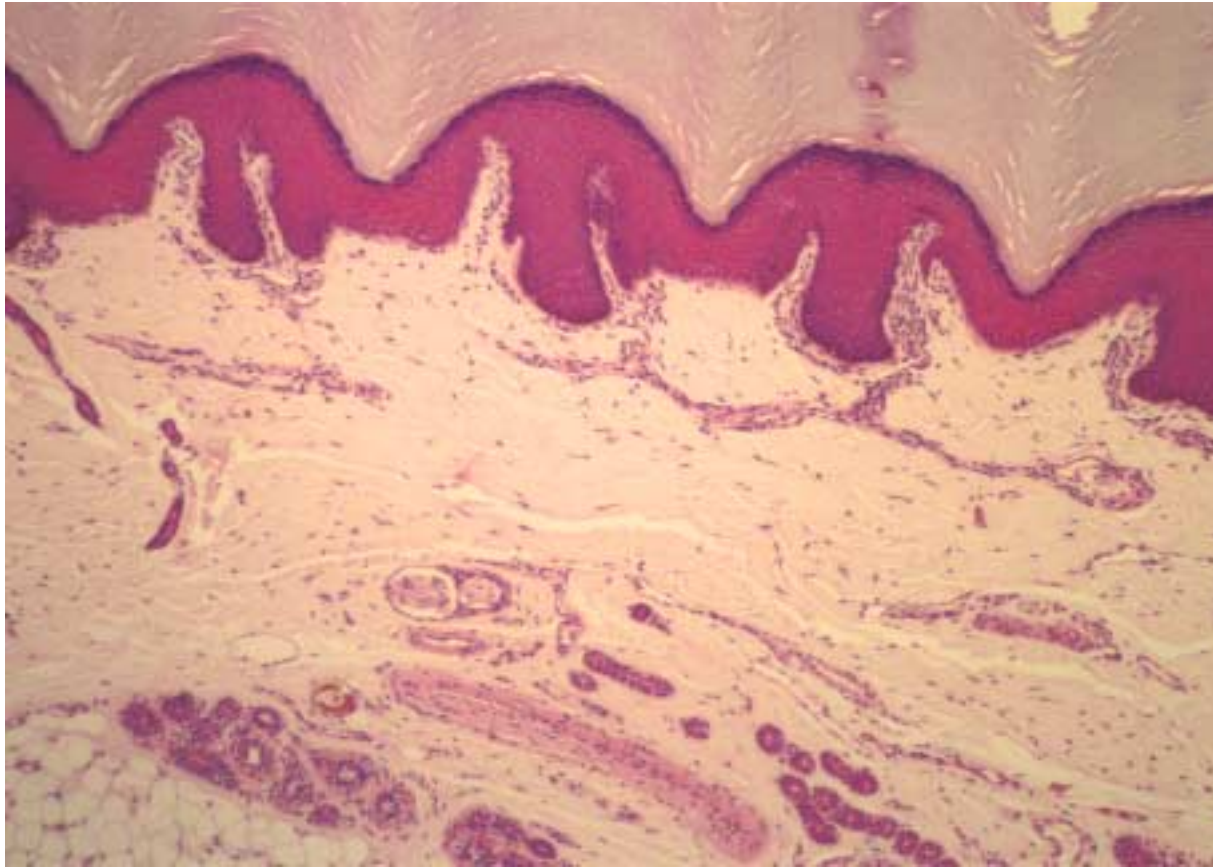


Basic Skin Histology

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Protection

Sensation

Thermoregulation

Metabolism

Layers of Skin

1) Epidermis

➔ stratified squamous epithelium

➔ epidermal ridges

2) Dermis

a) papillary layer

small blood vessels, lymph & nerves

fine collagen & elastic fibers

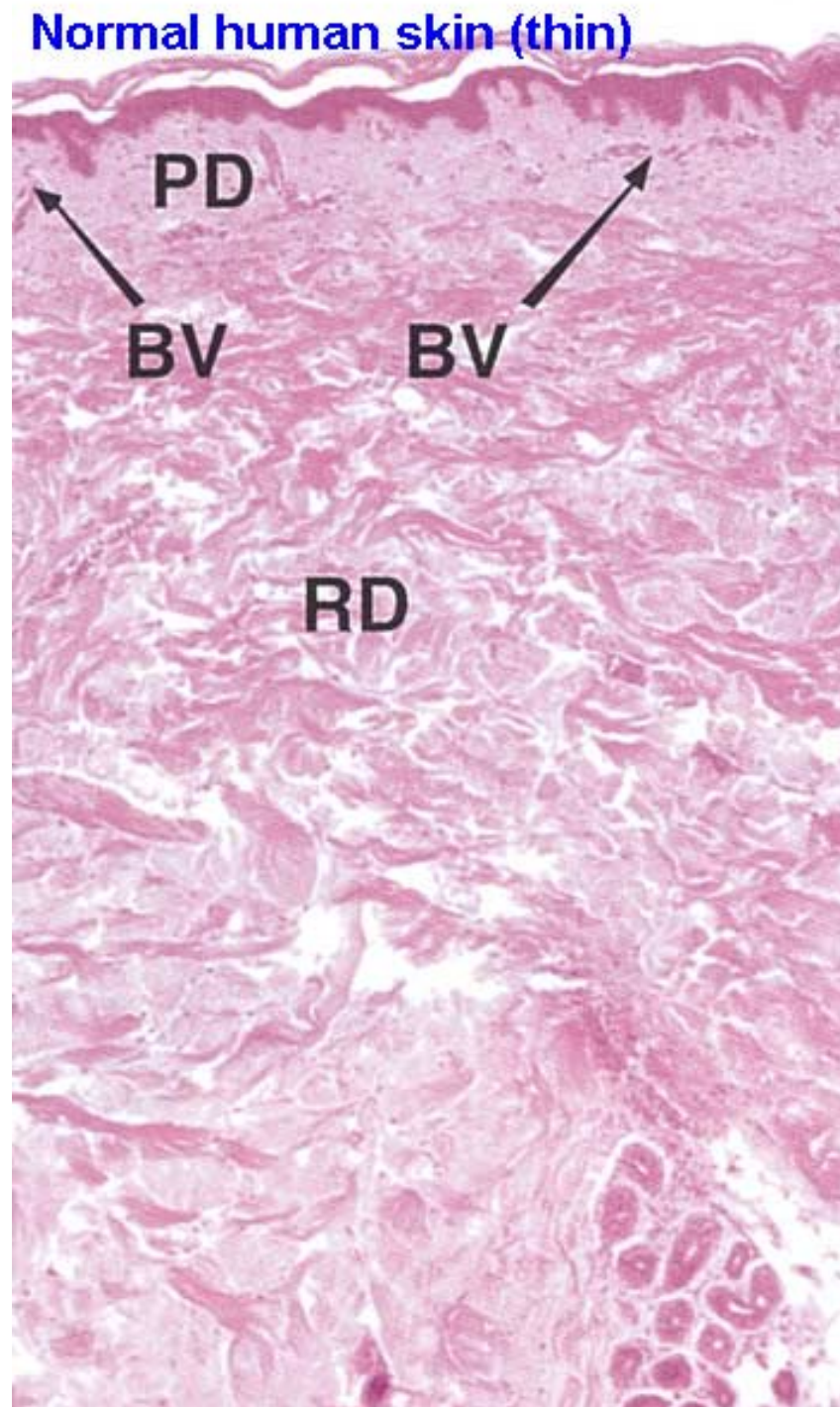
b) reticular layer

vascular plexus, lymph, nerves & appendages

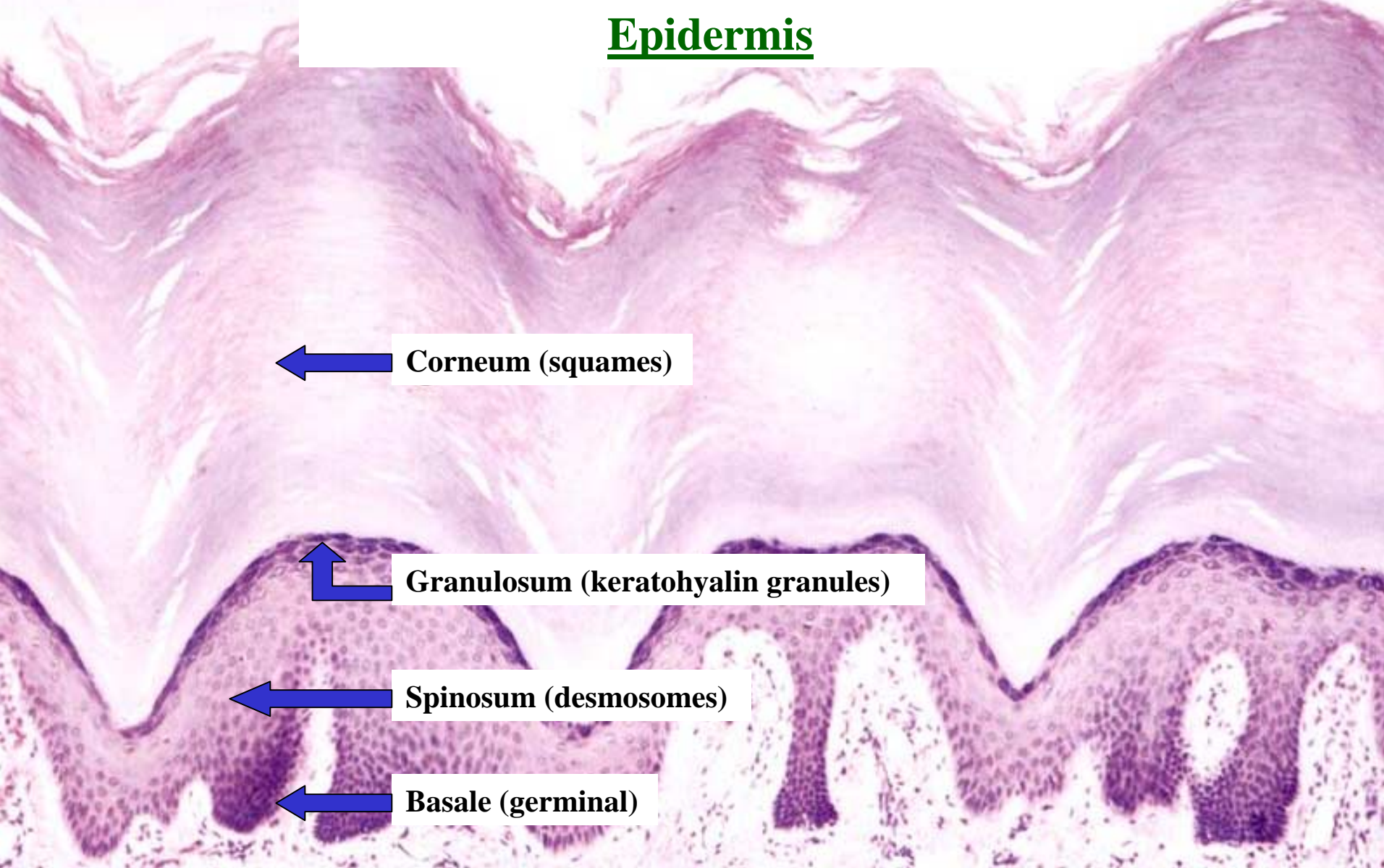
compact collagen fibers & thick elastic fibers

