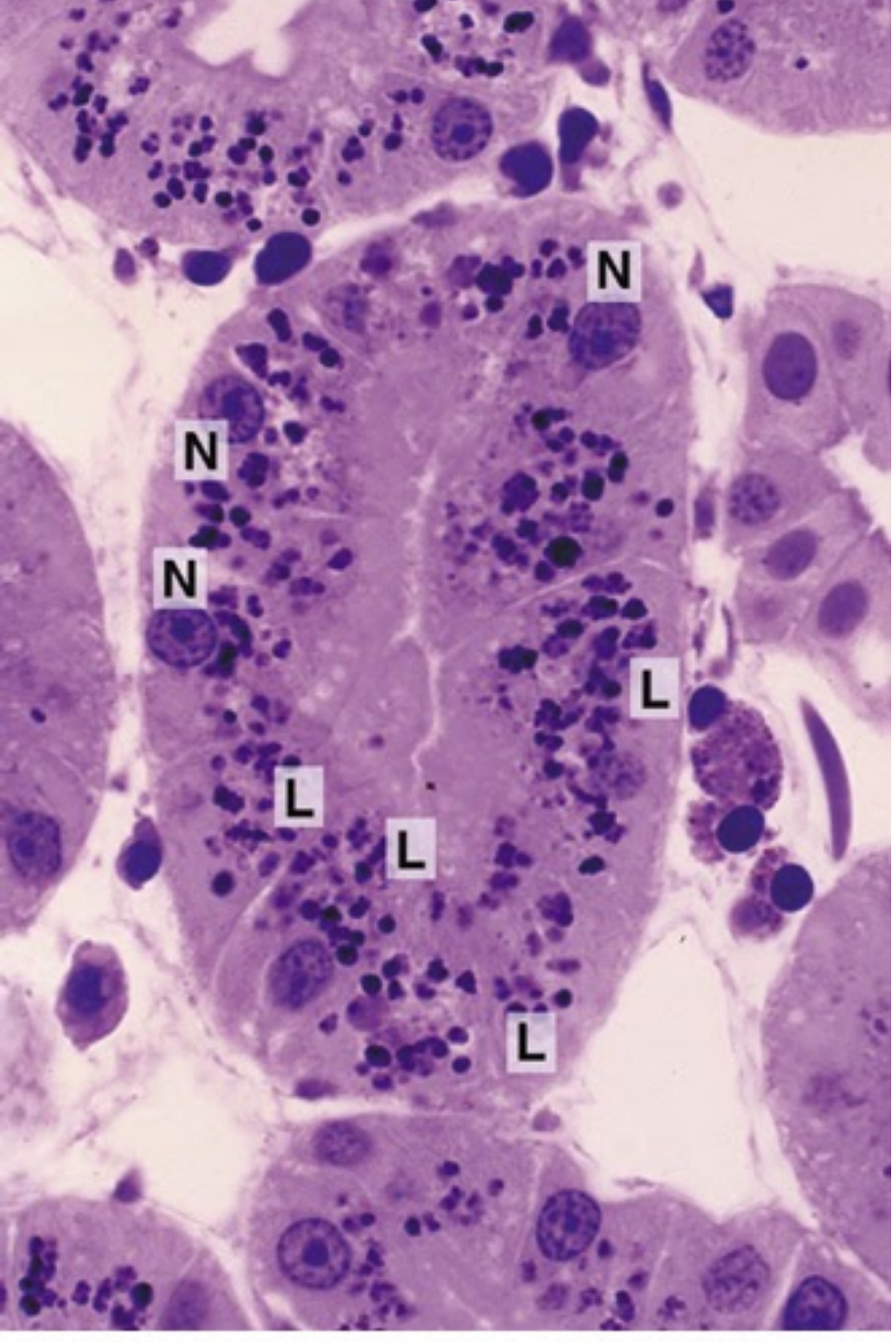



- Round shape-spherical bodies bounded by a **single membrane** & **proteins and membrane are manufactured by the Golgi.**

- some cells (osteoclast, neutrophils) may release lysosomal enzymes directly into ECM



