

Chapter 40

Intro to Animal Structure(Form) & Function

Key concepts

- organization of animal bodies
- the relationship between structure and function
- homeostasis

All Animals:

Share similarities in the ways in which they:

- Exchange materials with their surroundings
- Obtain energy from organic molecules
- synthesize complex molecules
- reproduce themselves
- detect and respond to signals in their immediate surroundings

Levels of Animal Organization

- Cellular
 - Phylum Porifera
- Tissue
 - Phylum Cnidaria
 - Phylum Ctehotophora
- Organ System
 - All advanced animal groups

Internal Organization of Animals

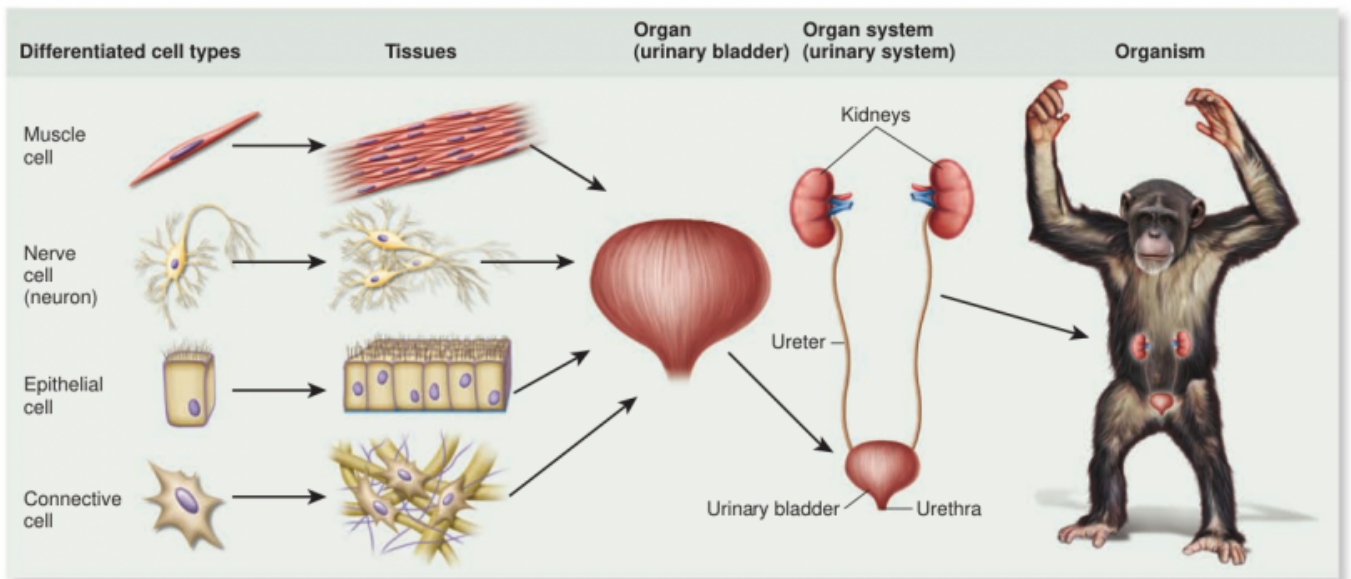


Figure 40.1 The internal organization of cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems in a mammal. Most animals share the same four tissue types.

- **Cells** with similar properties group together to form **tissues**
- **Tissues** combine together to form **organs**
- **Organs** are linked together to form **organ systems**
- **Organ Systems** form an **organism**

Tissues

Tissue

- An association of many cells that have a similar structure and function

Types

- Epithelial tissue
- Connective tissue
- Muscle tissue
- Nervous tissue

Epithelial

- Sheets of densely-packed cells that:
 - cover the body or enclose organs
 - line the walls of the body cavity and organs
- Specialized to protect and secrete/absorb ions and organic molecules
- cells have a variety of shapes
 - cuboidal
 - squamous
 - columnar
- arranged to form different types of tissues
 - simple
 - one layer
 - stratified
 - multi layer
 - pseudo-stratified
 - one layer, but appears stratified
- All are asymmetrical or polarized
 - One side rests on the basal lamina (basement membrane)
 - the other faces the environment