3) Hypodermis (subcutaneous)

➔ mainly adipose tissue



Epidermis



4 distinct cell types: 1) Keratinocyte, 2) Melanocyte, 3) Langerhans cell, 4) Merkel cell

Dermo-epidermal Junction

1) Hemidesmosome

a) germinal cell

- keratin filaments
- cytoplasmic plaque
- plasma membrane
- transmembrane linkers

2) Basal lamina

a) lamina lucida

- anchoring proteins

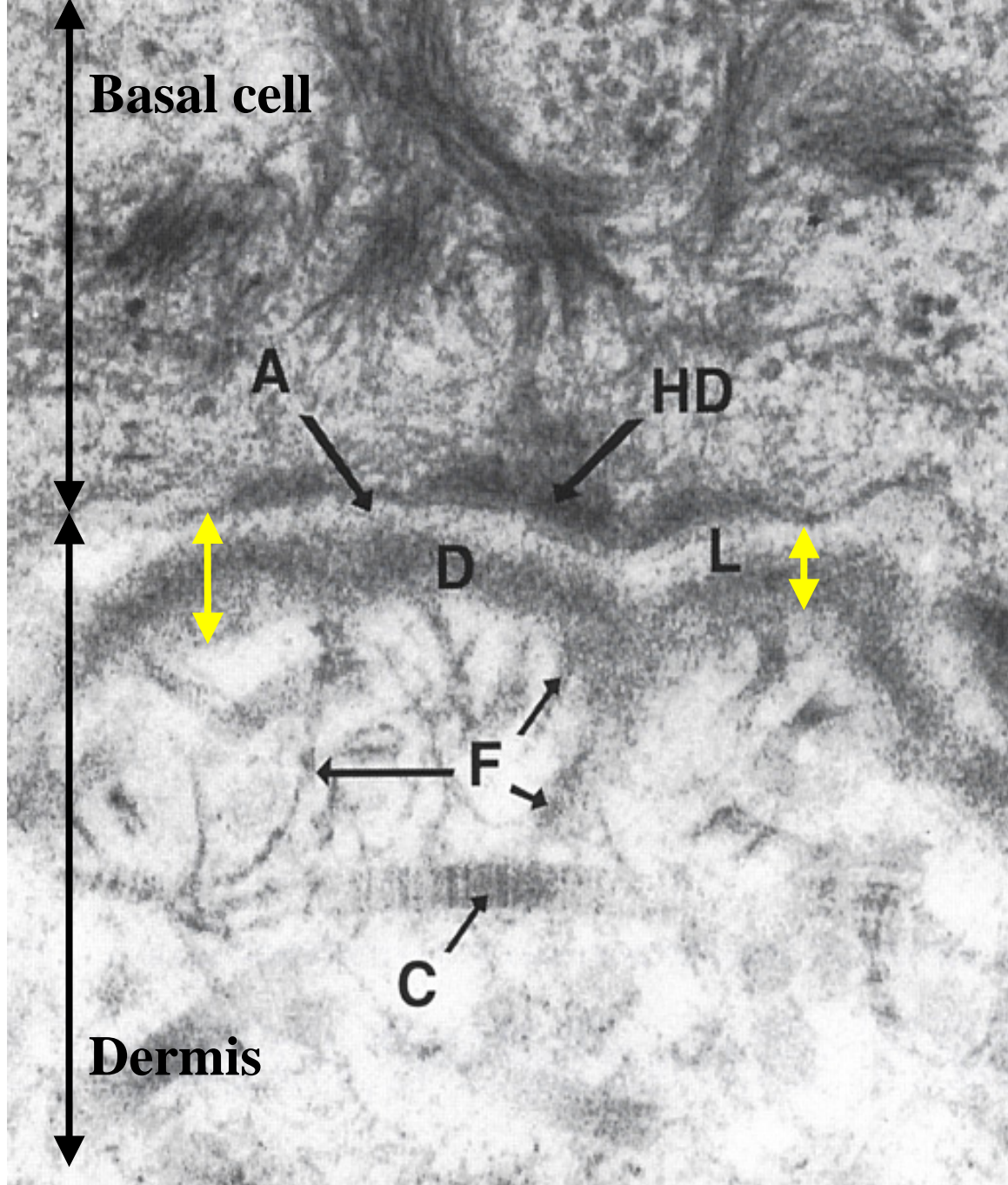
