

### Types of Tissues

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Epithelial | covers outside of body, lines inner organs & cavities                     |
| Connective | binds & supports other tissues (collagenous, reticular, & elastic fibers) |
| Muscle     | body movement; skeletal=voluntary, cardiac+smooth=involuntary             |
| Nervous    | senses stimuli & transmits signals as nerve impulses                      |

### Maintaining Homeostasis

#### Thermoregulation

ectotherms=warmed externally  
 endotherms=warmed by metabolism  
 poikilotherm=temp varies w/environment  
 homeotherm=relatively constant temp  
 -insulation, vasodilation, vasoconstriction, sweating, thermogenesis, behavior

#### Osmoregulation

manages water/solute concentration  
 regulate urine concentration/amount

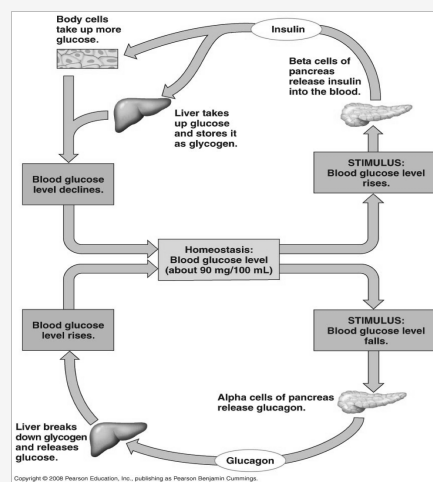
### Hormones

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| hormone              | molecule secreted into extracellular fluid that circulates in blood/hemolymph, & communicates regulatory messages                  |
| endo/exocrine glands | ductless/duct-having organs that secrete substances  |
| local regulators     | secreted molecules that act over short distances & reach target cells by diffusion (cytokines, growth factors, NO, prostaglandins) |
| pheromones           | chemicals released into external environment for a species to communicate  |

### Endocrine/Nervous System Coordination

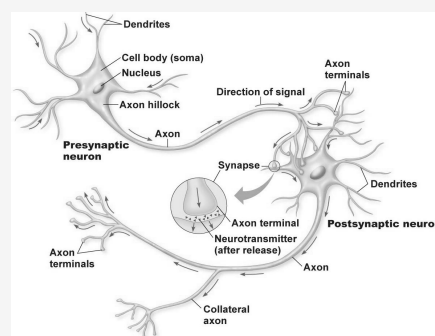
|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| hypothalamus    | integrates systems, initiates endocrine signaling from nerve info            |
| pituitary gland | stores & secretes hormones from hypothalamus (anterior & posterior)          |
| thyroid gland   | thyroid hormone regulates bioenergetics, maintains BP, HR, muscle, digestion |

### Hormone Pathway: Insulin



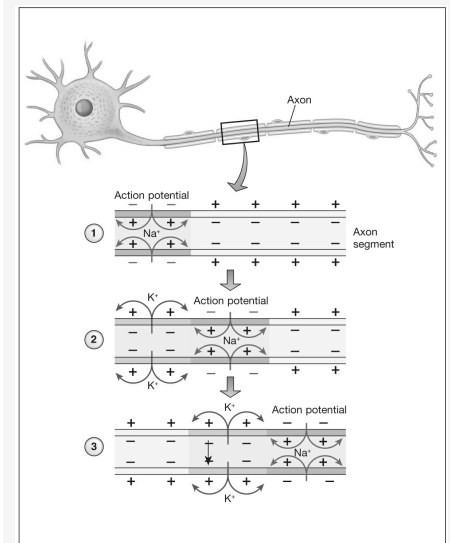
negative feedback= loop in which response reduces initial stimulus  
 type 1 diabetes= immune system destroys beta cells of pancreas  
 type 2 diabetes= failure of target cells to respond to insulin

### Neurons



sensory, inter-, and motor neurons

### Action Potentials



purple= depolarized; green= refractory period; yellow= polarized

### Nonspecific Immune Defense

#### Barriers

skin, mucus, cilia, stomach acid

#### Systems

-inflammatory response: histamine ↑  
 blood flow → immune cells destroy pathogens  
 -interferon: inhibits virus reproduction  
 -fever: ↓ bacterial growth, stimulates immune system

### Specific Immune Defenses

#### Humoral Immune Response

B cells attack pathogens w/antibodies

#### Cell-Mediated Response

T cells attack pathogens, cells w/pathogens, & cancer cells by lysing them