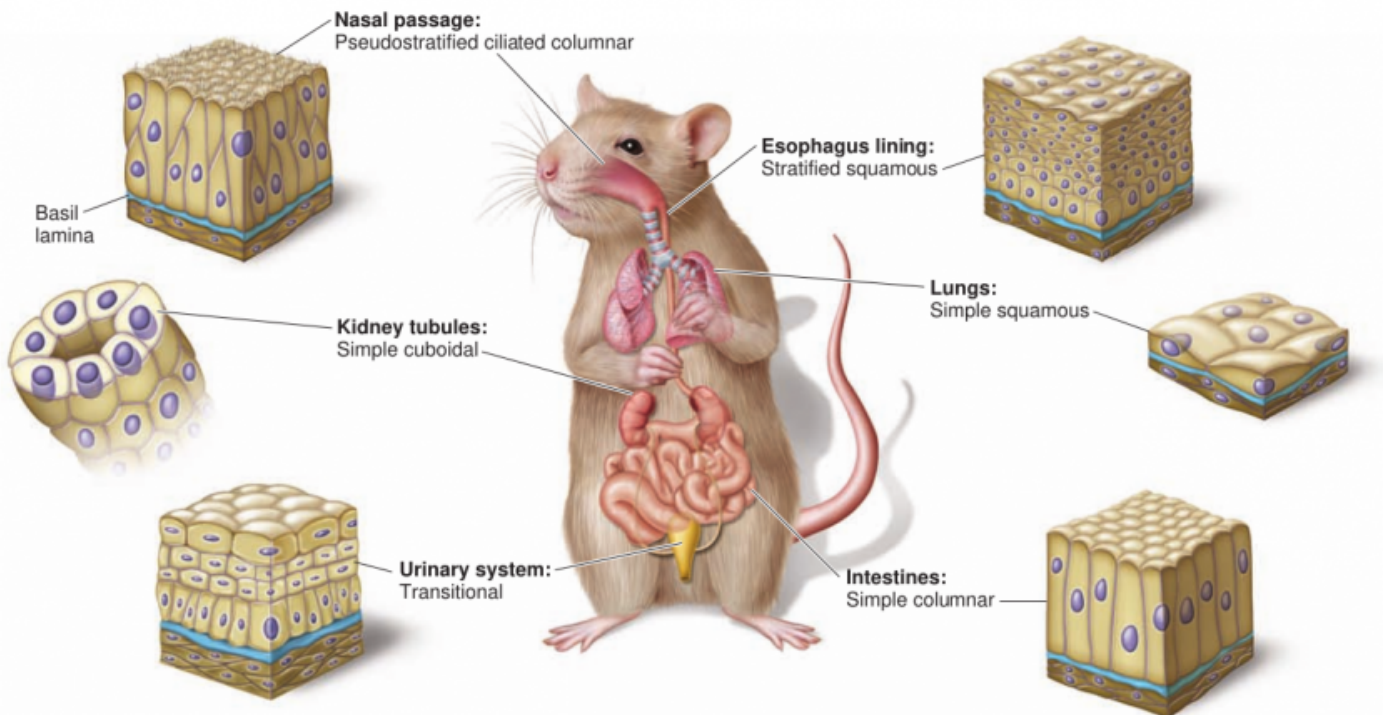


Figure 40.4 Examples of epithelial tissue. There are several types of epithelial tissue, distinguished by their appearance. Epithelial tissue is used to construct body coverings and the protective sheets that line and cover hollow tubes and cavities.

Types of Epithelial Tissue

- Simple squamous
 - one layer of flat cells
- Simple cuboidal

- one layer of square cells
- Simple columnar
 - single layer of rectangular cells
- Pseudo-stratified columnar
 - 1 cell thick with all at basement barrier
- Stratified squamous
 - multi-layered flattened cells
- Transitional
 - stretchable tissue

All may be involved with secretions/absorption/protection

Connective tissues

Connect, surround, anchor, bind, & support

- For extracellular matrix (ECM) around cells
 - provides scaffolds for attachment
 - protects and cushions
 - mechanical strength
 - transmit information
 - transport