b) lamina densa

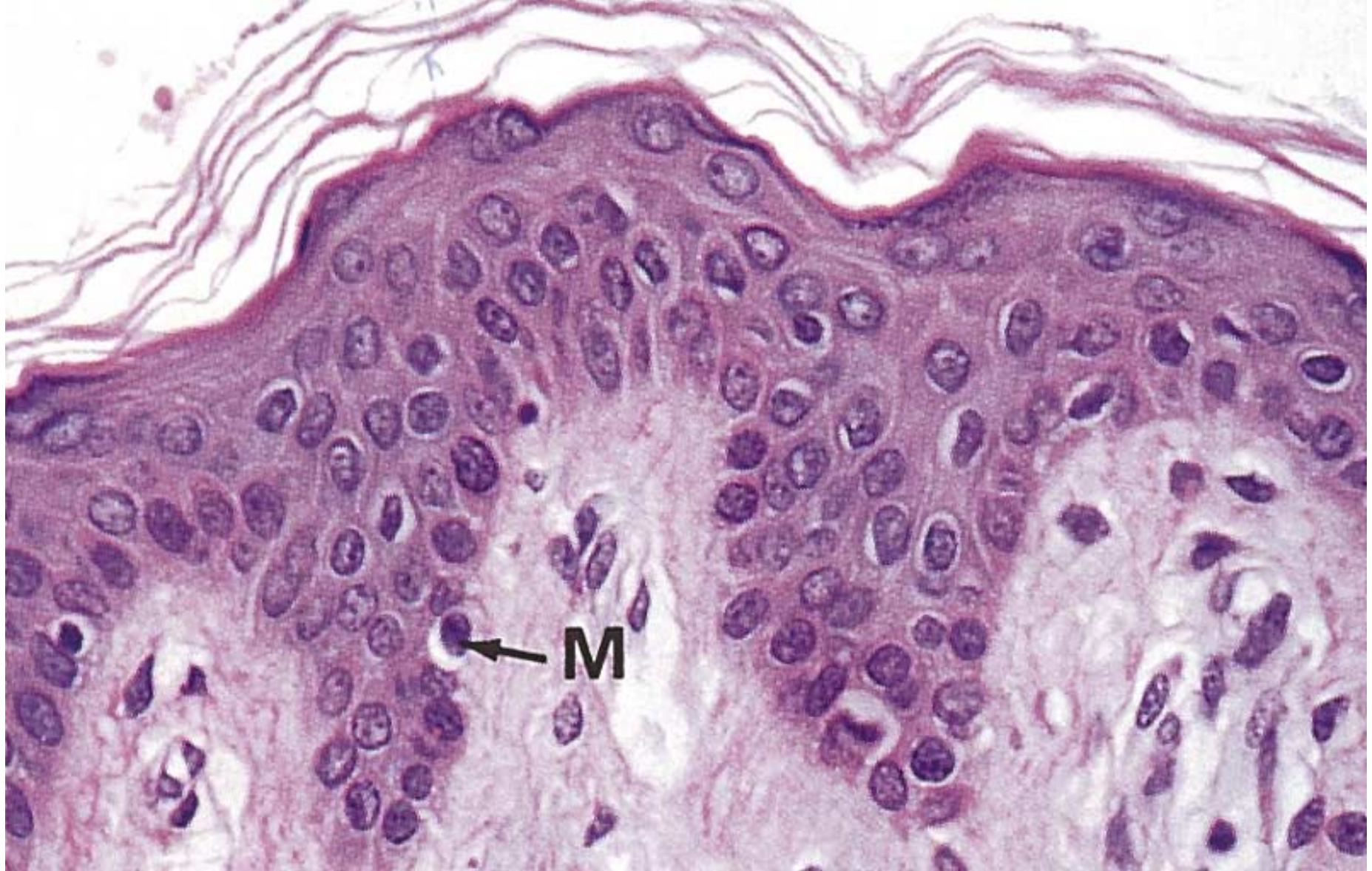
- crosslinking fibrils

3) Subjacent connective tissue

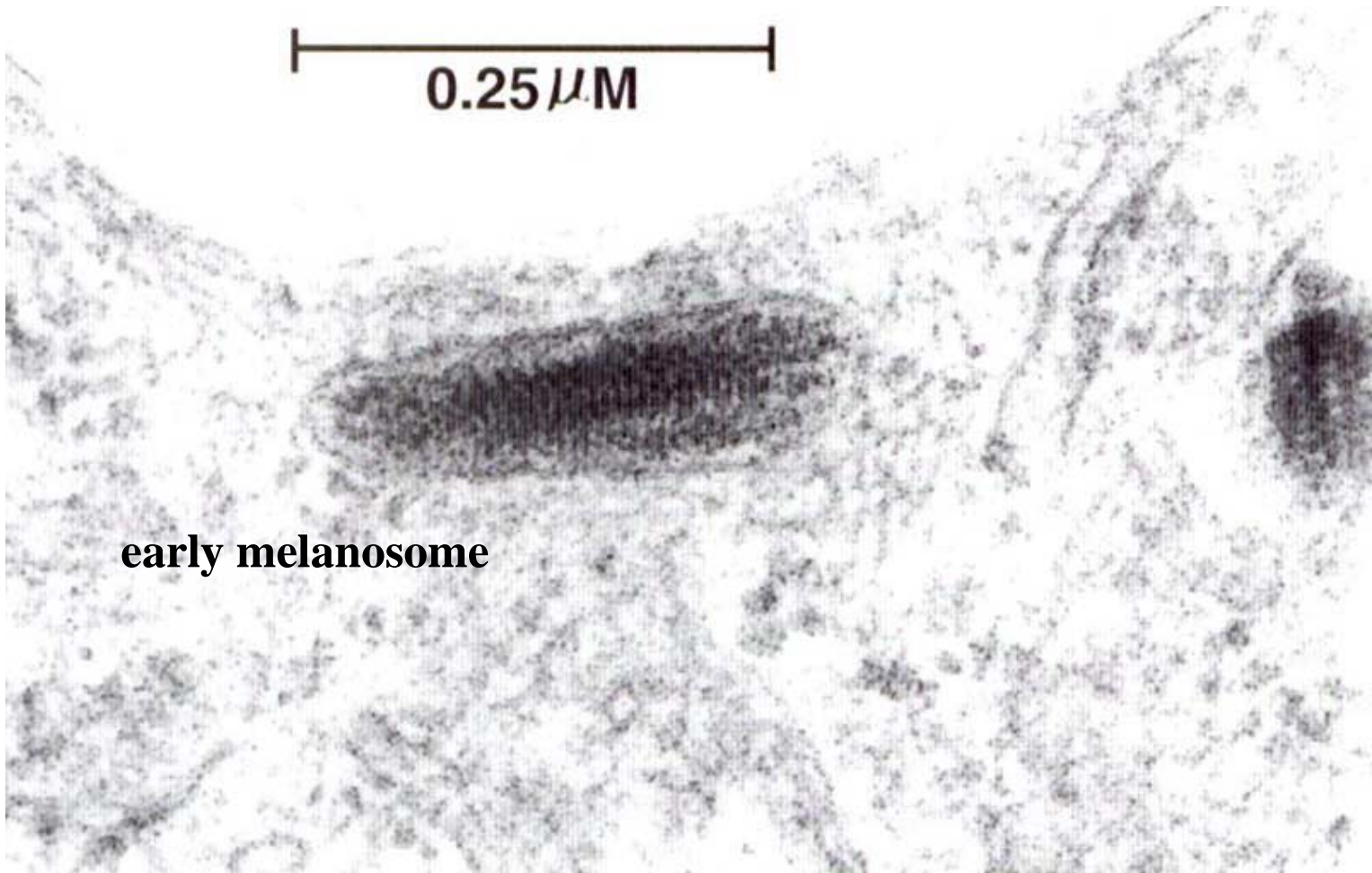
a) collagen fibers

b) elastic fibers





Melanocyte: neural crest origin; no desmosomal attachments

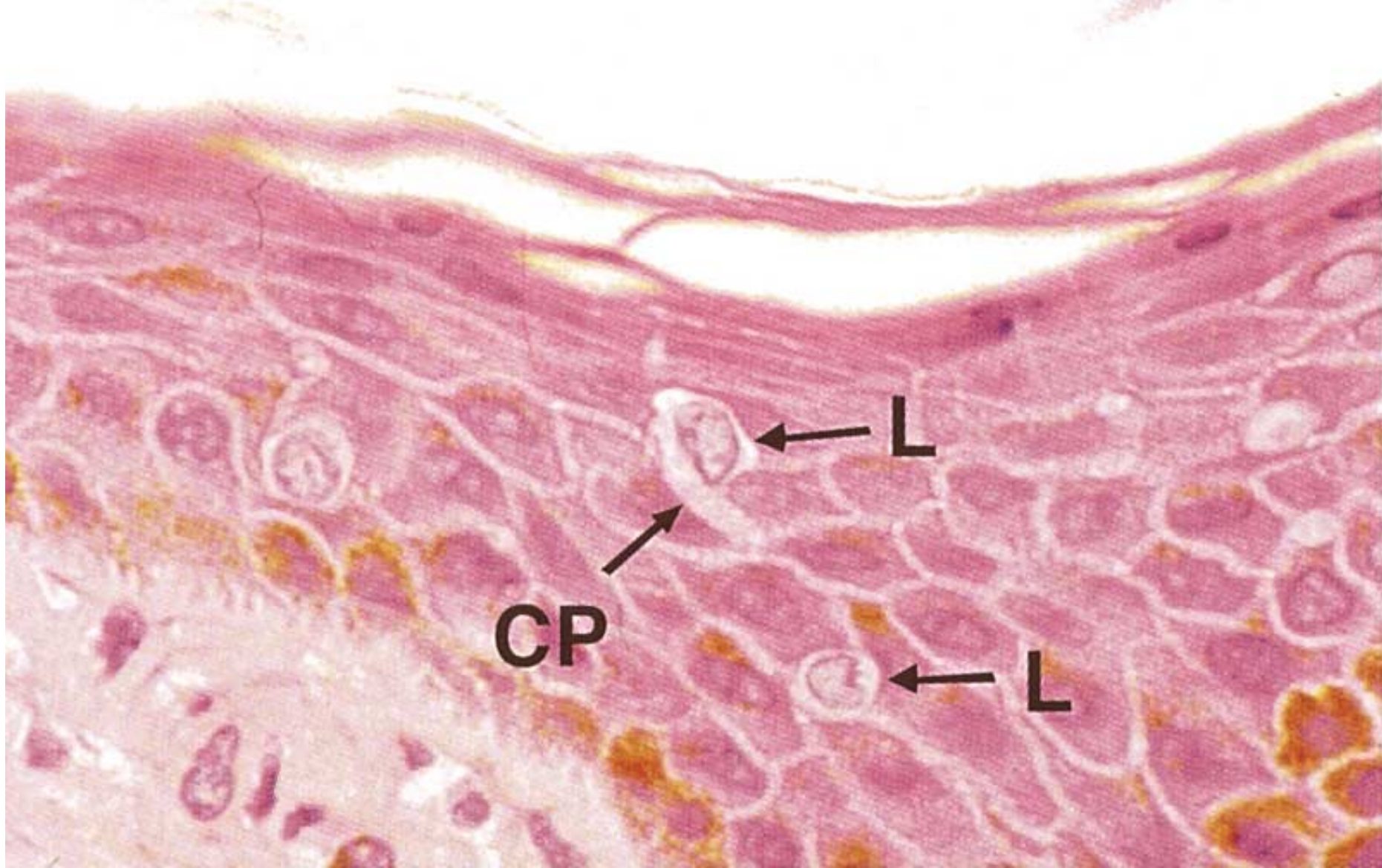


tyrosine

3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (DOPA)