# Lysosomes in the light microscope

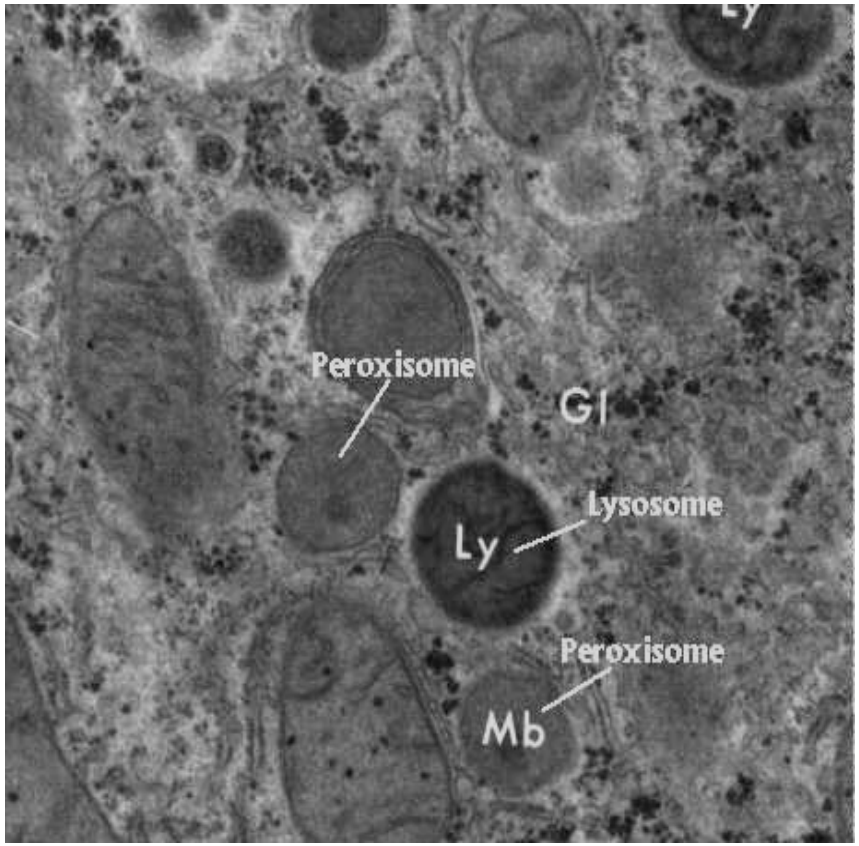


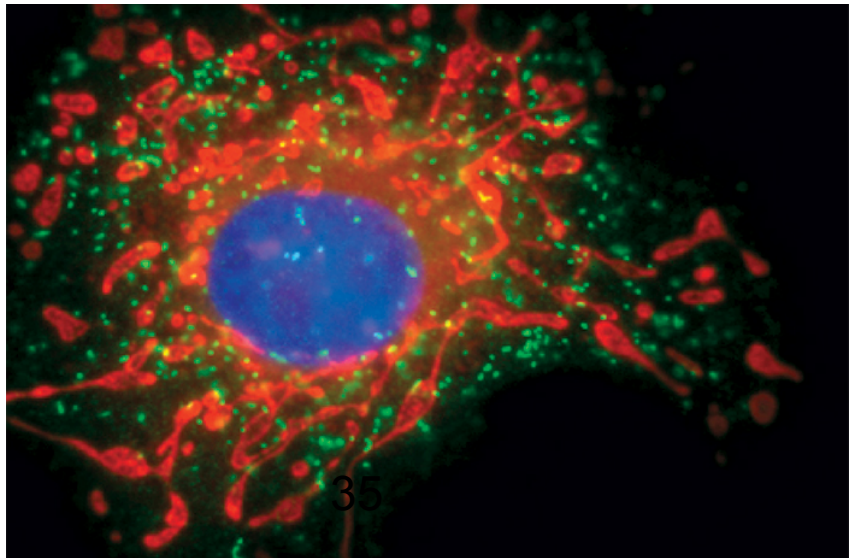



Cells in a **kidney tubule** show numerous **purple** lysosomes (L) in the cytoplasmic area between the basally located nuclei (N) and apical ends of the cells at the center of the tubule. Using **endocytosis**, these cells actively take up **small proteins** in the lumen of the tubule, **degrade** the proteins in lysosomes, and then release the resulting **amino acids** for reuse.

# Peroxisome

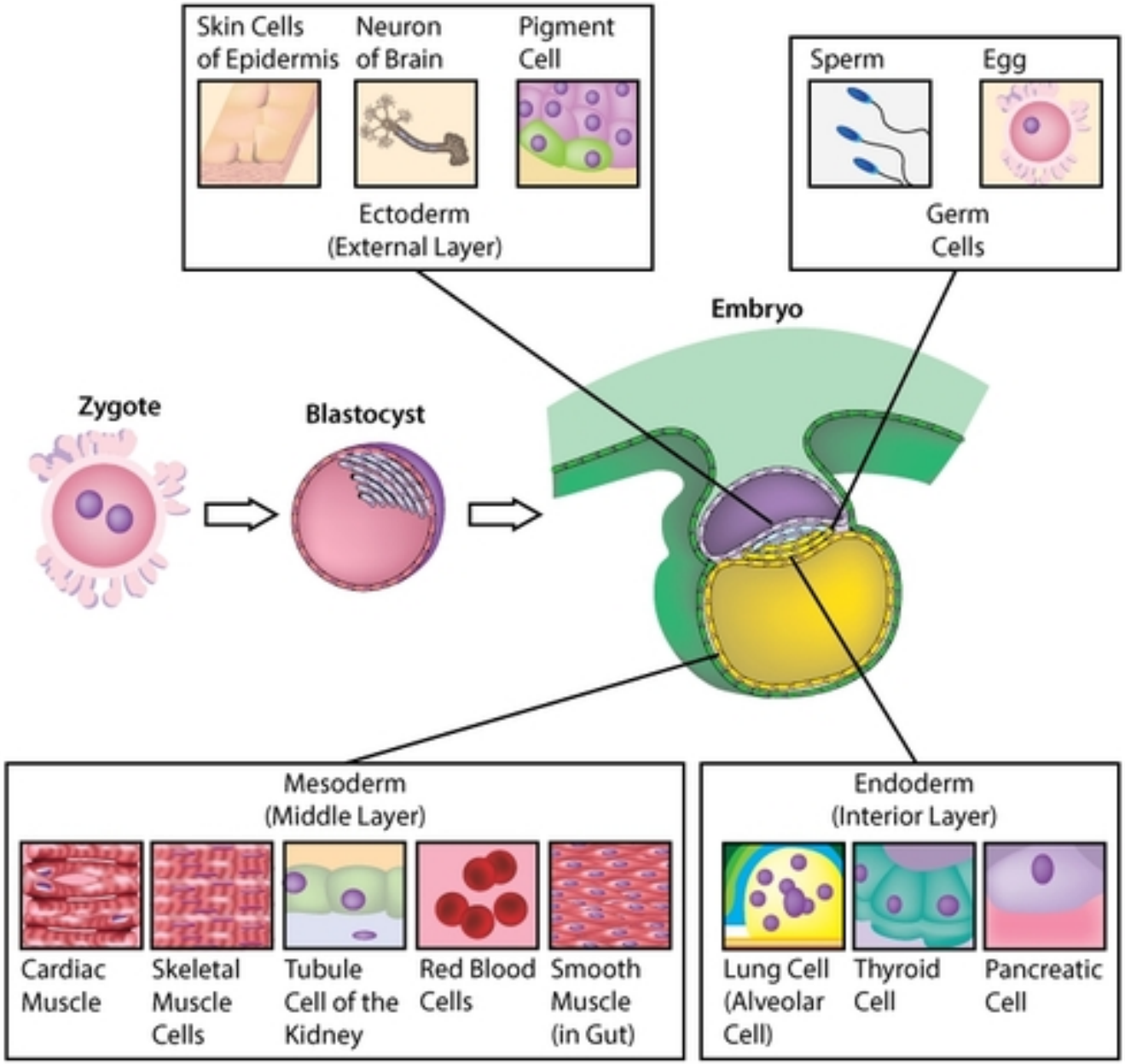
- single membrane-bounded organelles containing oxidative enzymes.
- function to rid the body of **toxic substances** like hydrogen peroxide, or other metabolites.
- They are a major site of oxygen utilization and are numerous in the **liver** where toxic products are going to accumulate.