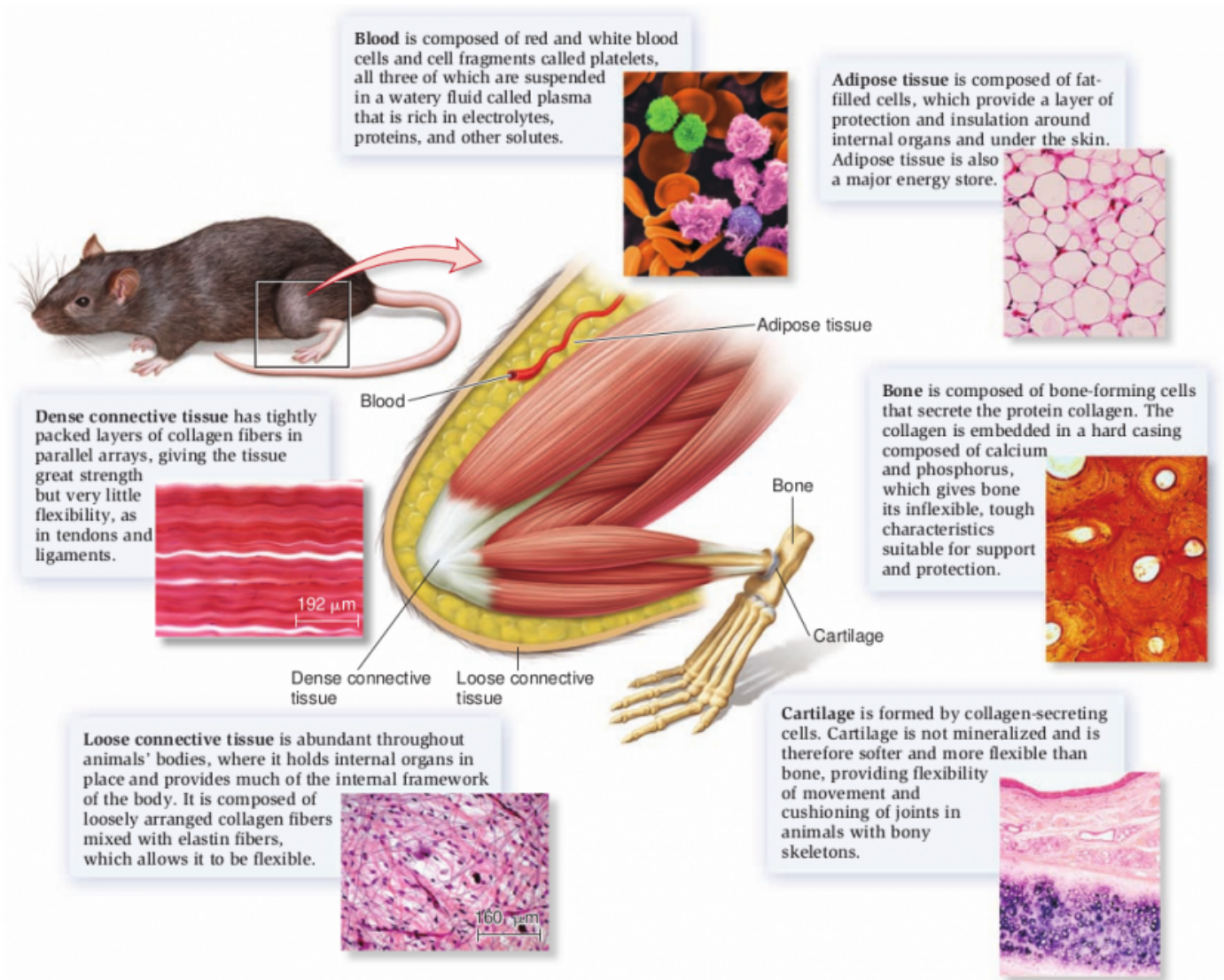


Figure 40.5 Examples of connective tissue in mammals. Connective tissue connects, surrounds, anchors, and supports other tissues and may exist as isolated cells (blood), clumps of cells (fat), or tough, rigid material (bone and cartilage). The samples have been stained or the micrographs have been computer-colored to reveal connective tissue.