melanin





Langerhans cell: dendritic processes; antigen presentation

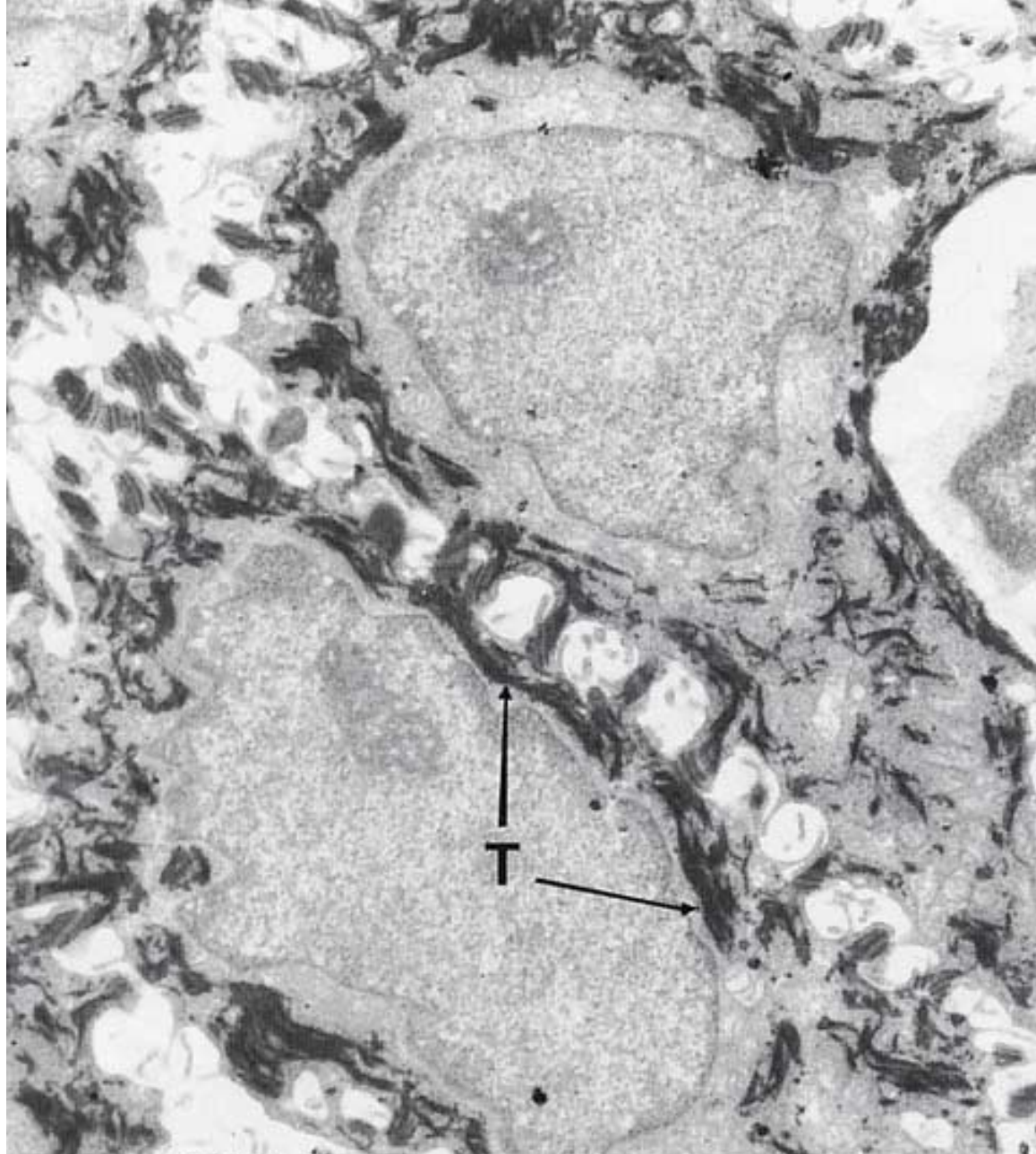
Desmosomes in the stratum spinosum

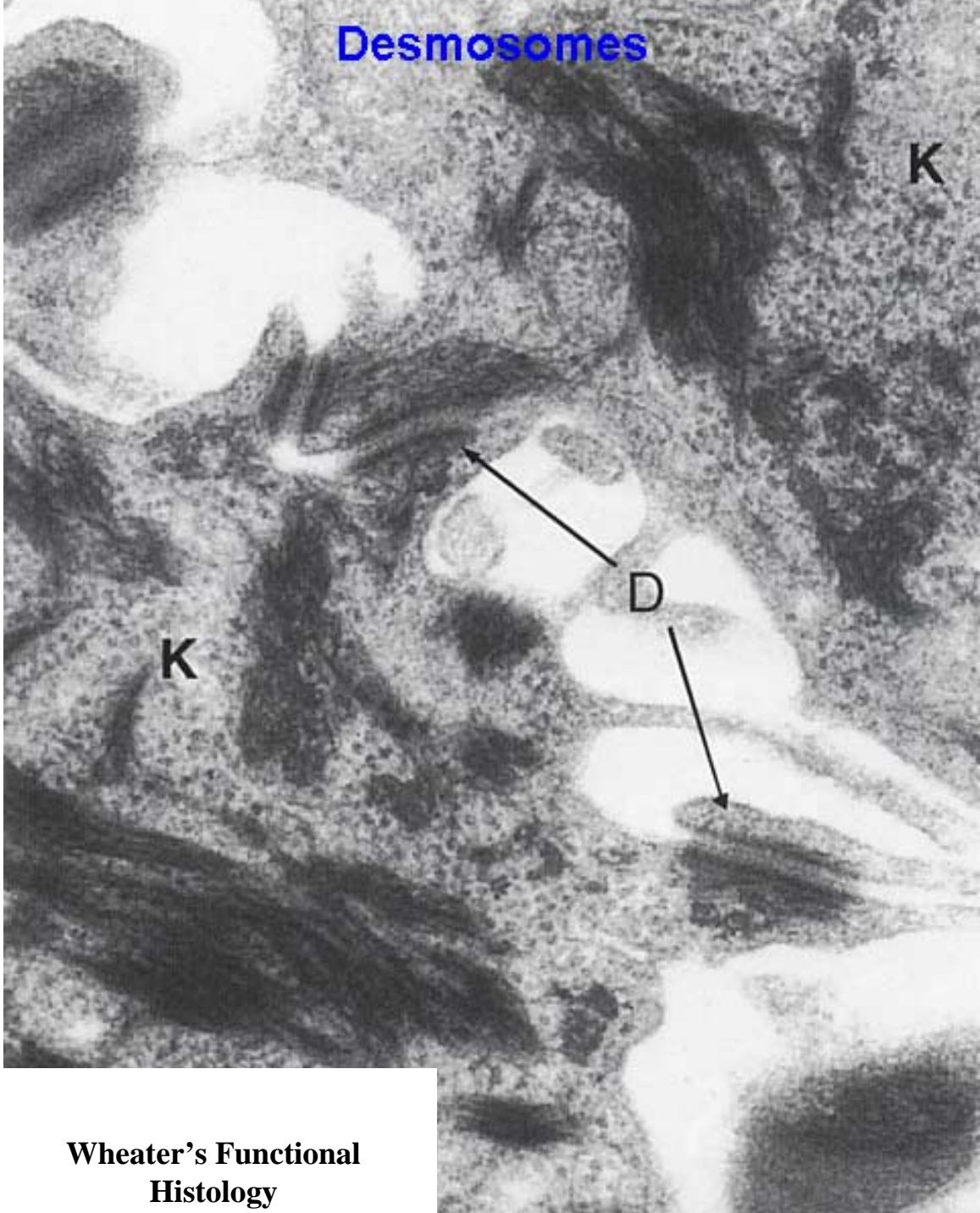


Desmosomes: false intercellular bridges

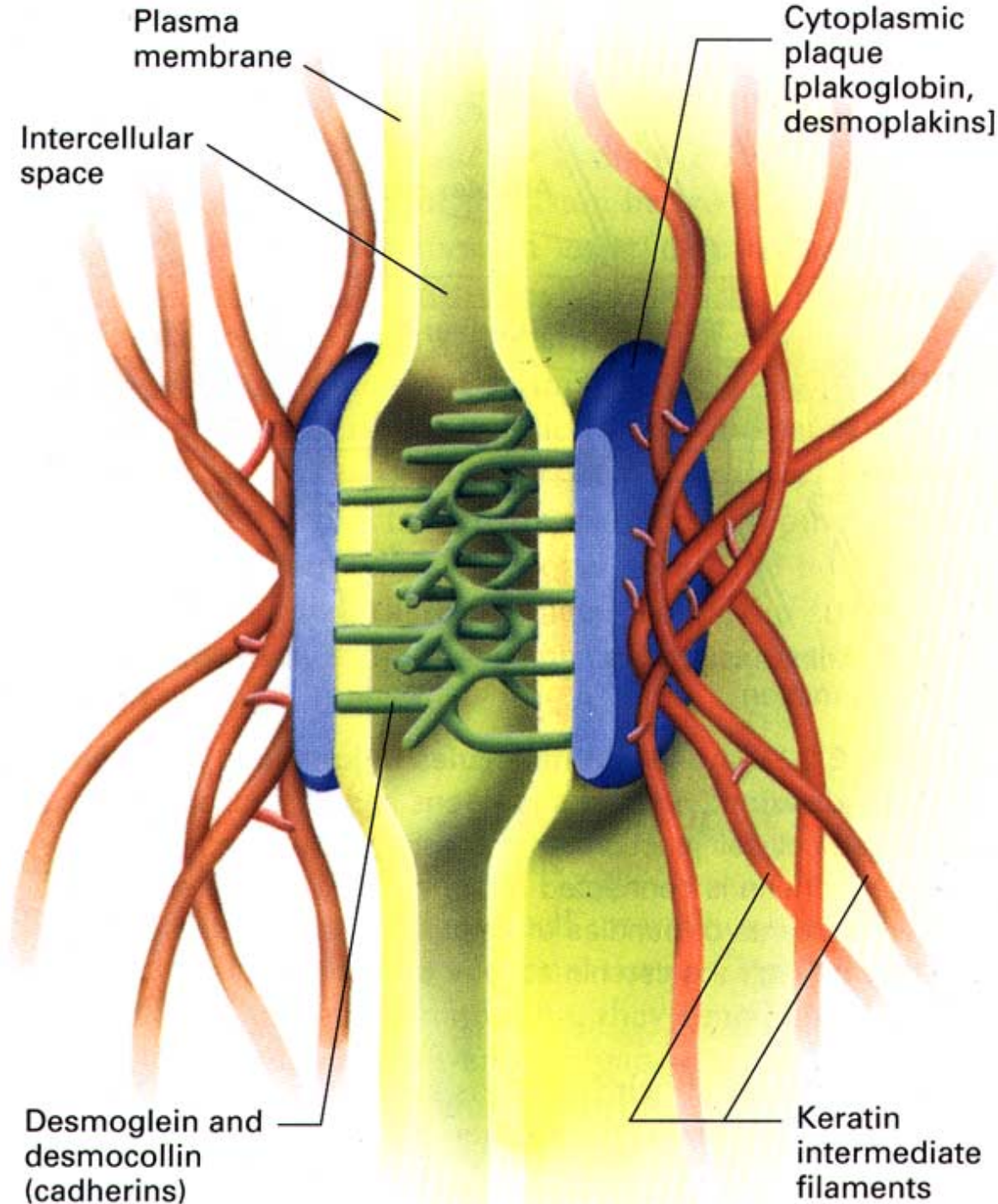
Keratin Filaments

- dense cytoplasmic bundles
- crosslinked by filaggrin to form large aggregates
- concentrated at cell periphery in projections that terminate at desmosomal junctions
- crucial for structural integrity, stability, and continuity of the epithelium





