

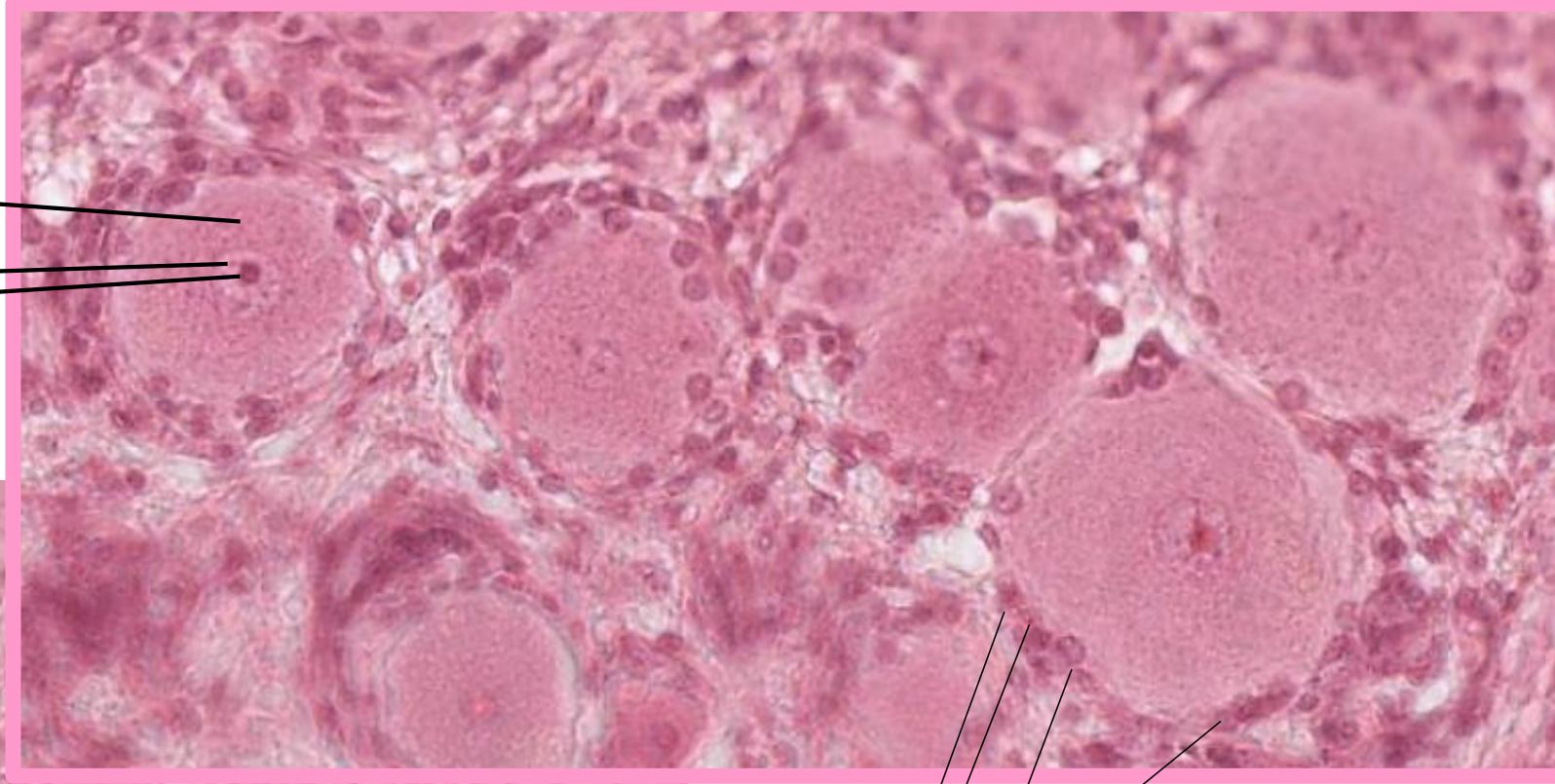
Spinalganglion und Spinalnerv längs H.E.