Types of Connective tissue

- Blood
 - transport and protection
- adipose (fat)
 - insulation, protection, support, and storage
- bone
 - support, protections, and movement
- cartilage
 - support and flexibility
- loose connective tissue
 - holds internal organs in place
- dense connective tissue
 - strength and support

Muscle Tissues

Cells specialized to contract, generating mechanical force

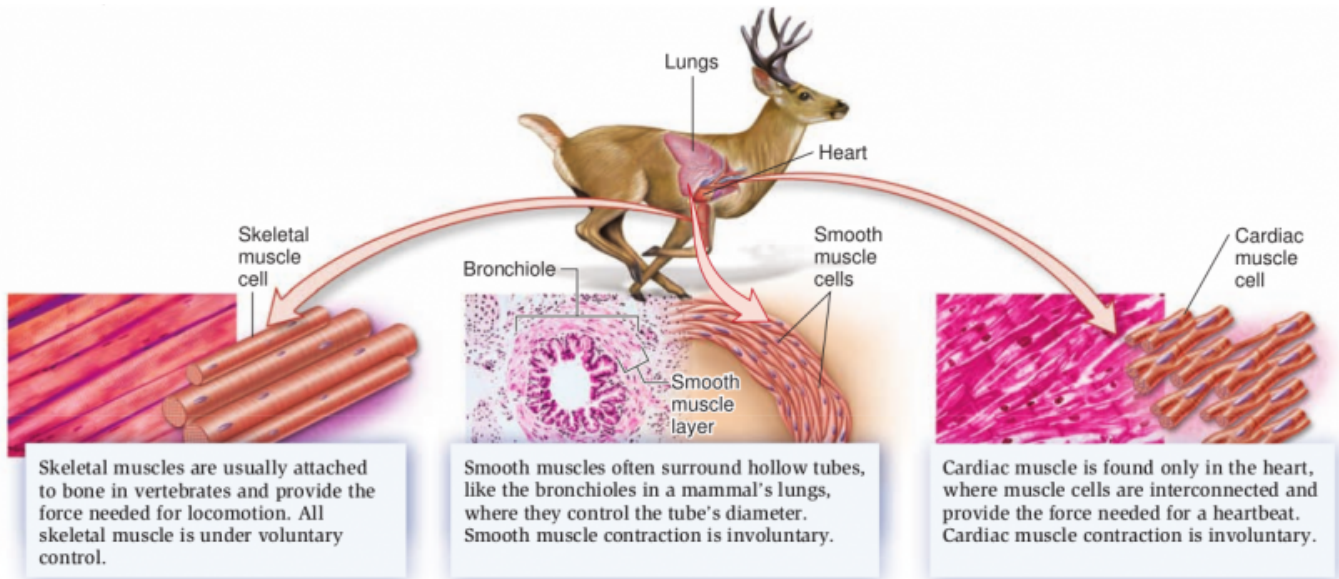


Figure 40.2 Three types of muscle tissue: skeletal, smooth, and cardiac. All three types produce force, but they differ in their appearance and in their locations within animals' bodies. (Right inset: © Dr. Richard Kessel & Dr. Gene Shih/Visuals Unlimited)

Types of muscle tissue

- Skeleton muscle
 - attached to bone(via connective tissue) or exoskeleton for locomotion
 - elongated fibers
 - voluntary control
 - striated
- Smooth muscle
 - surrounds tubes and body cavities for propulsion of contents
 - flattened cells
 - involuntary control
- cardiac muscle
 - only in the heart
 - elongated fibers
 - involuntary control
 - striated
 - branched

Nervous tissue

- complex networks of neurons (nerve cells)
- initiate and conduct electrical signals from one part of the body to another
- electrical signals produced in one neuron may stimulate or inhibit other neurons
 - initiate new electrical signals
 - stimulate muscle cells to contract
 - stimulate glandular cells to release chemicals
- also contains neuro-glial cells
 - more numerous than neurons
 - provide metabolic support, maintenance, ion balance, and cleaning for the neurons