**Wheater's Functional
Histology**

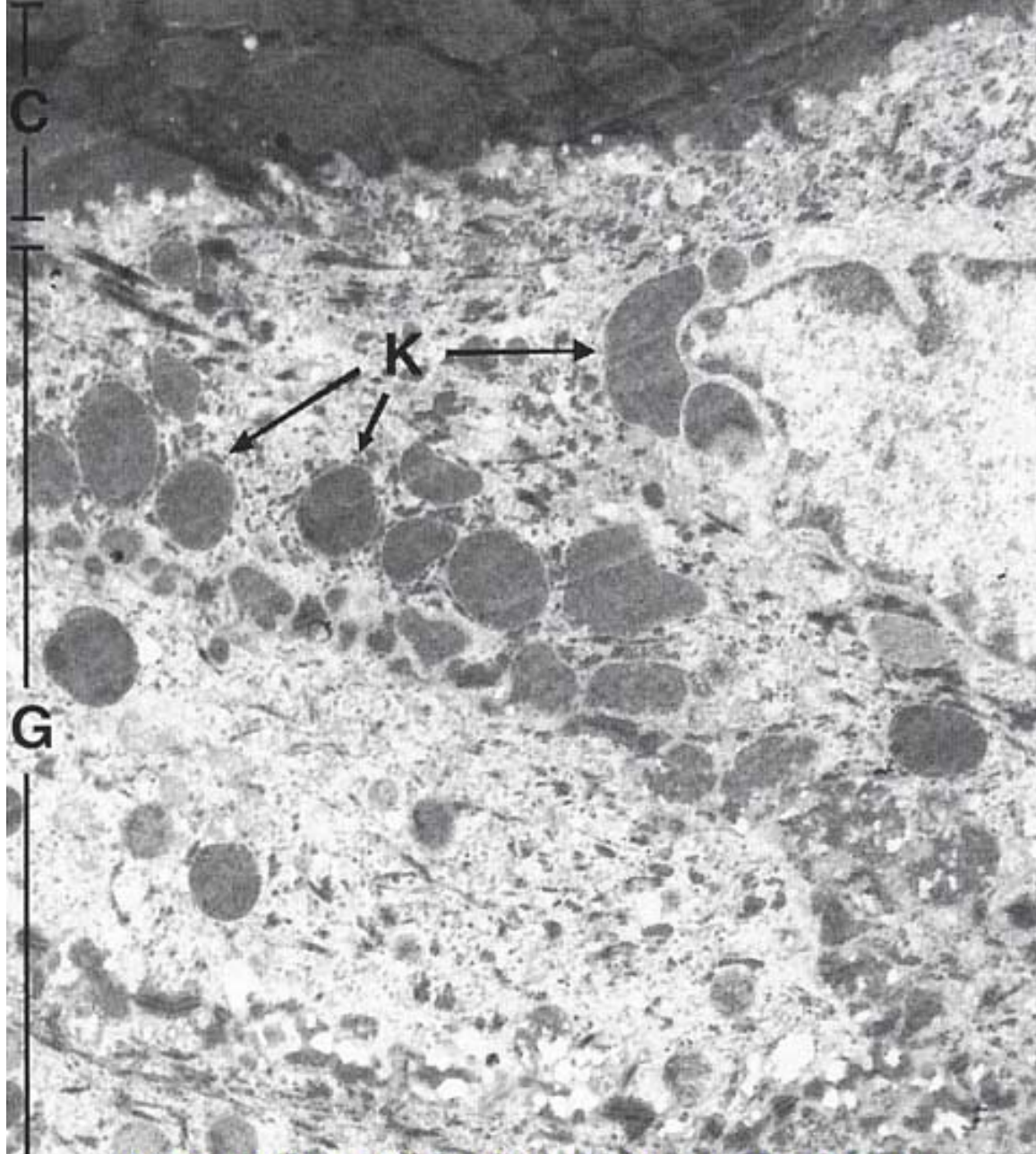


Desmosome Structure

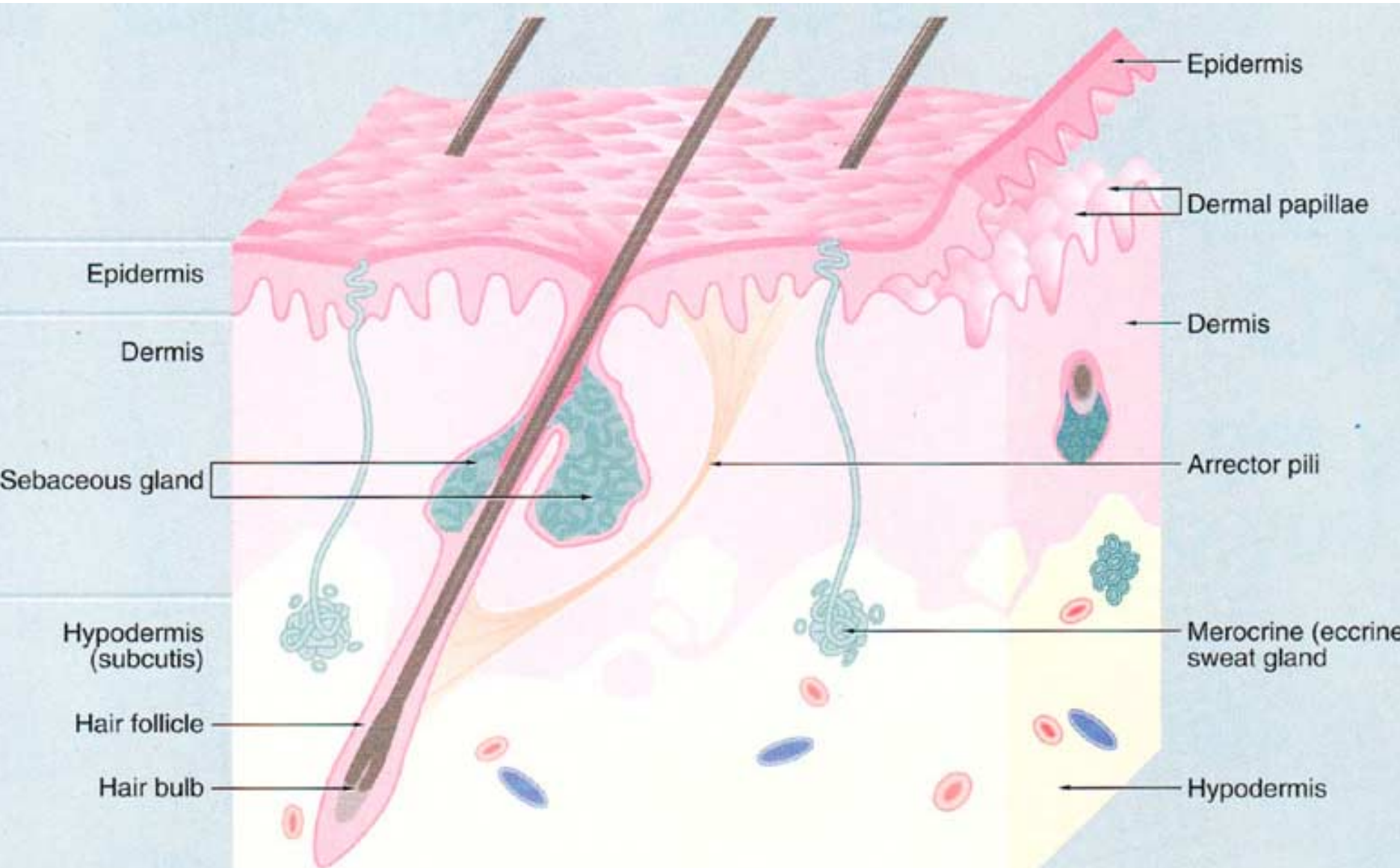
- 1) adaptor proteins (e.g. plakoglobin) attach keratin filaments to the cytoplasmic plaque
- 2) transmembrane linkers (e.g. desmoglein) connect adjacent cells
 - a) cytoplasmic domain binds the adaptor
 - b) extracellular domain associates with linker on opposing cell (via homophilic interaction)

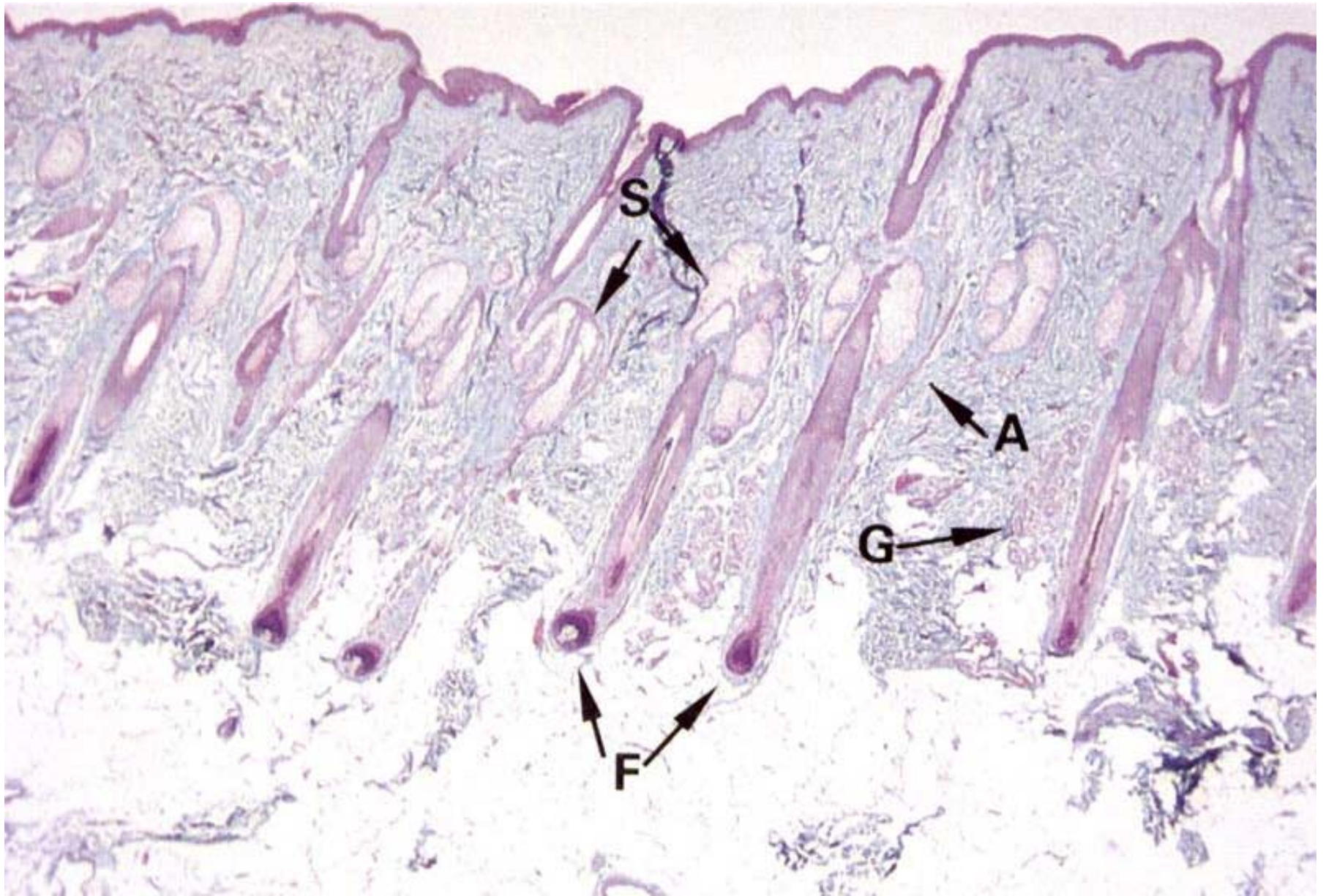
Keratohyaline Granules

- rich in sulfated amino acids (cysteine)
- contain membranous lamellar bodies consisting of glycolipids (acylglucosylceramide)
- eventually secreted and deposited between keratinocytes