Nervenzelle

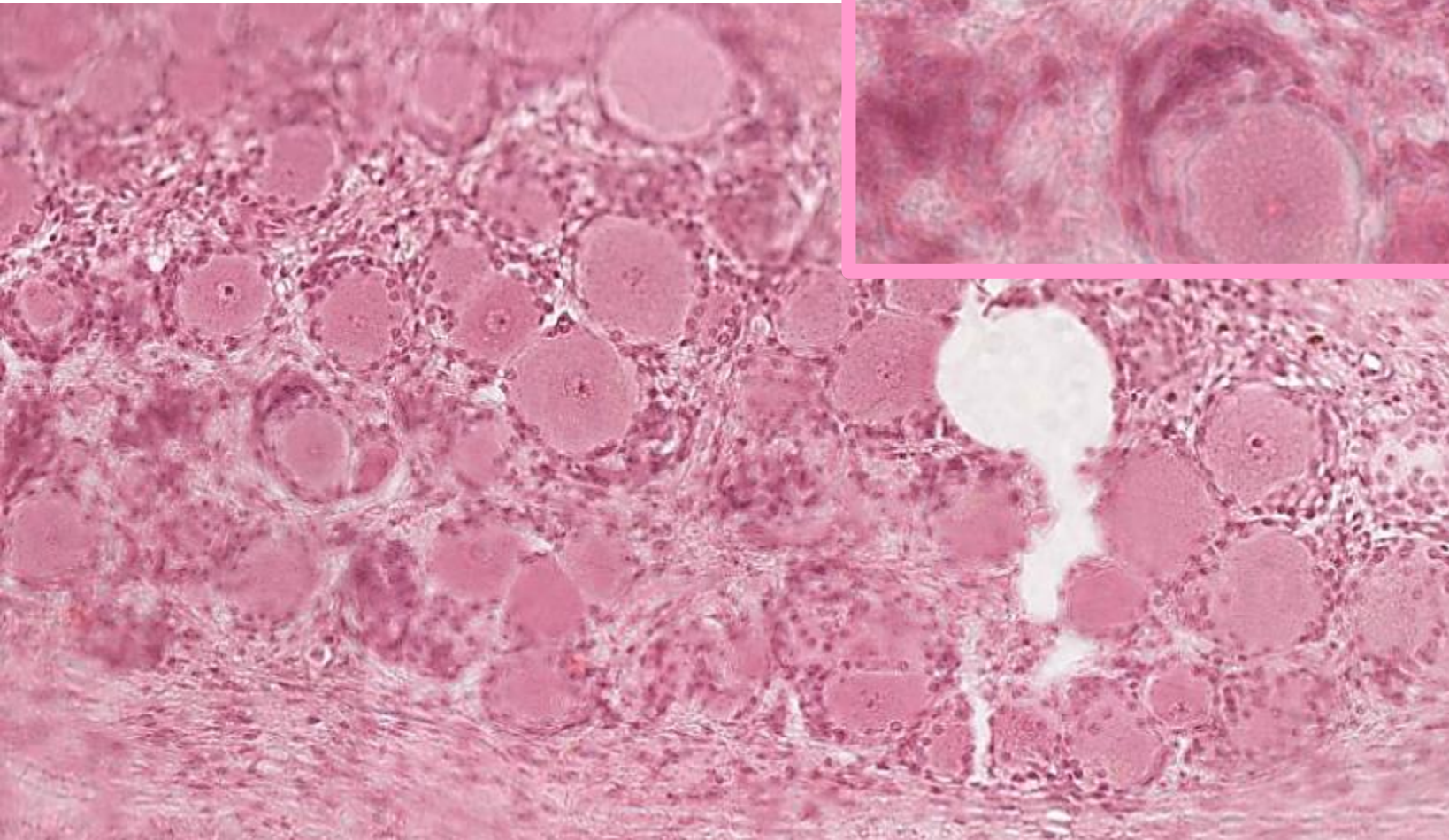
Zelleib mit Zytoplasma

Nucleus

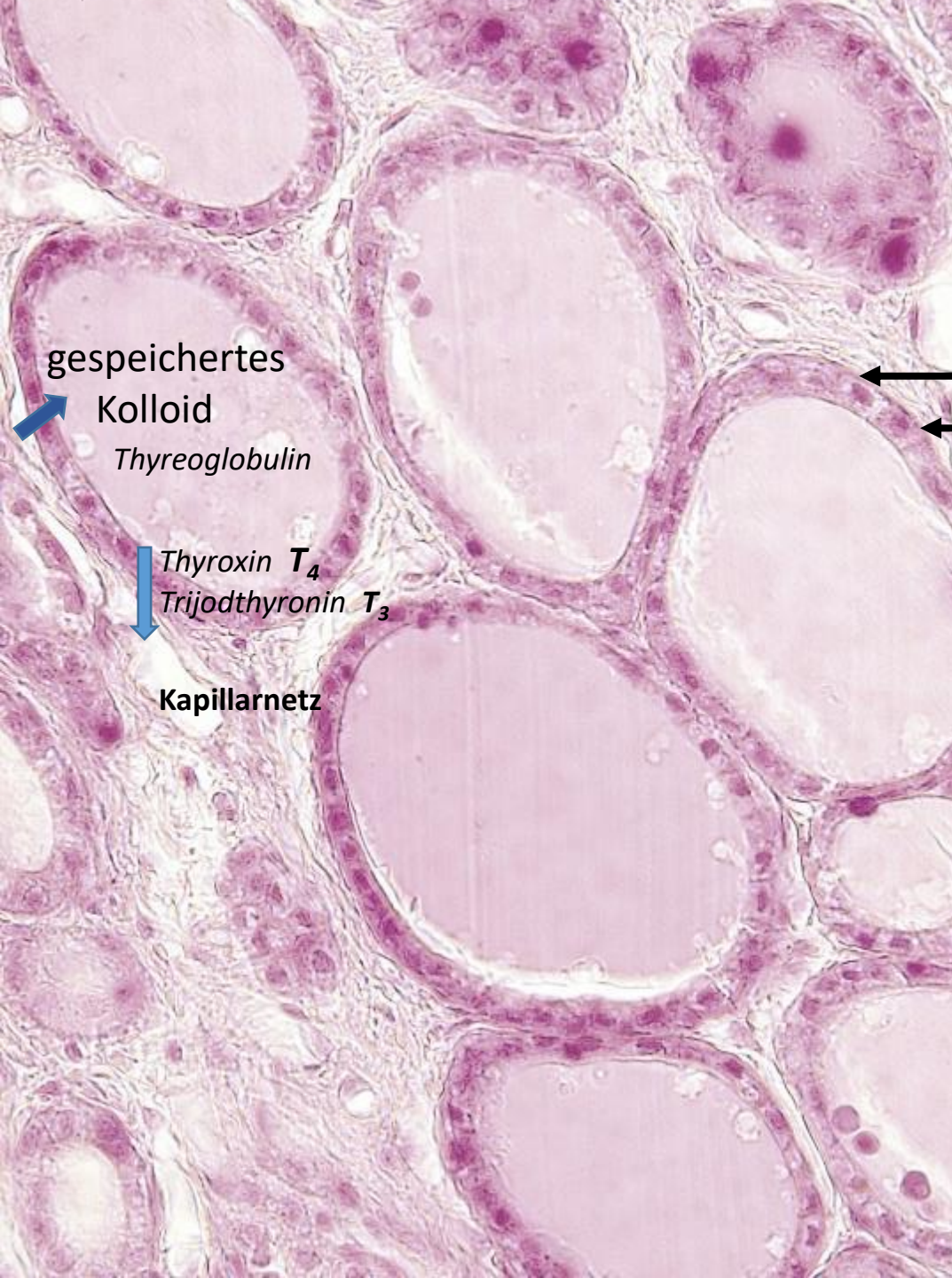
Nucleolus



Mantelzellen als Hüllzellen



Schilddrüse Katze H.E.