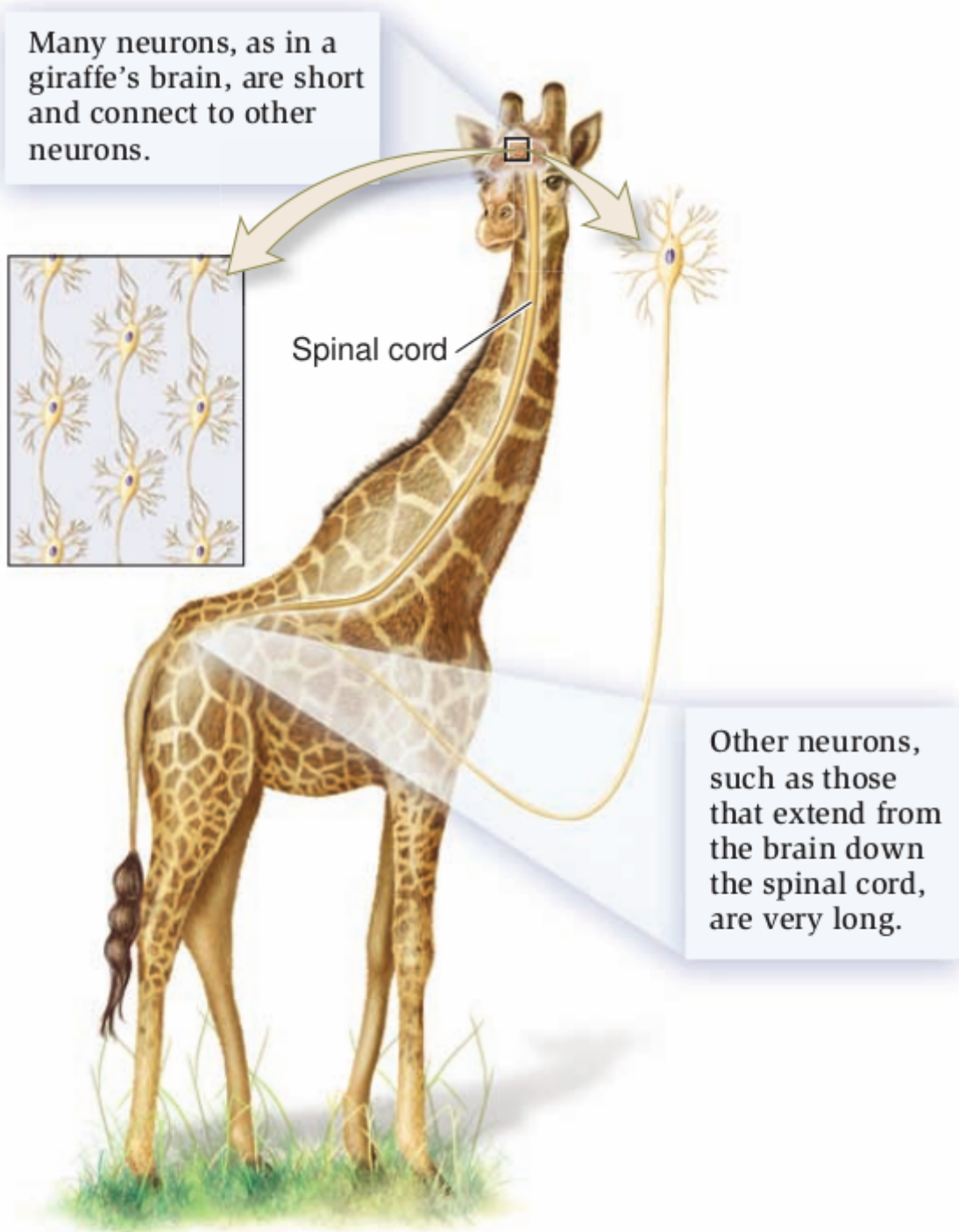


Figure 40.3 Variation in shape and length of neurons.