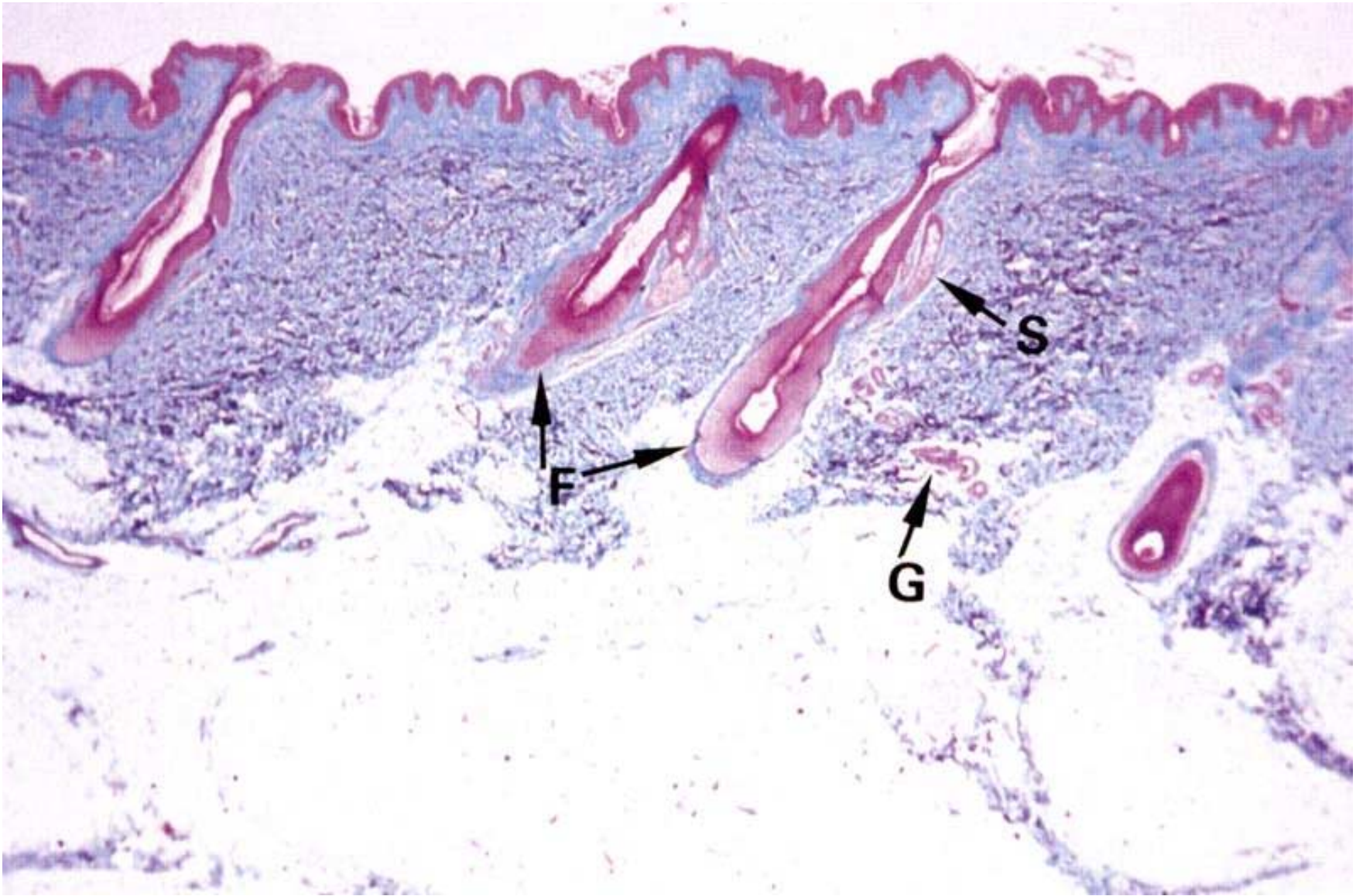


Skin Appendages



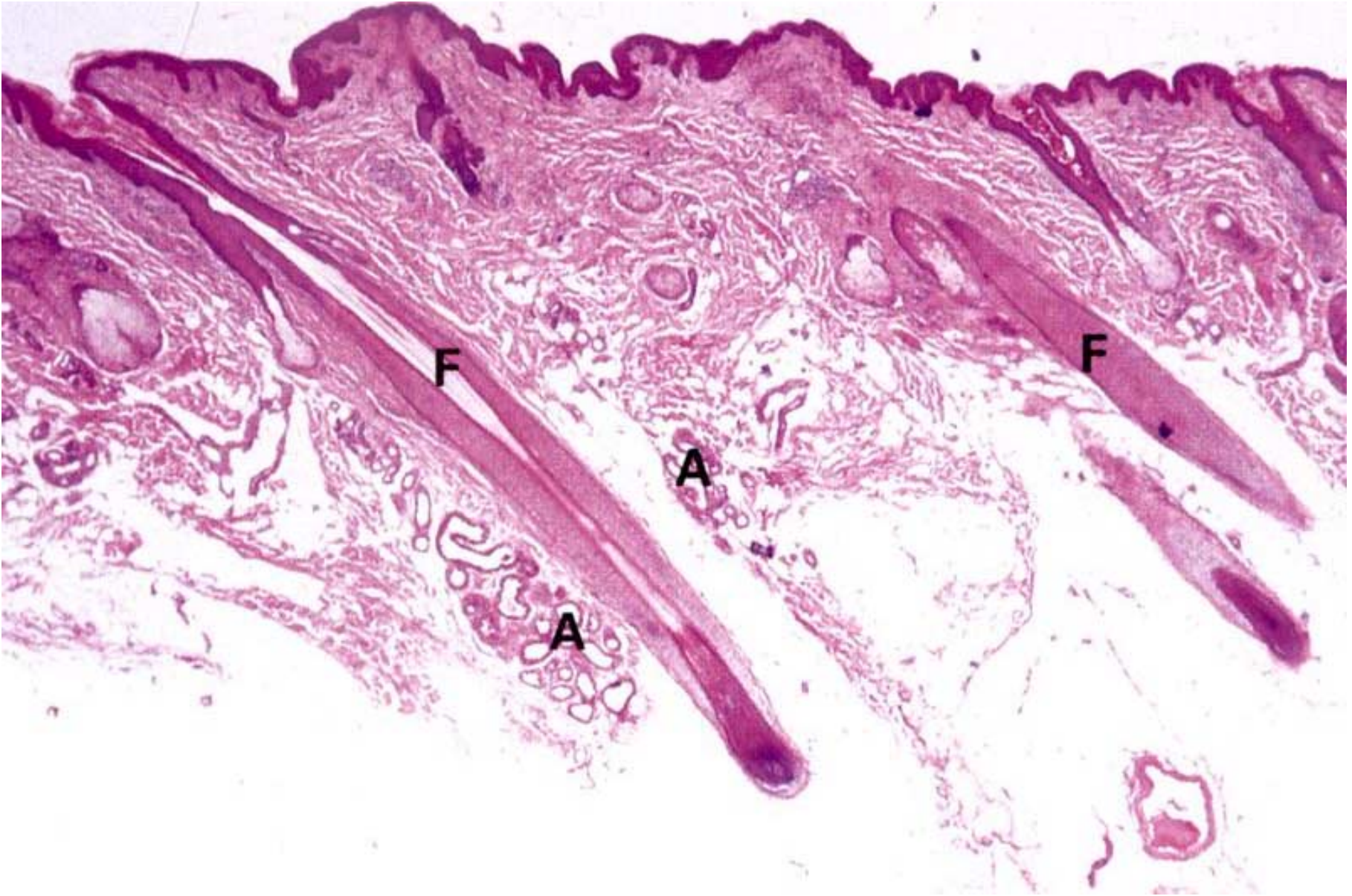


Scalp



Abdomen

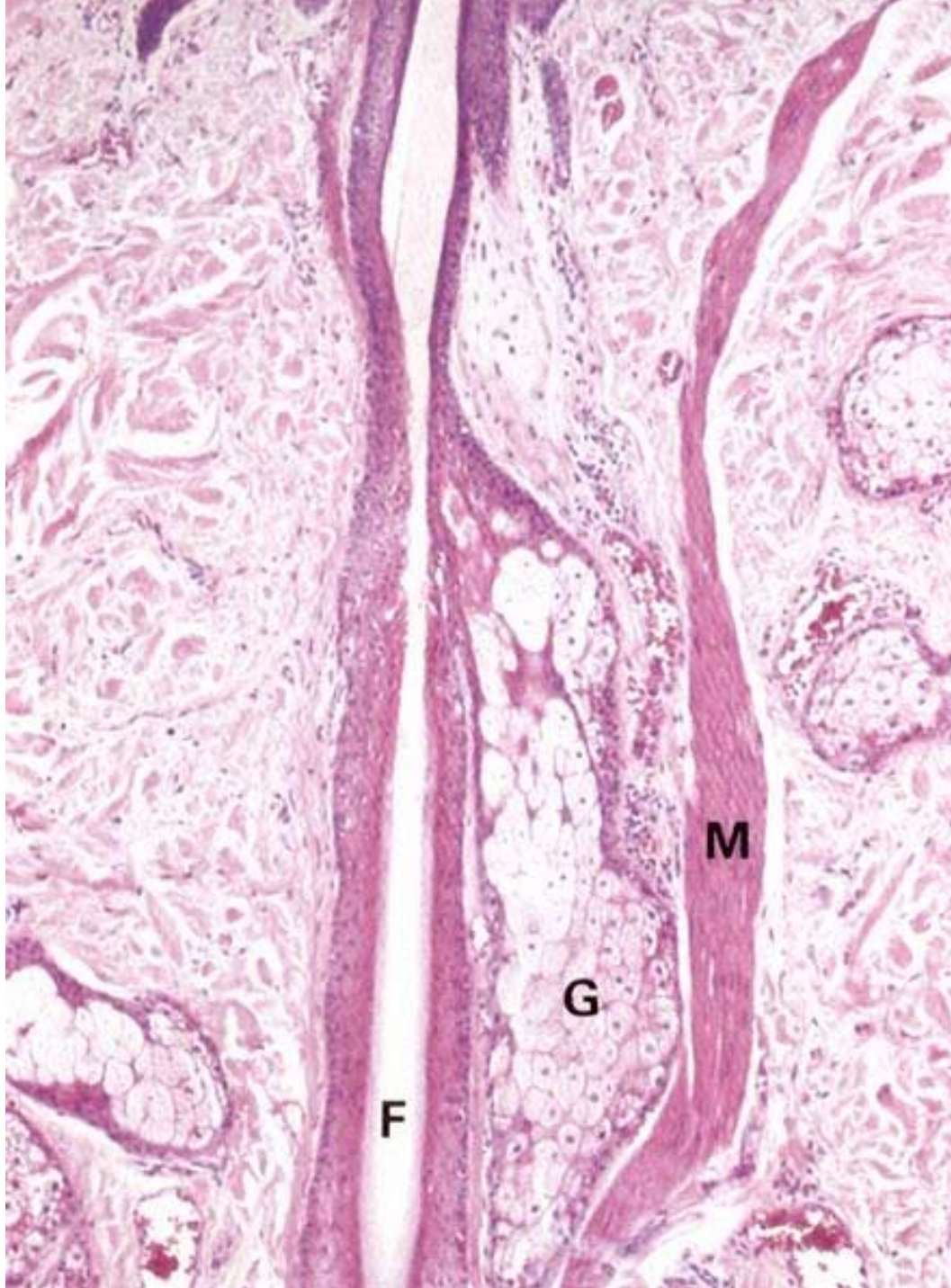
Wheater's Functional Histology