gespeichertes
Kolloid
Thyreoglobulin

Thyroxin T_4
Trijodthyronin T_3

Kapillarnetz

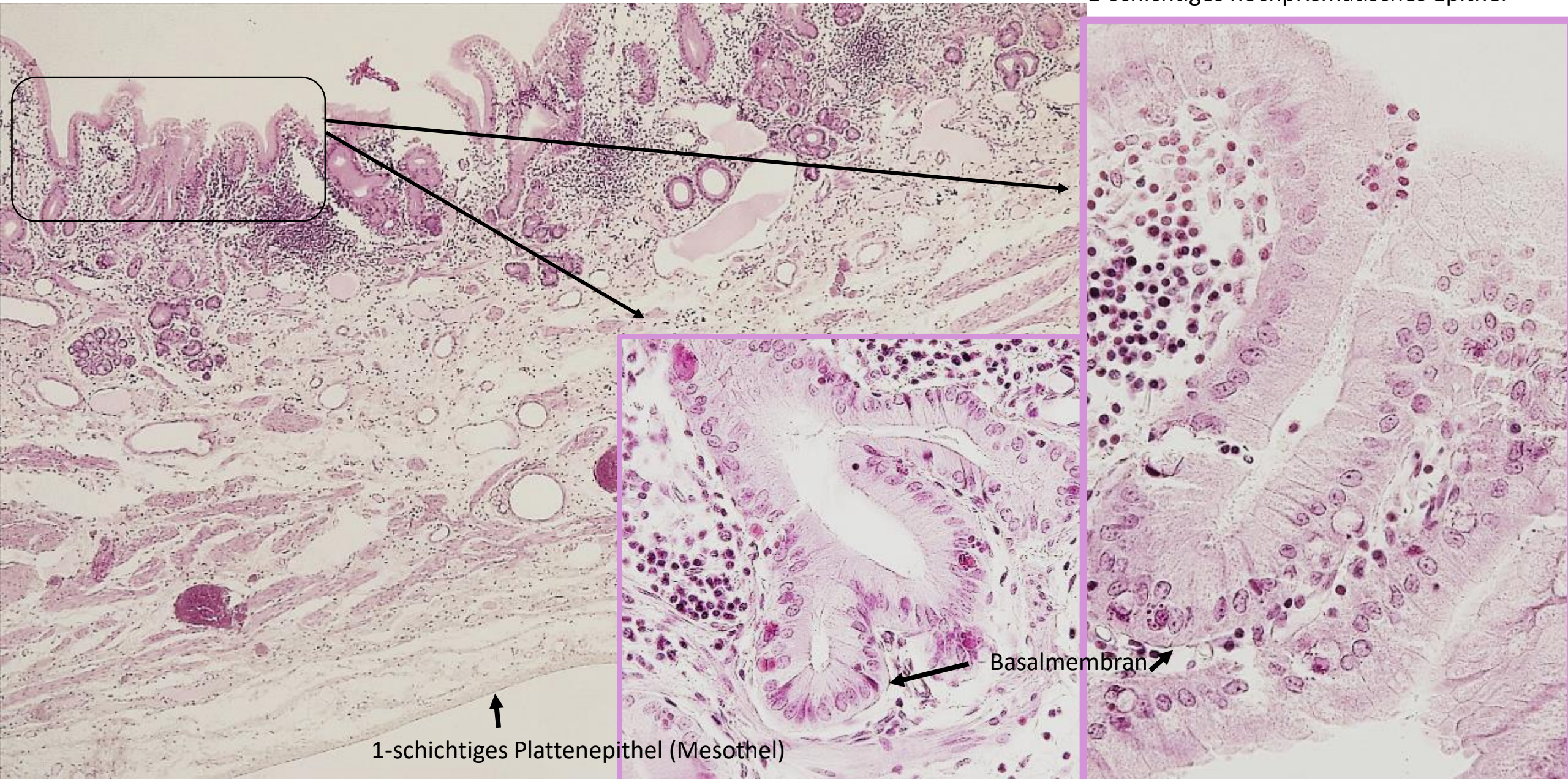
Basalmembran

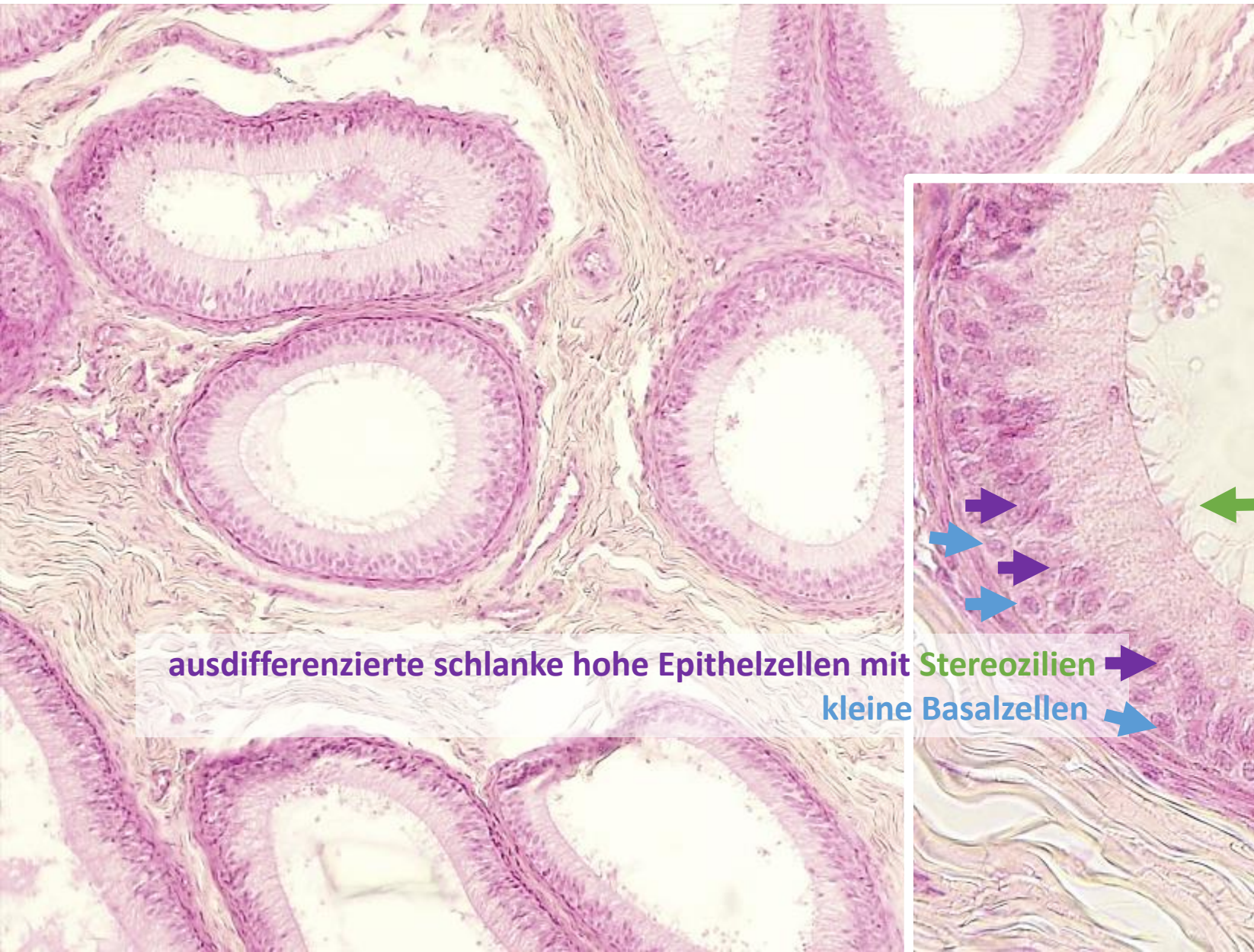
1-schichtiges