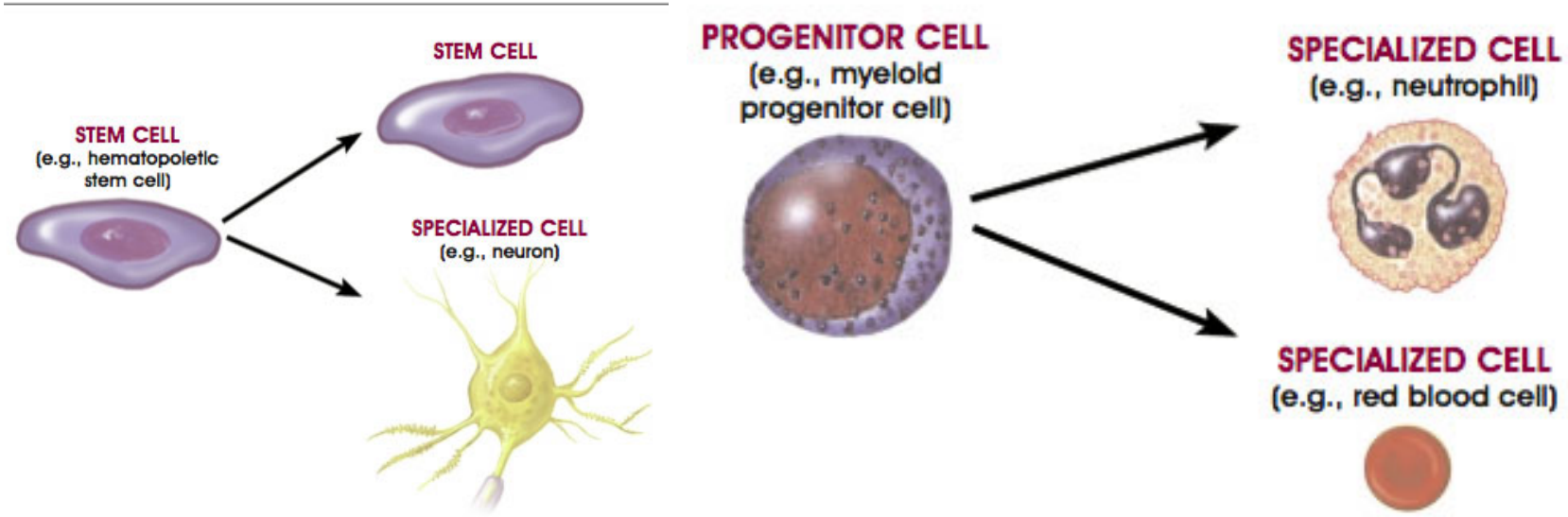



# Cellular Differentitation

Human organism includes 200 different cell types all derived from zygote



- Cells arise in the body from **progenitor or stem cells** and become specialized for one or more distinct functions such as
  - contraction, nerve conduction, secretion, absorption, protection
- This process of cell specialization is known as cell **differentiation.**
- Structural (become very efficient for specialized function) or morphological (change in shape) modifications during differentiation are accompanied by **biochemical changes**
- (Ex; formation of red blood cells requires the differentiating cells to make specialized proteins for oxygen transport).

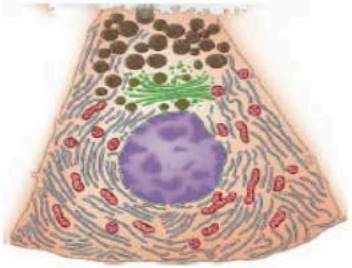


# Vary in their shape and size

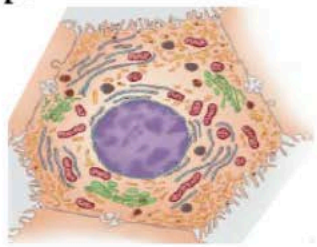
Various cell types; shape, size, intracellular organizations, polarization – Functions

These three cells all belong to "Intestinal Epithelial Cell" groups

Small Intestine
(Absorptions)