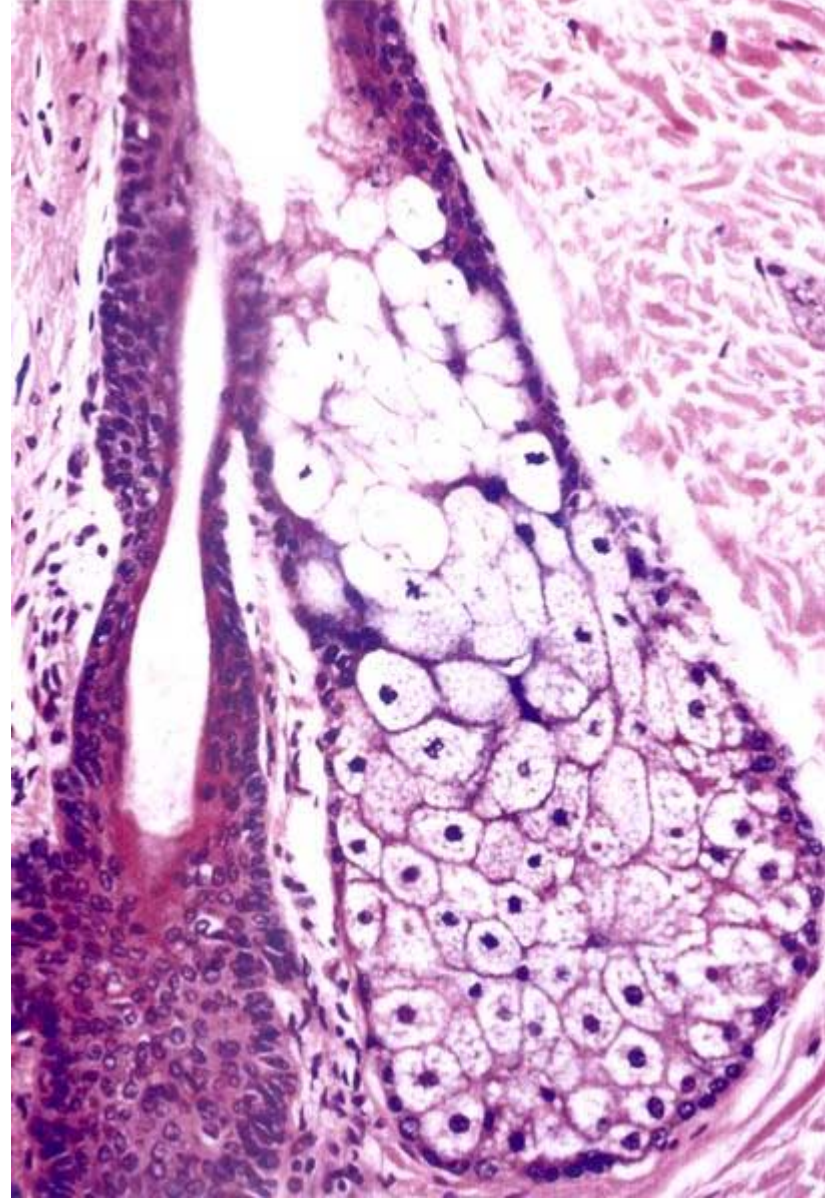


Pubic

Wheater's Functional Histology

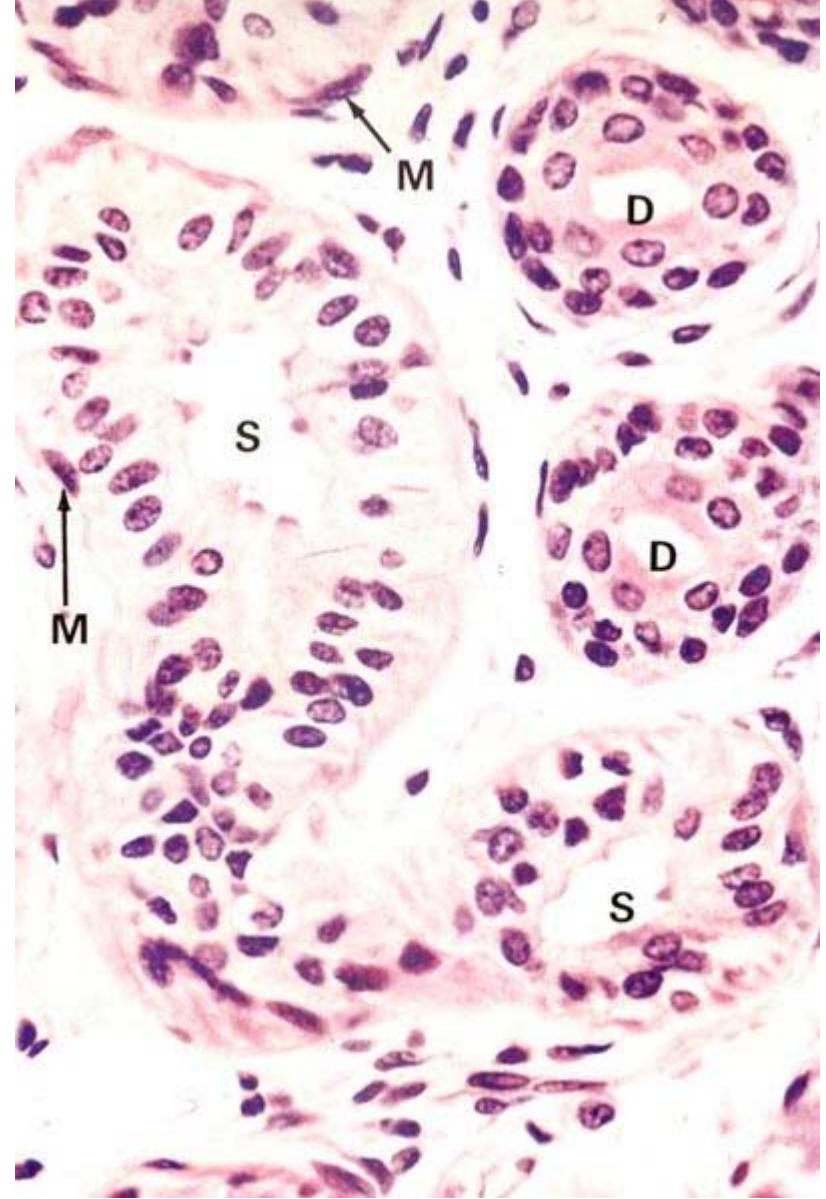
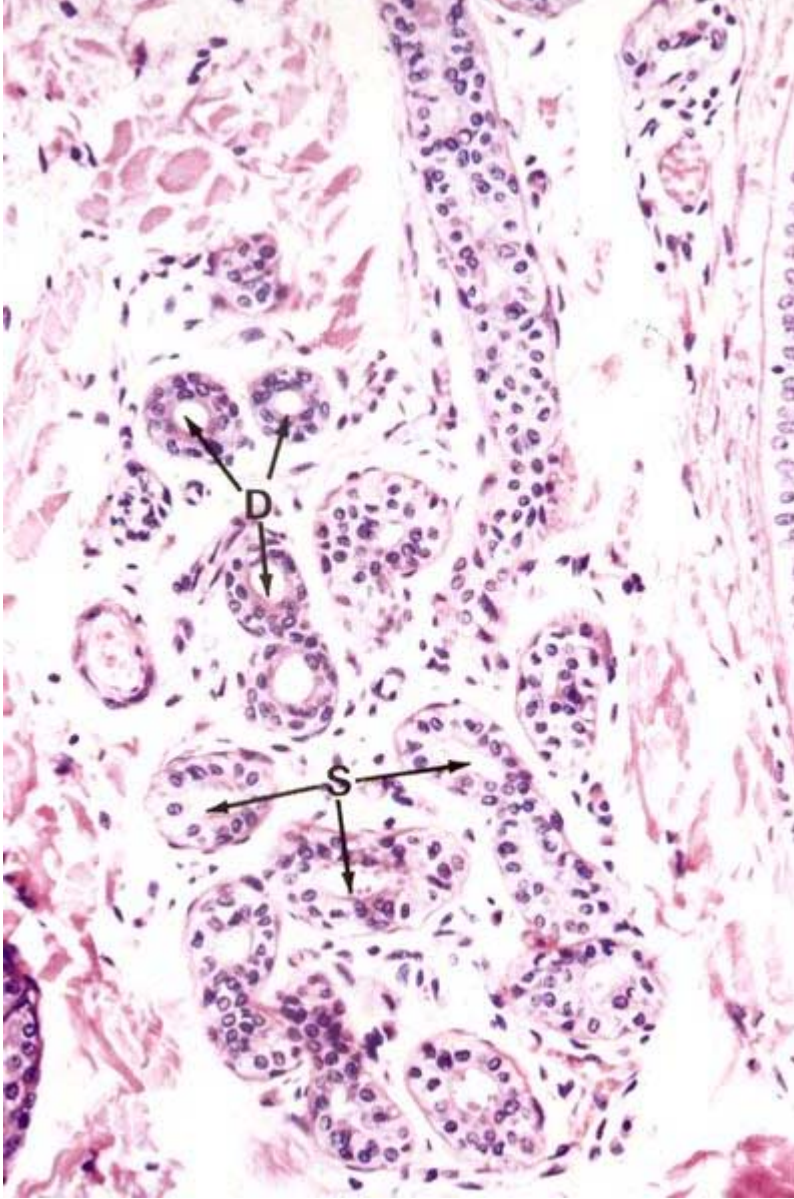
Hair Follicle