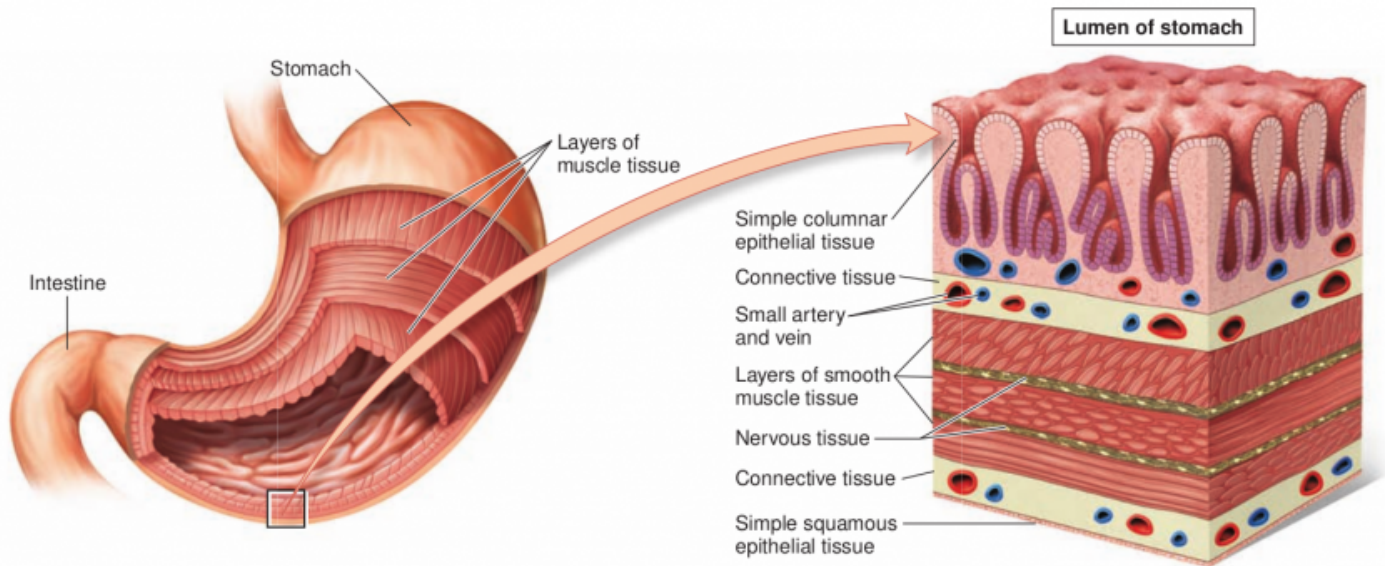


Figure 40.6 The vertebrate stomach as an example of an organ composed of all four tissue types. In this illustration, the thickness and appearance of the layers of nervous tissue have been considerably exaggerated for visual clarity.

Organ Systems

Table 40.1 Organ Systems Found in Animals		
Organ system	Major components*	Major functions
Circulatory	Contractile element (heart or vessel); distribution network (blood vessels); blood or hemolymph	Transports and distributes solutes (nutrients, gases, wastes, and so on) to and from all parts of an animal's body
Digestive	Ingestion structures (mouth or mouthparts); storage structures (crop, stomach); digestive and absorptive structures (stomach, intestines); elimination structures (rectum, anus); accessory structures (pancreas, gallbladder)	Breaks complex foods into smaller, absorbable units; absorbs organic nutrients, salts, and water; eliminates solid wastes
Endocrine	All glands, organs, or tissues that secrete hormones; examples include the pituitary and thyroid glands	Regulates and coordinates processes such as growth, development, metabolism, mineral balance, and reproduction
Excretory	Filtration system (kidneys or comparable structures); storage sites for soluble wastes (bladder); tubes connecting kidneys and bladder, and bladder to external environment	Eliminates soluble metabolic wastes; regulates body fluid volume and solute concentrations
Immune and lymphatic	Circulating white blood cells; lymph vessels and nodes	Defends against pathogens
Integumentary	Body surfaces (skin)	Protects from dehydration and injury; defends against pathogens; regulates body temperature; in some animals, transports gases and fluids
Muscular-skeletal	Force-producing structures (muscles); support structures (bones, cartilage, exoskeleton); connective structures (tendons, ligaments)	Produces locomotion; generates force; propels materials through body organs; supports body
Nervous	Processing (brain); signal delivery (spinal cord, peripheral nerves and ganglia, sense organs)	Regulates and coordinates many body activities, such as movement, sensation, and learning
Reproductive	Gonads and associated structures	Produces gametes (sperm and egg); in some animals, provides nutritive environment for embryo and fetus
Respiratory	Gas exchange sites (gills, skin, trachea, lungs)	Exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide with environment; regulates blood pH

*Selected examples only; these do not necessarily pertain to all animals.

10 organ systems that we will cover (not in this order)

Structure and function

- organization of structure(form) can predict the function of a structure
- we will concentrate of the increasing complexity of structural(form), and thus the increasing complexity of organismal function
- most emphasis on vertebrates

Homeostasis

- changing variables in environmental:
 - air temperature
 - water temperature
 - food supply
 - water supply
 - pH
 - O₂ Concentration
 - Process of adjusting to the external environment and maintaining a stable internal environment
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