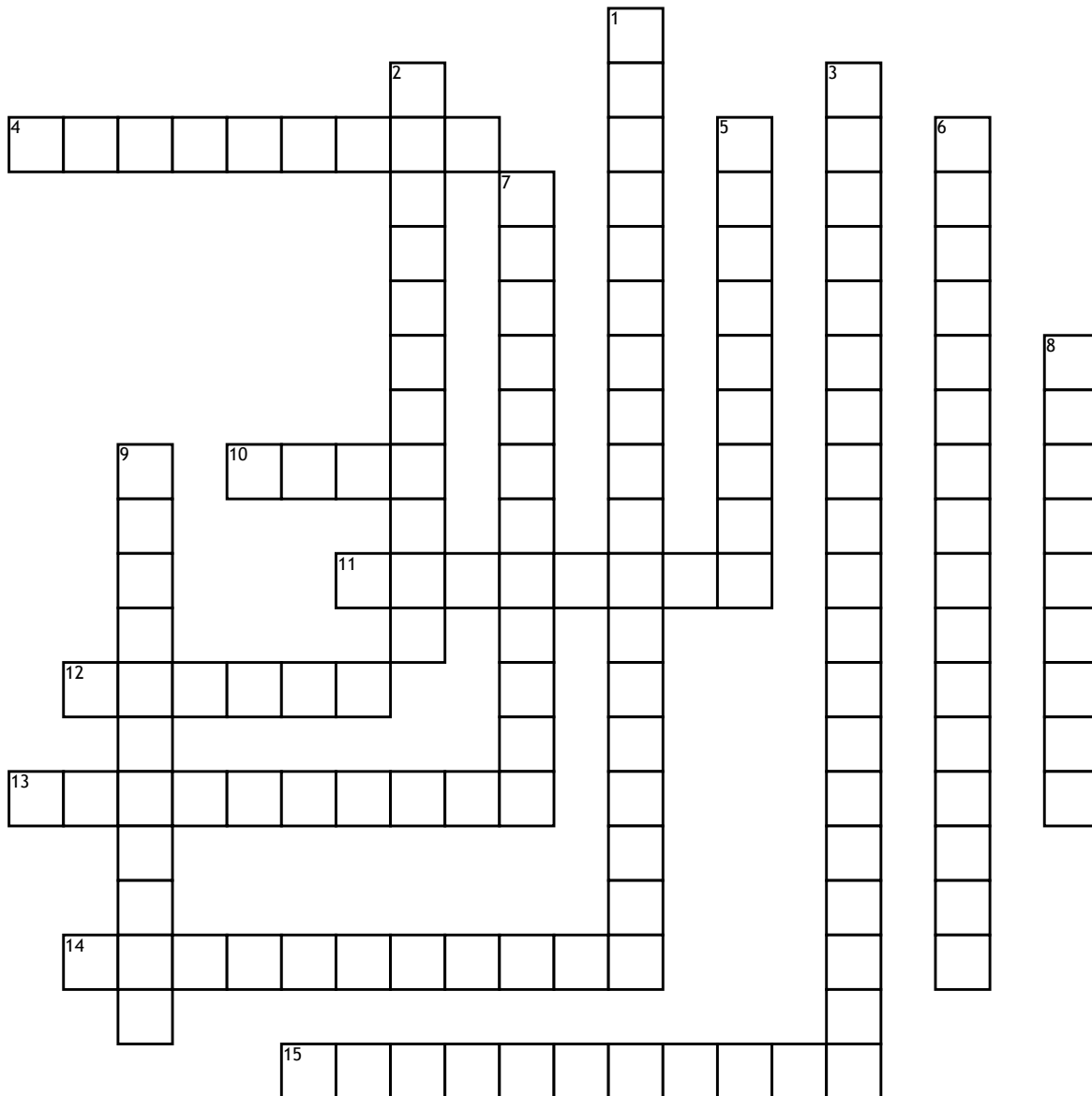


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Tissue Level of Organization



## Across

4. characterized by or associated with a lack of blood vessels.

10. a channel or tube for conveying something, in particular.

11. An epithelium has an exposed surface, which faces the exterior of the body or some internal space, and a base.

12. Structures that produce fluid secretions; they are either attached to or derived from epithelia.

13. an anionic, nonsulfated glycosaminoglycan distributed widely throughout connective, epithelial, and neural tissues.

14. the tissue that forms a single layer of cells lining various organs and cavities of the body, especially the blood vessels, heart, and lymphatic vessels. It is formed from the embryonic mesoderm.

15. the epithelium that lines the pleurae, peritoneum, and pericardium.

## Down

1. performs the function of moving particles or fluid over the epithelial surface in such structures as the trachea, bronchial tubes, and nasal cavities. It often occurs in the vicinity of mucus-secreting goblet cells.

2. specialized intercellular connection between a multitude of animal cell-types. They directly connect the cytoplasm of two cells, which allows various molecules, ions and electrical impulses to directly pass through a regulated gate between cells.

3. one or more cells that produce and secrete a specific product. The product is always a water-based fluid (aqueous) and usually contains proteins.

5. the study of the microscopic structure of tissues

6. membranous tissue covering internal organs and other internal surfaces of the body.

7. is the process of renewal.

8. a structure by which two adjacent cells are attached, formed from protein plaques in the cell membranes linked by filaments.

9. Basement membrane