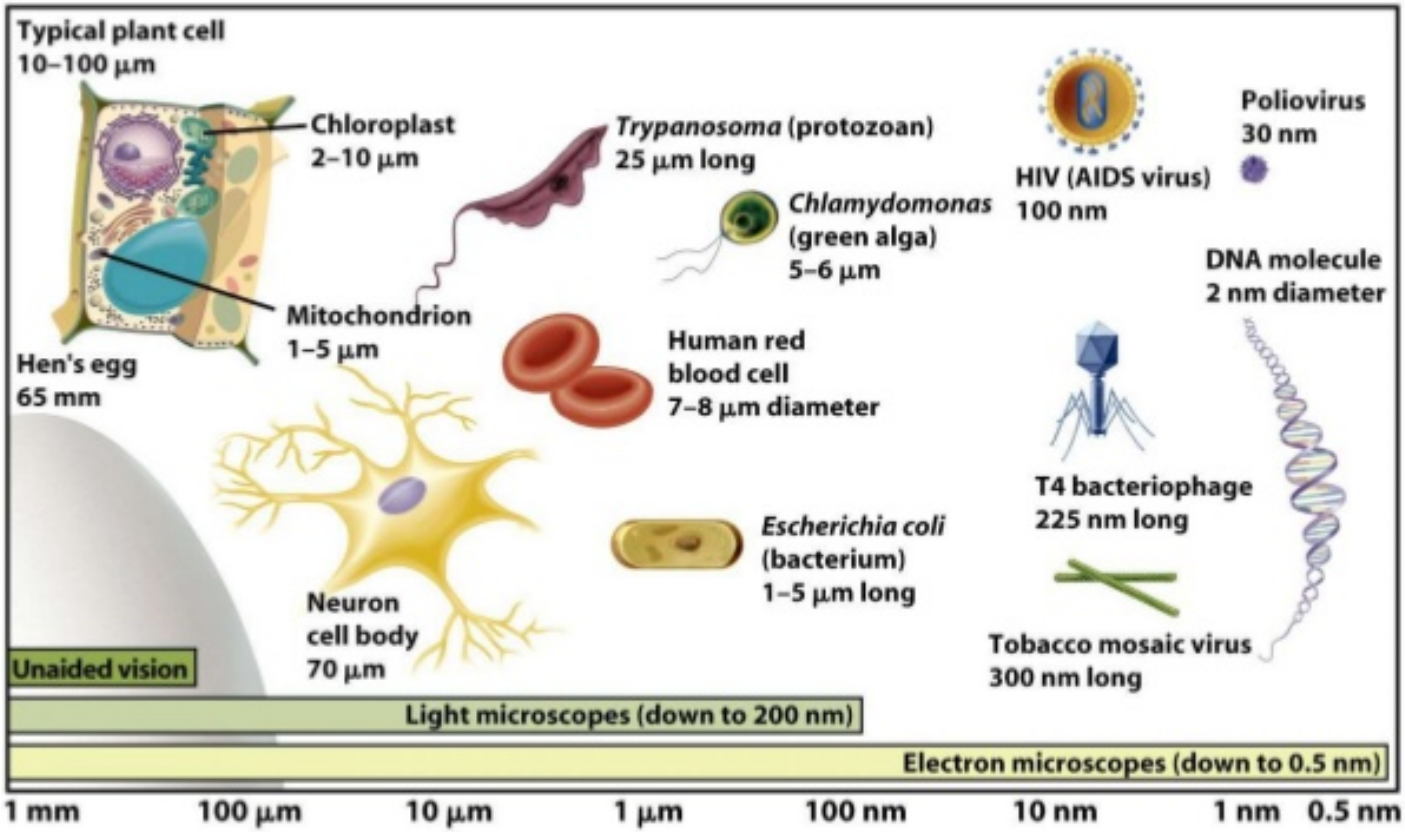


Pancreatic Acinar cell
(Digestive enzyme production)



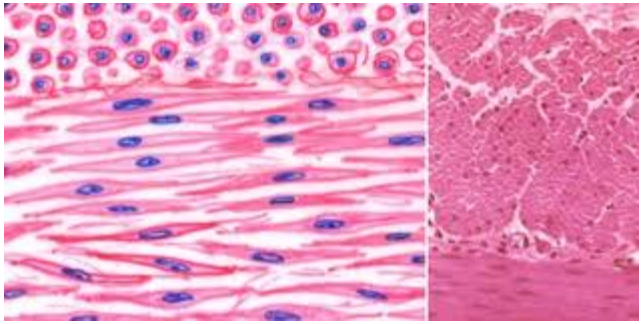
Liver Hepatocyte
(Metabolism, protein production
Bile secretion etc)

200 micron (oocyte)
150 micron (neuron body)
4-5 micron (eritrocytes)