isoprismatisches Epithel



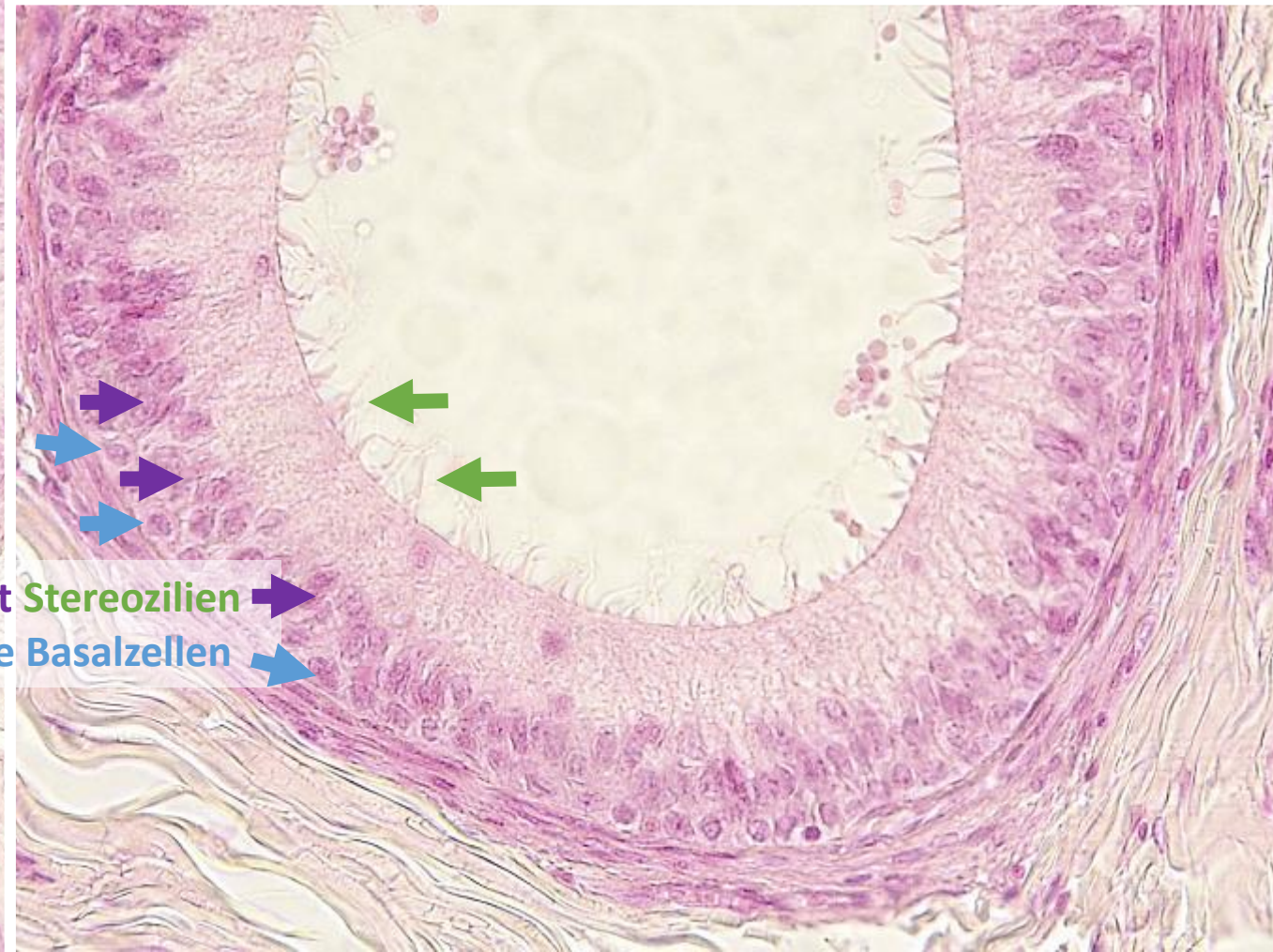
Schilddrüsenfollikel

1-schichtiges hochprismatisches Epithel



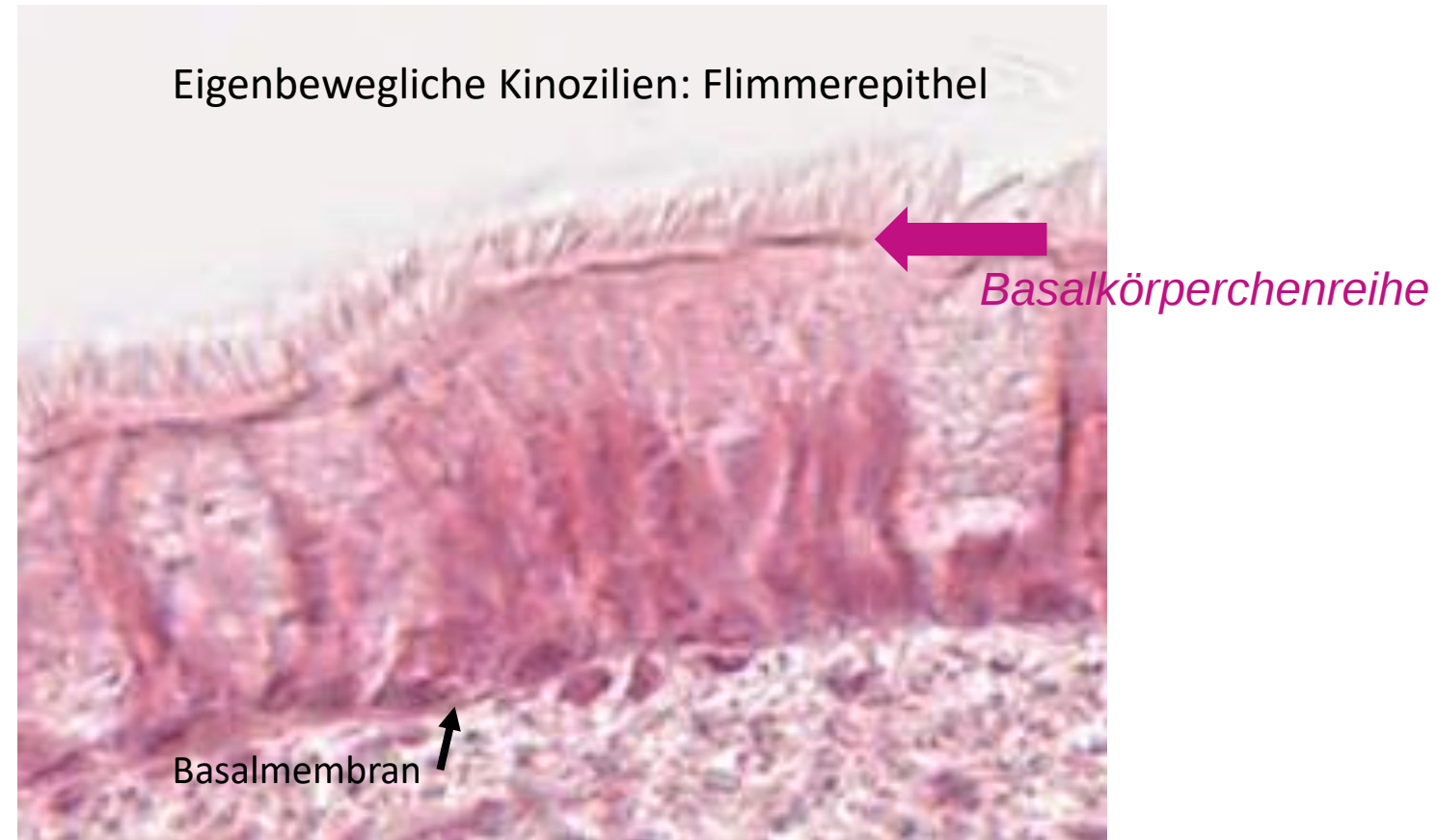
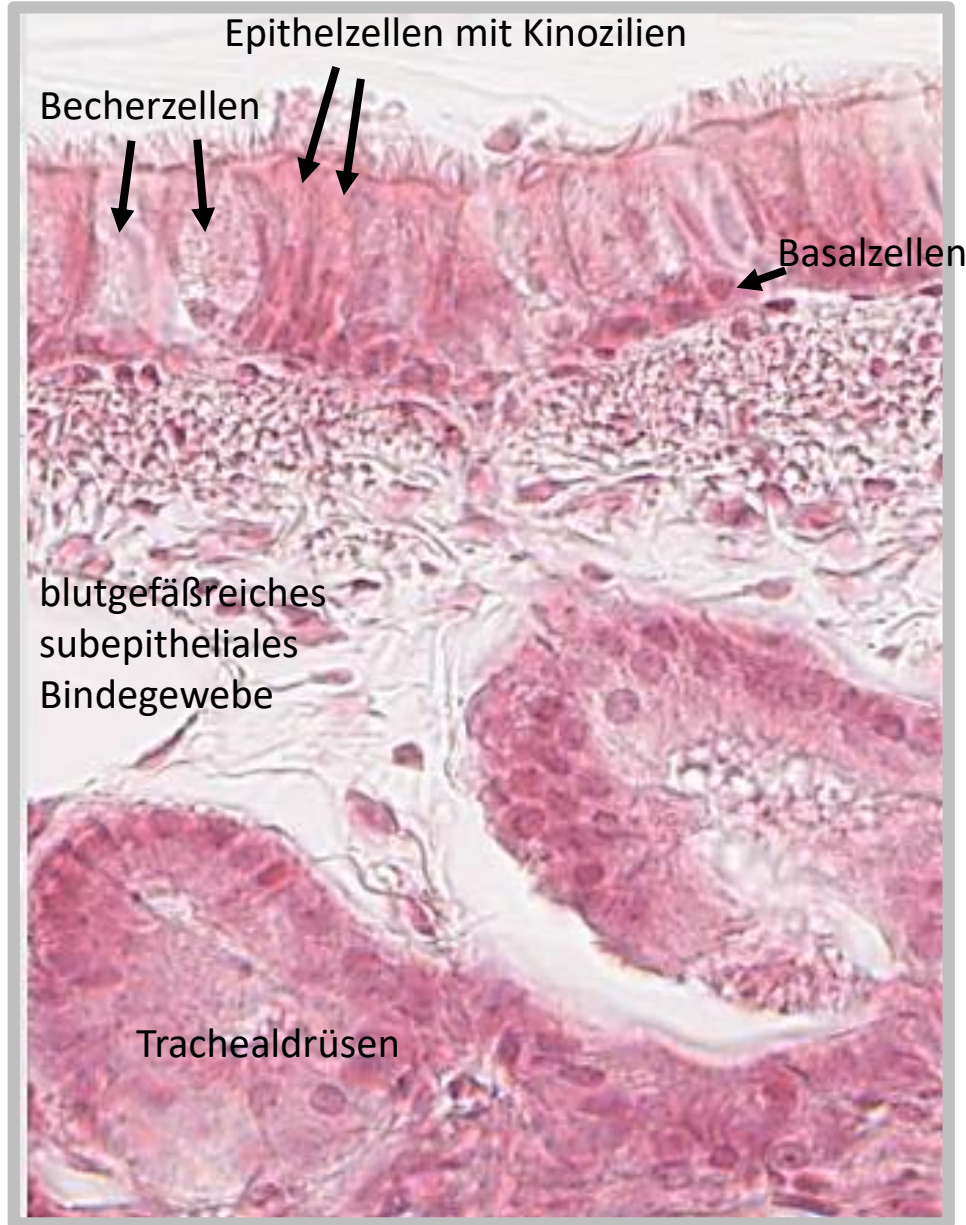


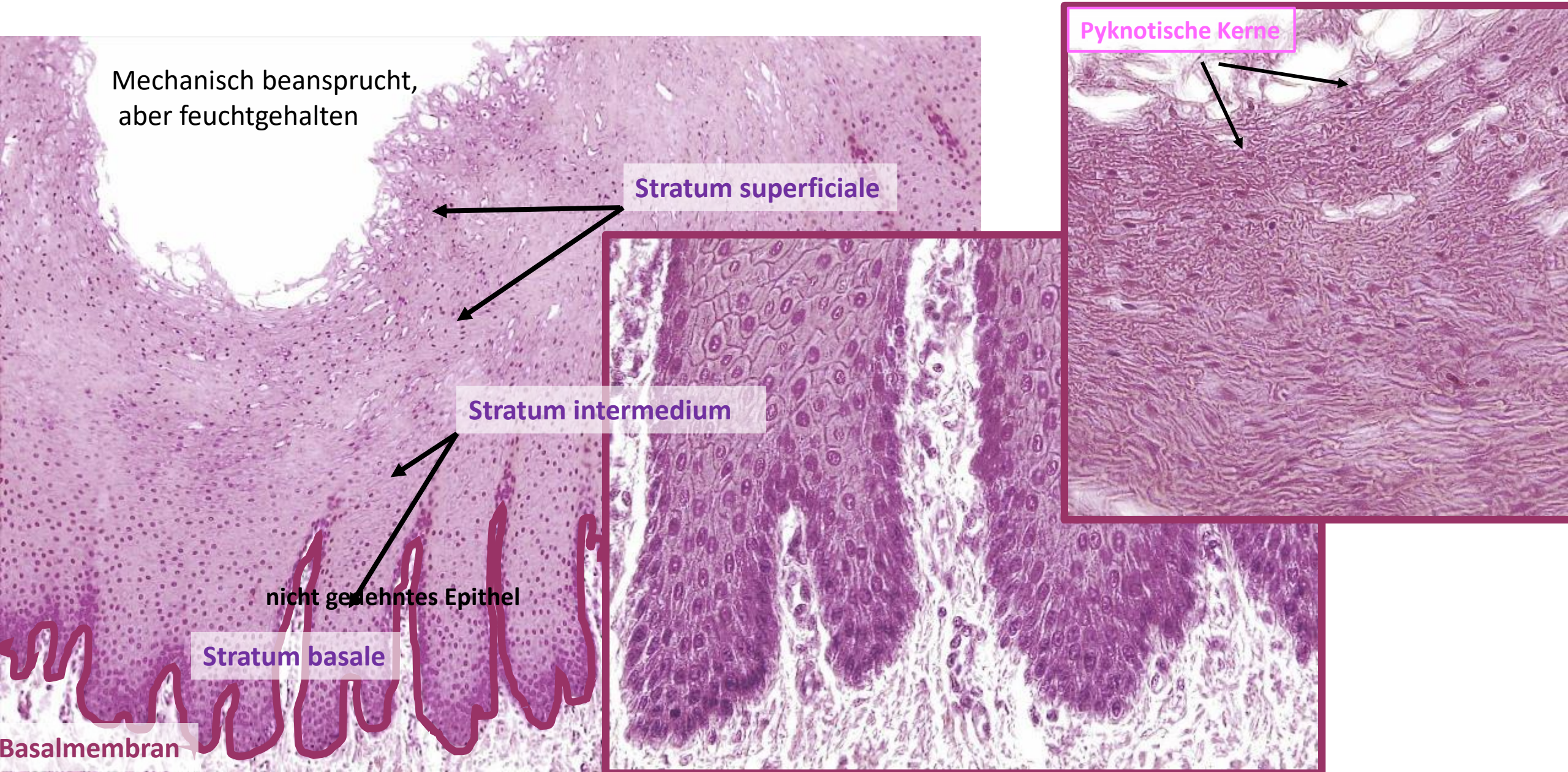
Zweireihiges Zylinderepithel



ausdifferenzierte schlanke hohe Epithelzellen mit **Stereozilien** →
kleine Basalzellen →

Mehrreihig flimmerndes Zylinderepithel mit Becherzellen (Trachea HE)