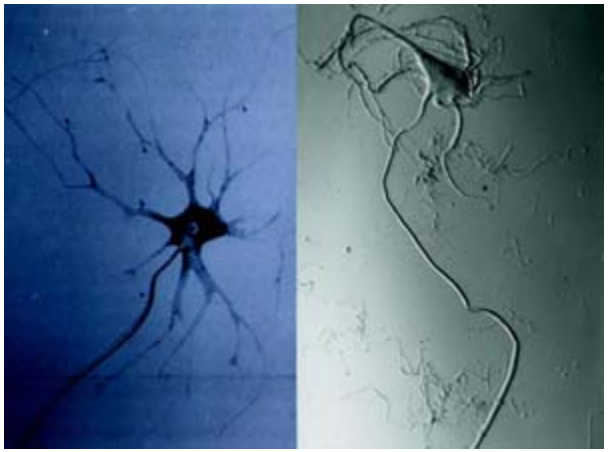


# Cell structure closely relates function

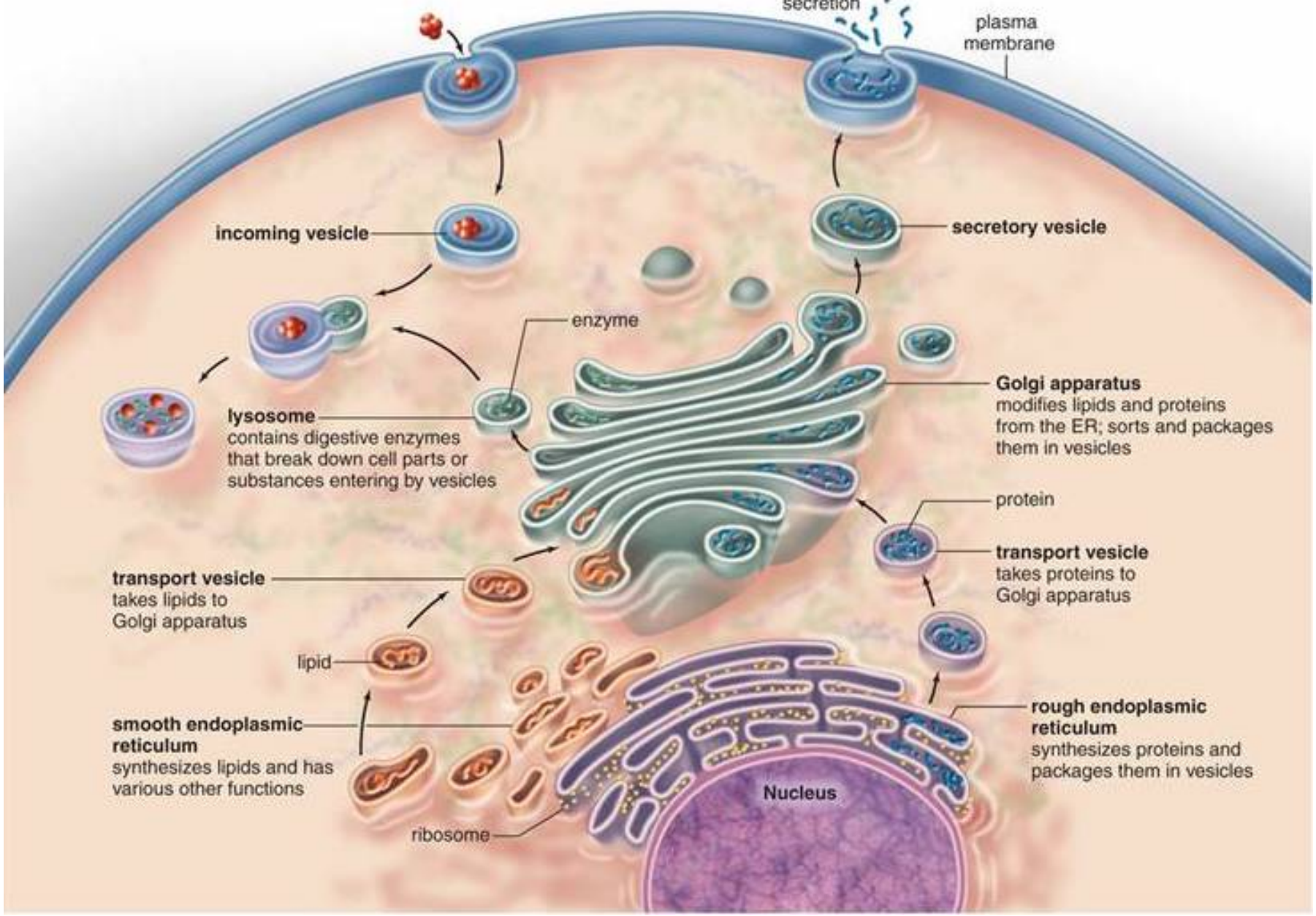
- **Muscle cells** contain numerous organelles providing energy required for muscle contraction.



- **Nerve cells** are long and thin to carry impulses over distance.



Pictures adapted from www.imgarce.com

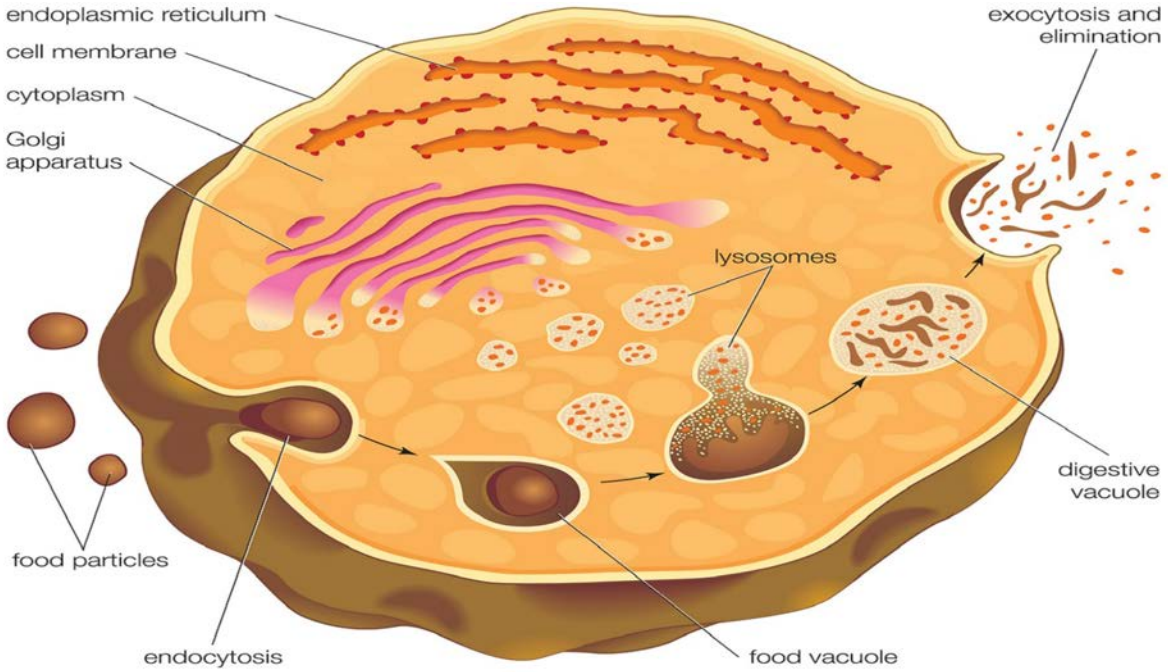



**The Endomembrane System** includes Nucleus, ER, Golgi, Plasma Membrane, Lysosomes: these are connected by transport vesicles.