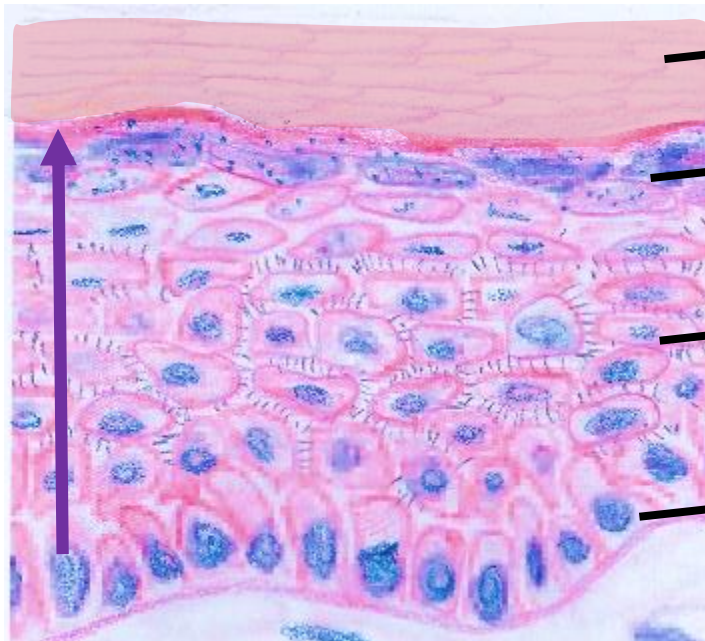




Mehrschichtiges verhorntes Plattenepithel

Flotzmaul

HE

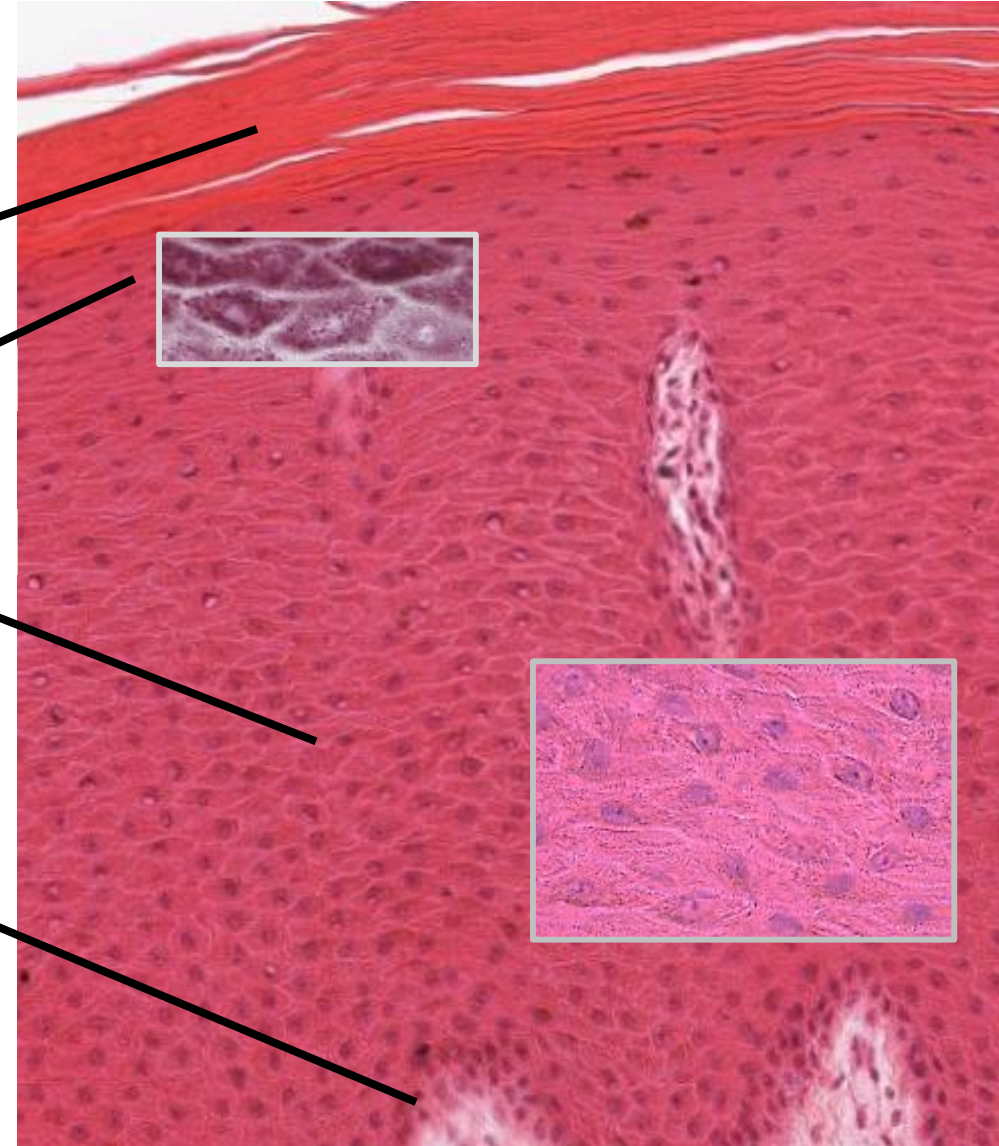


Stratum corneum mehrschichtig flach
ohne Kerne - Zellen sind tot

Stratum granulosum
mehrschichtig abflachend spindelförmig
Keratohyaliningranula

Stratum spinosum mehrschichtig polygonal
Stachelzellschicht
Zellen schrumpfen durch Präparation
Zusammenhalt durch Desmosomen bleibt

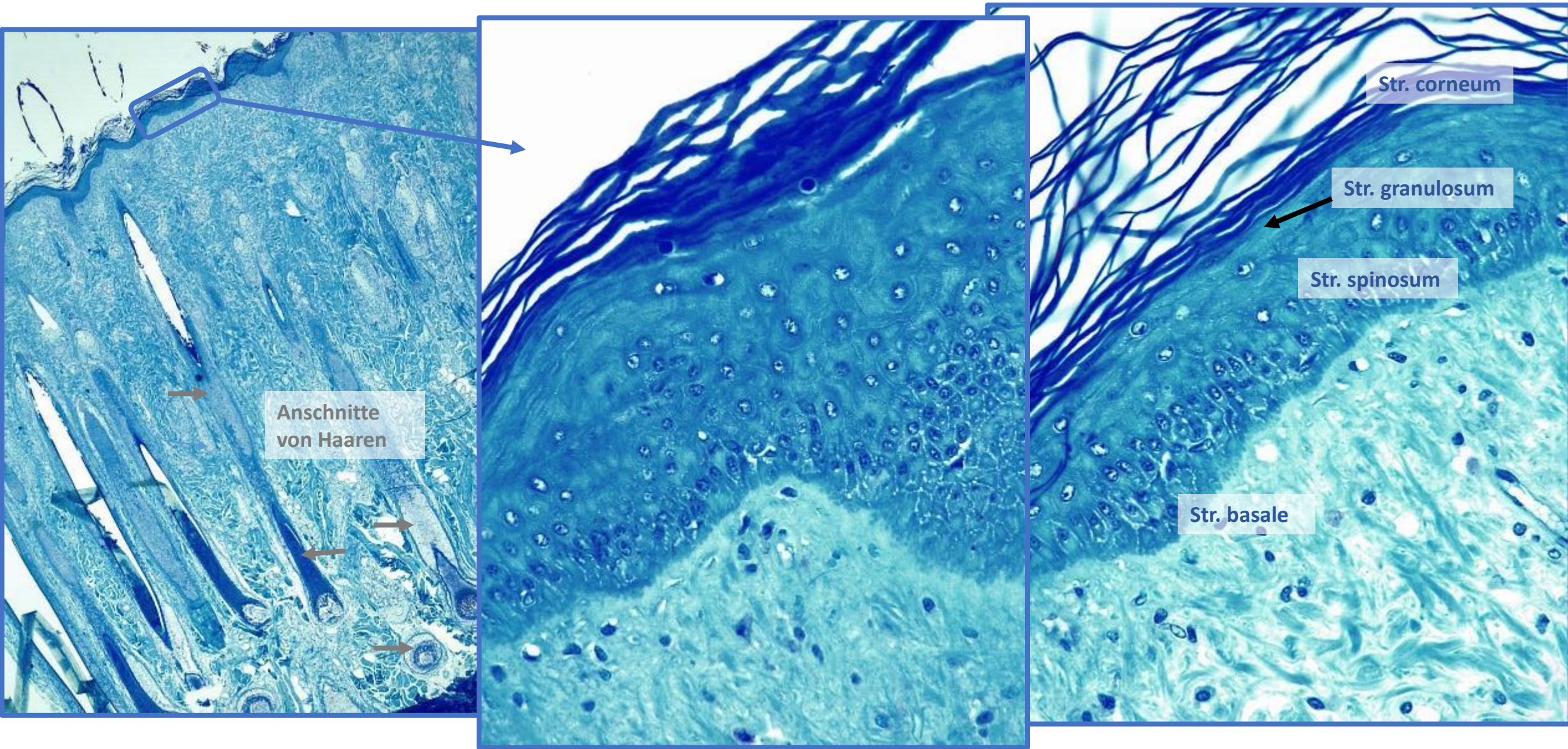
Stratum basale
1 Lage zylindrisch



Mehrschichtiges verhorntes Plattenepithel

Kammhaut Pfd

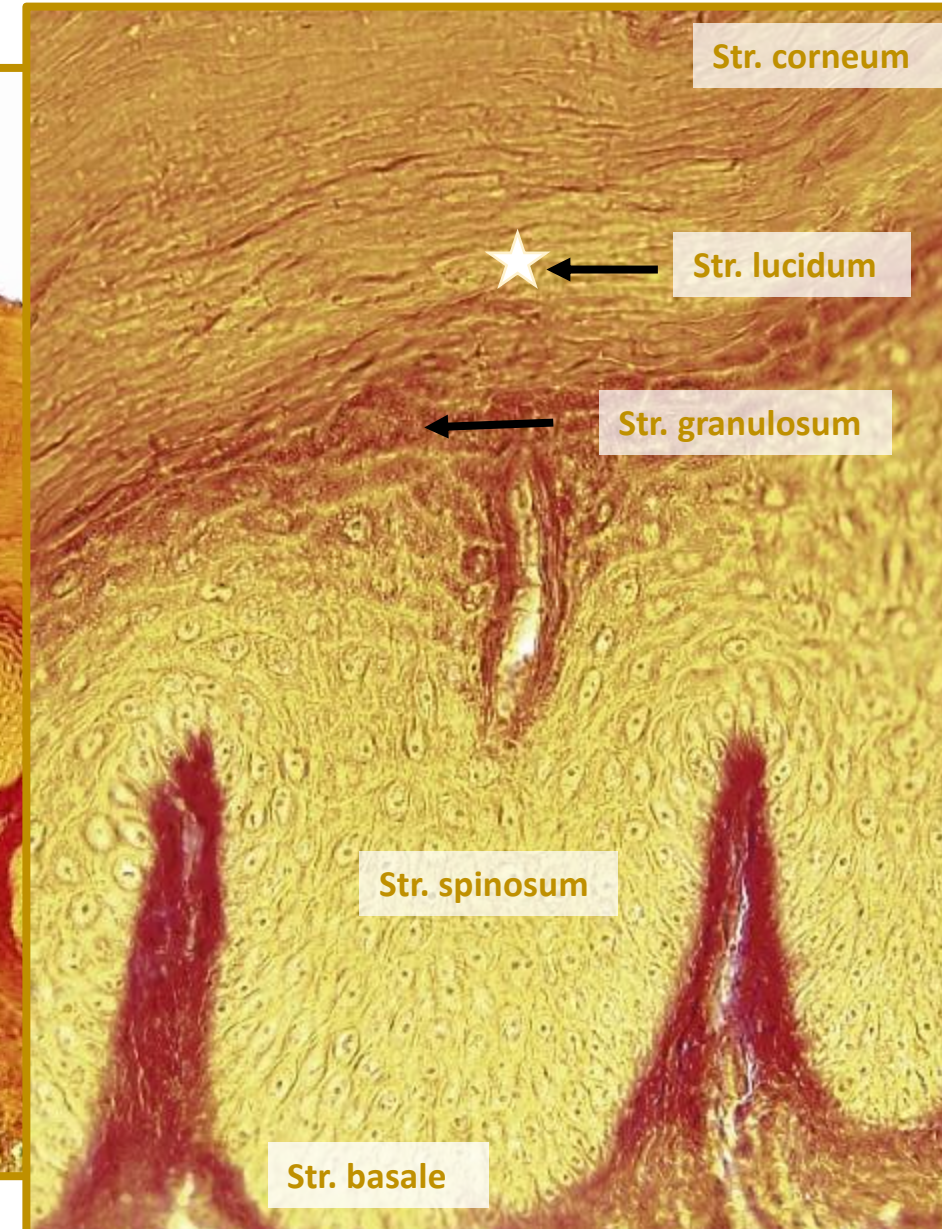
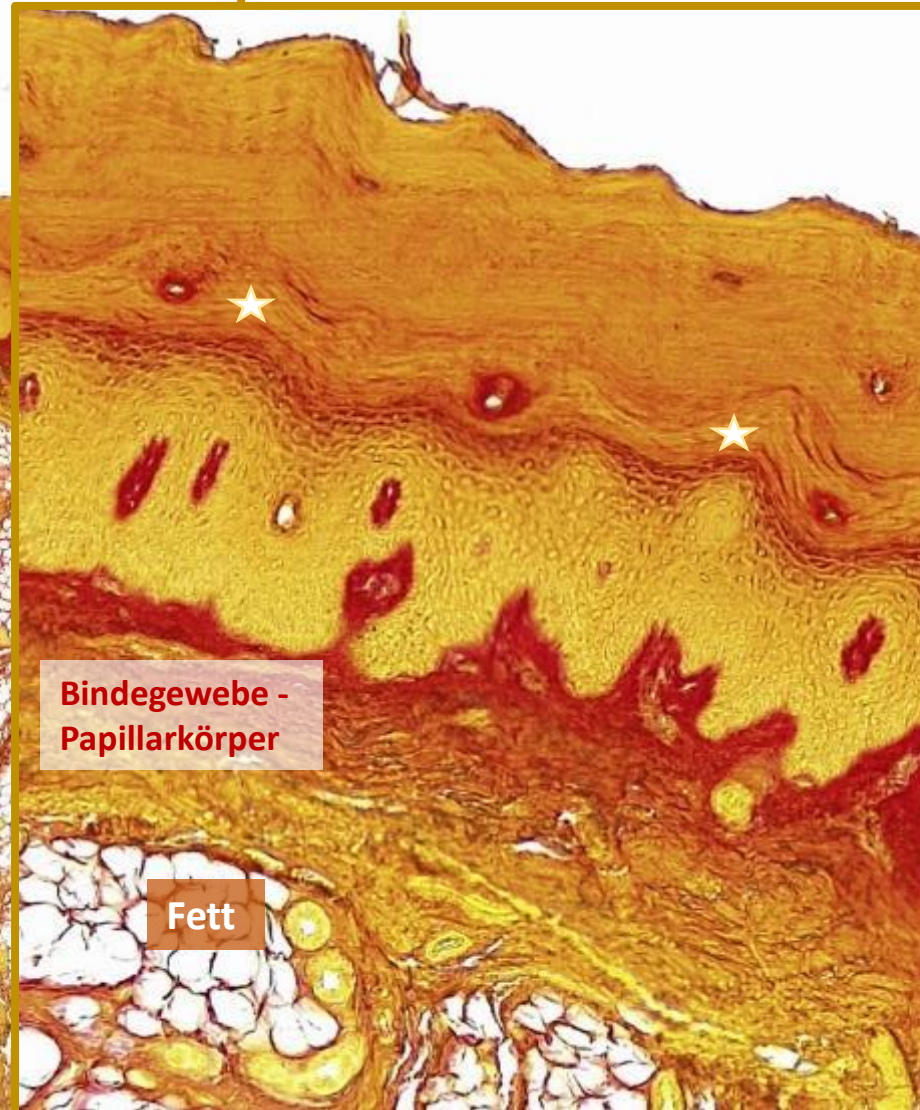
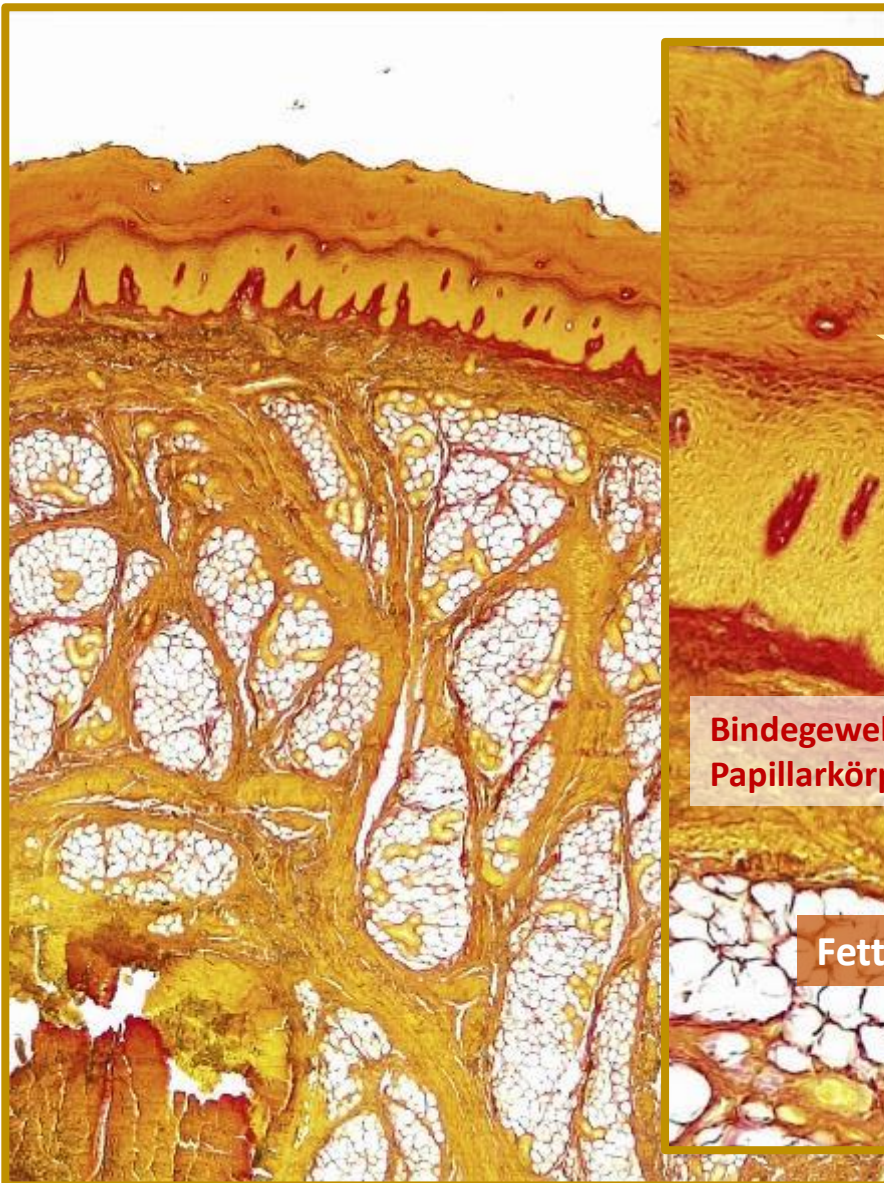
Richardson