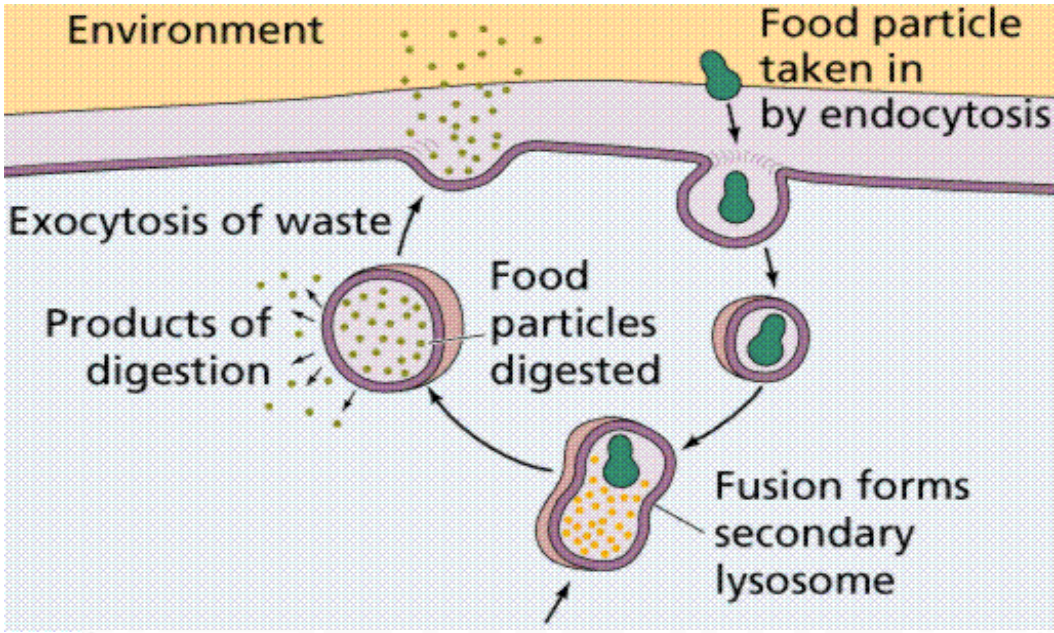
# Endocytosis and Exocytosis

- The group of processes called **endocytosis** brings macromolecules, large particles, small molecules, and even other cells into the eukaryotic cell.

- There are three types of endocytosis: **phagocytosis, pinocytosis, and receptor-mediated endocytosis.**



① **Phagocytosis** is the engulfing of solid particles.




② **Pinocytosis** is cellular drinking. The engulfing of liquid droplets.

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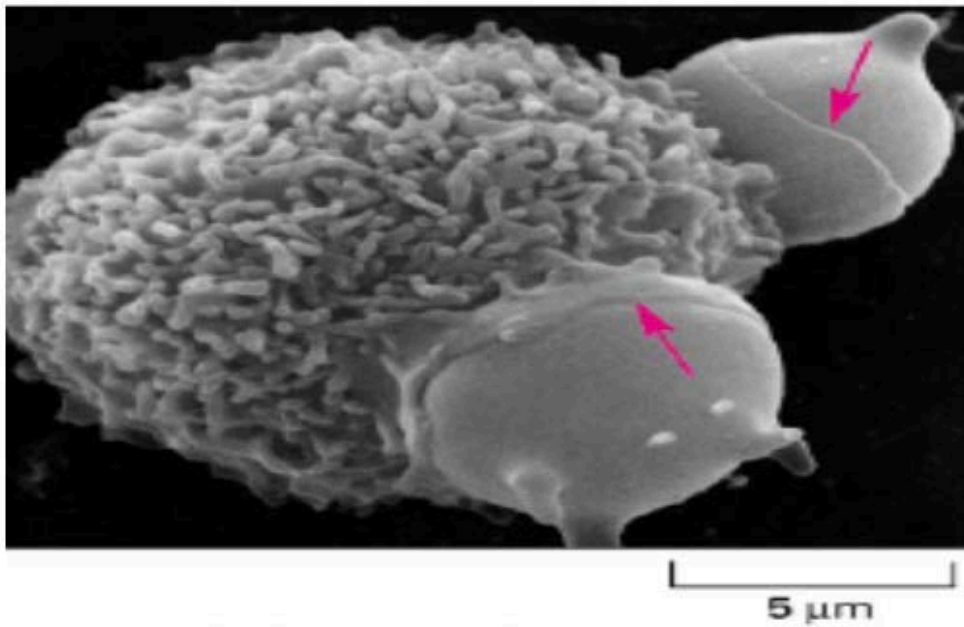
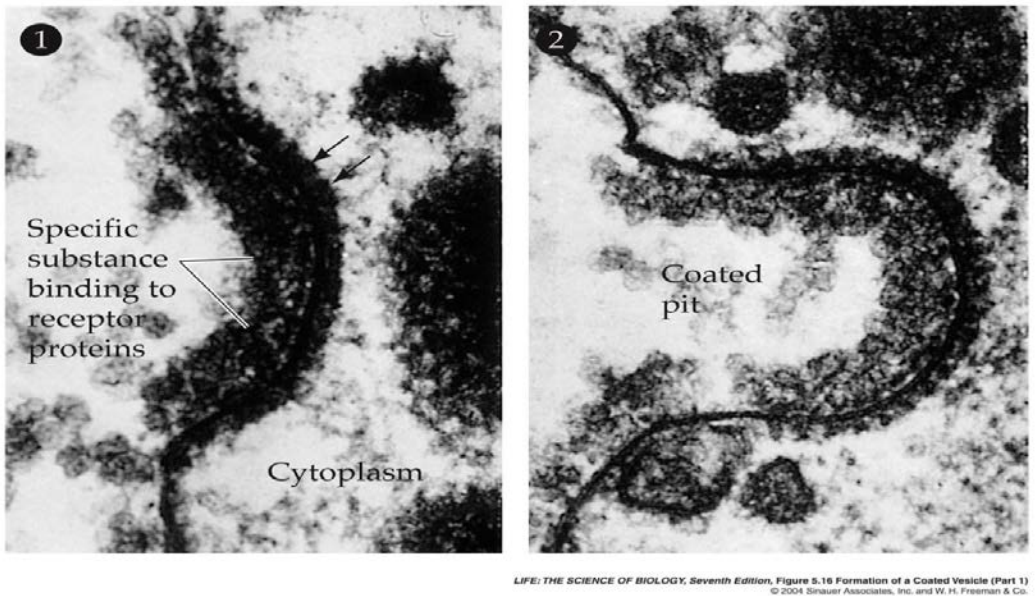