Mehrschichtiges verhorntes Plattenepithel

Sohlenballen Katze

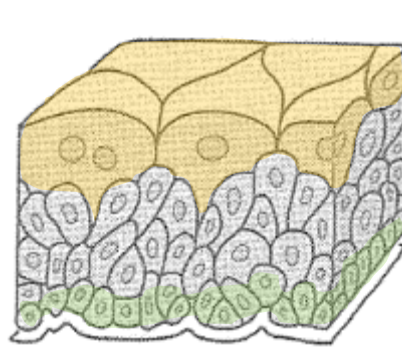
van Gieson



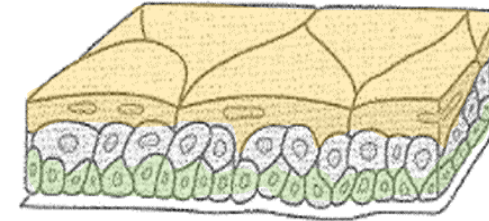
Mehrschichtiges Übergangsepithel Urothel

Harnblase Katze

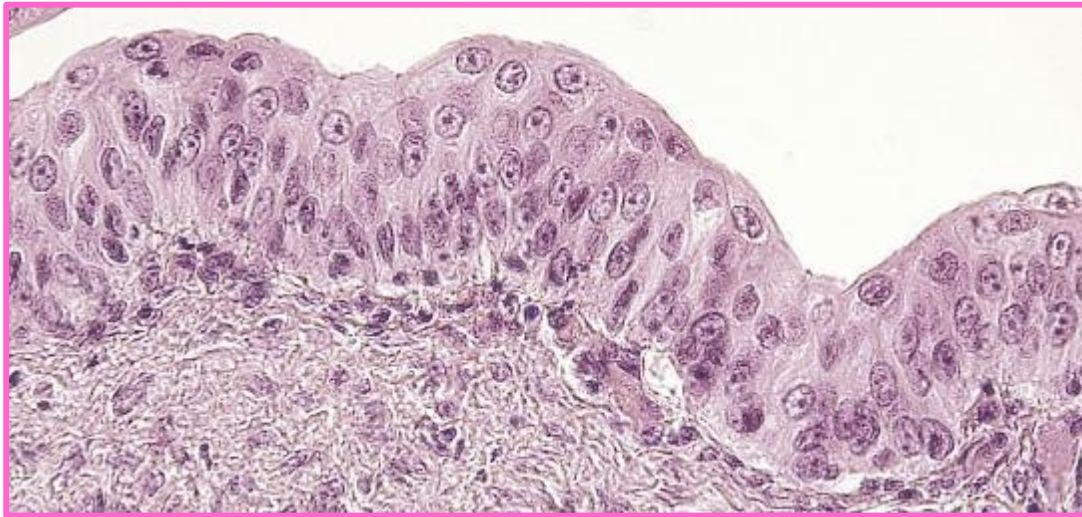
HE



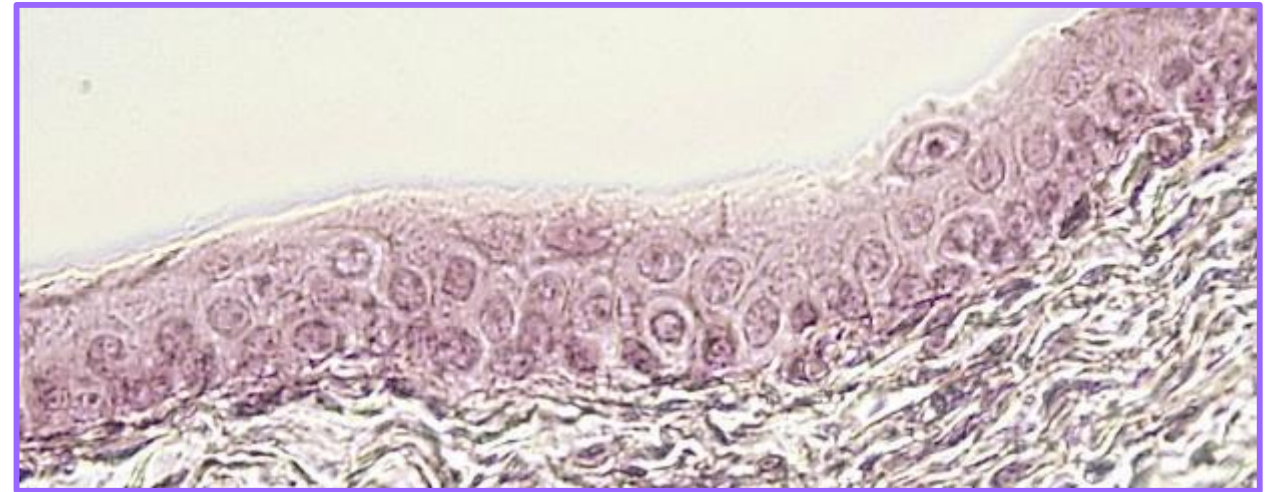
„Crusta“



Lüllmann-Rauch Thieme 2015



nicht gedehntes Epithel



gedehntes Epithel