Macropharge engulfing two red blood cells

③ **Receptor-mediated endocytosis** is similar to pinocytosis, but it is **highly specific** and it occurs when the material to be transported binds to certain specific molecules in the membrane.

*Ex; the transport of **insulin** and **cholesterol** into animal cells.

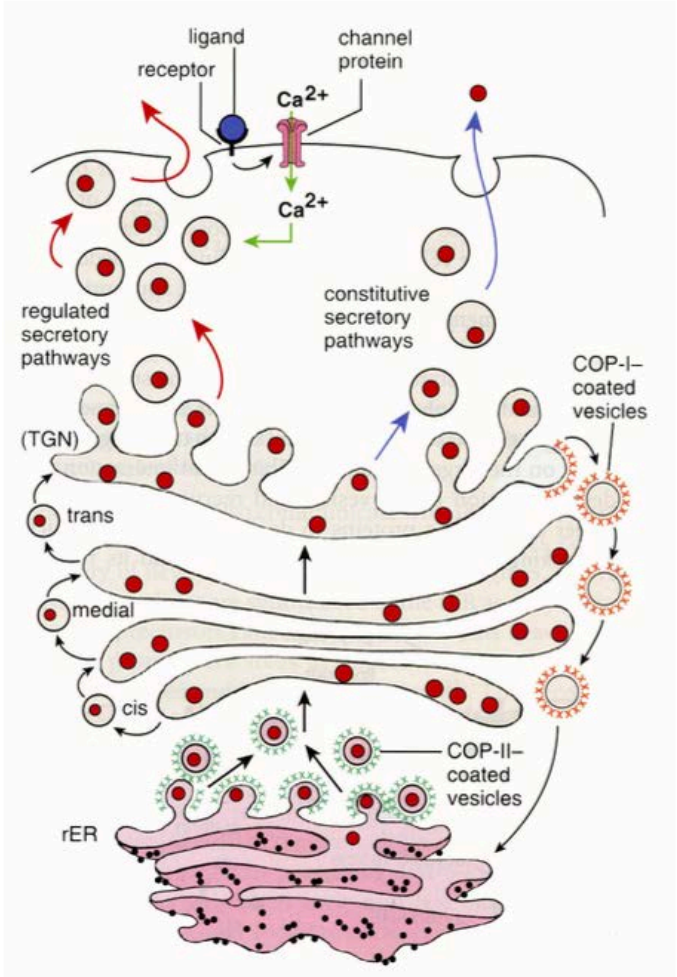
1985- Nobel Prize (Brown & Goldstein)

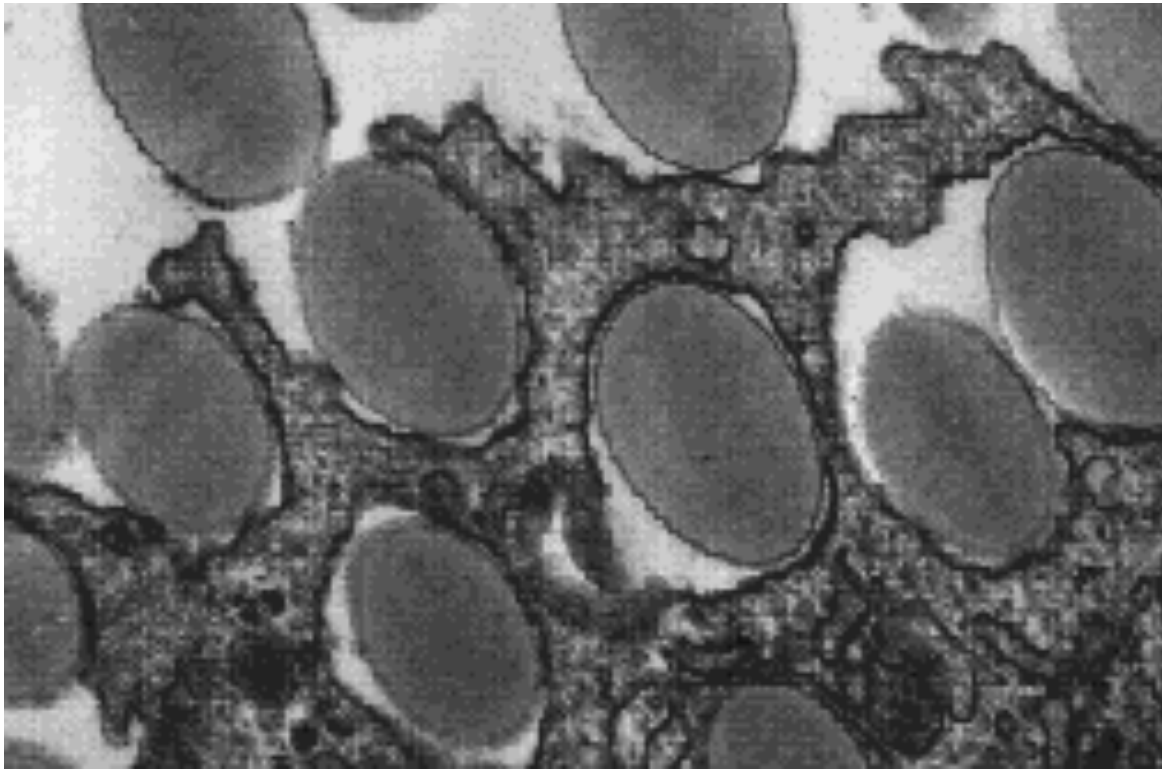


LIFE: THE SCIENCE OF BIOLOGY, Seventh Edition, Figure 5.16 Formation of a Coated Vesicle (Part 1)
© 2004 Sinauer Associates, Inc. and W. H. Freeman & Co.

# Exocytosis

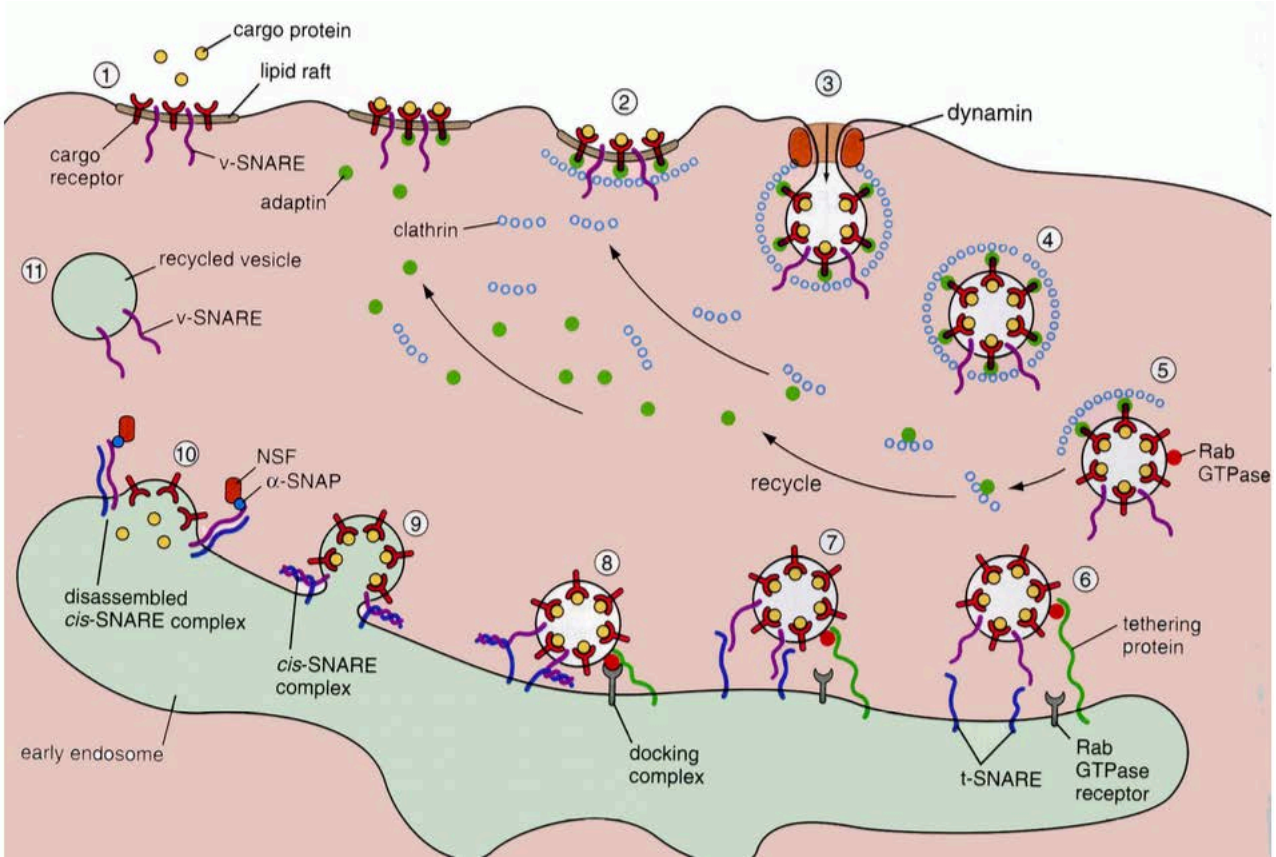
- The opposite of endocytosis is exocytosis.
  Large molecules that are manufactured in the cell are **released** through the cell membrane.



# Vesicle-Mediated Transport

- Vesicles and vacuoles that fuse with the cell membrane may be utilized to release or transport chemicals out of the cell or to allow them to enter a cell



# Inclusions

- Non living parts of the cell
- Have no metabolic activities
- Do not have membrane
- Exist in the cytoplasm

**Glycogen**
**lipid droplets**
**pigment granules**
**cristaloids (Reinke crystals in Leydig cells)**
**Secretion granules**
**Residual body (waste)**
**lipofuscin**