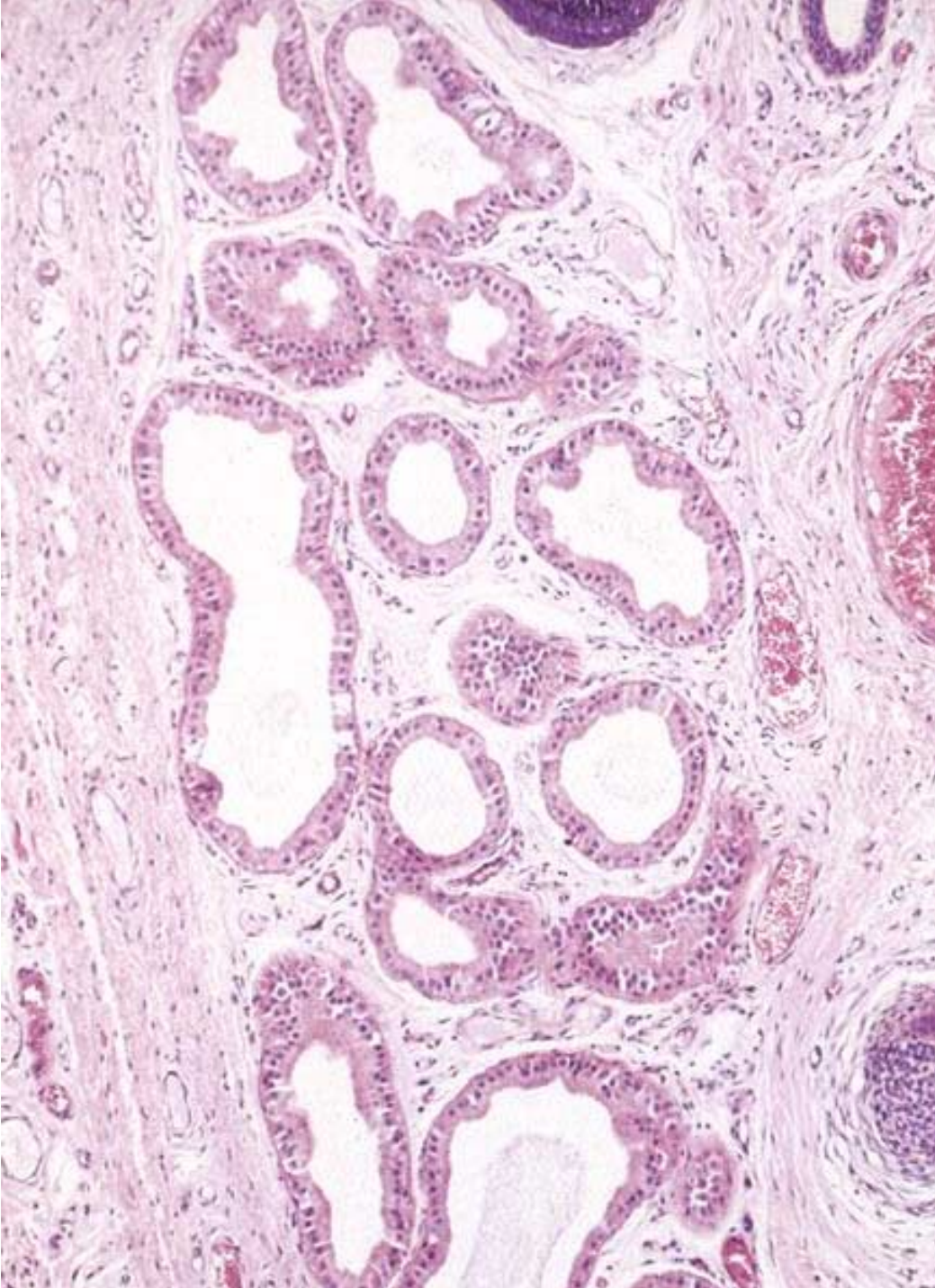
Sebaceous Glands

Wheater's Functional Histology



Merocrine (eccrine) Sweat Glands

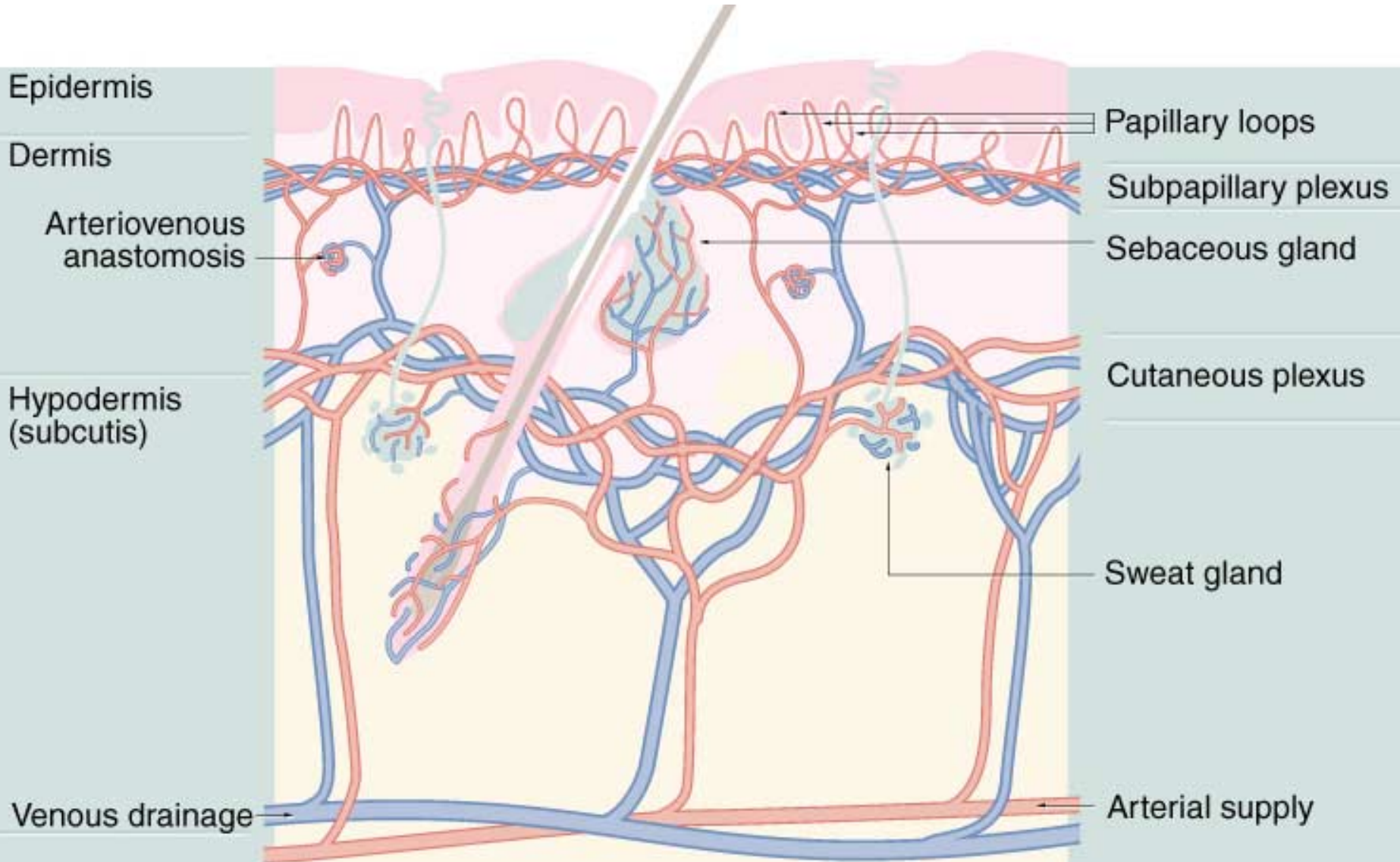
Wheater's Functional Histology



Apocrine Sweat Glands

- associated with hair follicles
- store secretory products in lumen
- straight duct, non-resorptive
- inactive until puberty

Circulation



The Normal Wound Healing Response

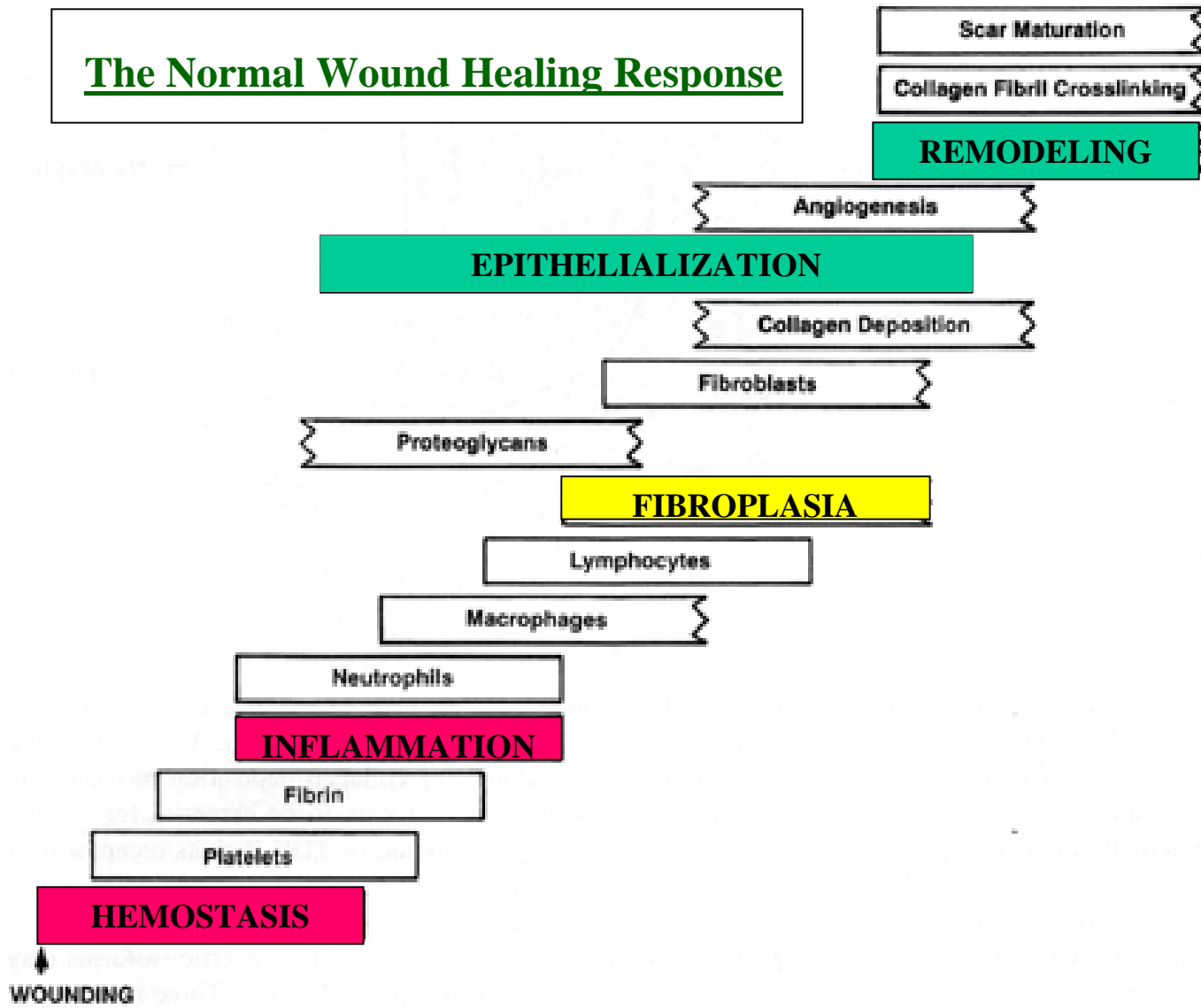
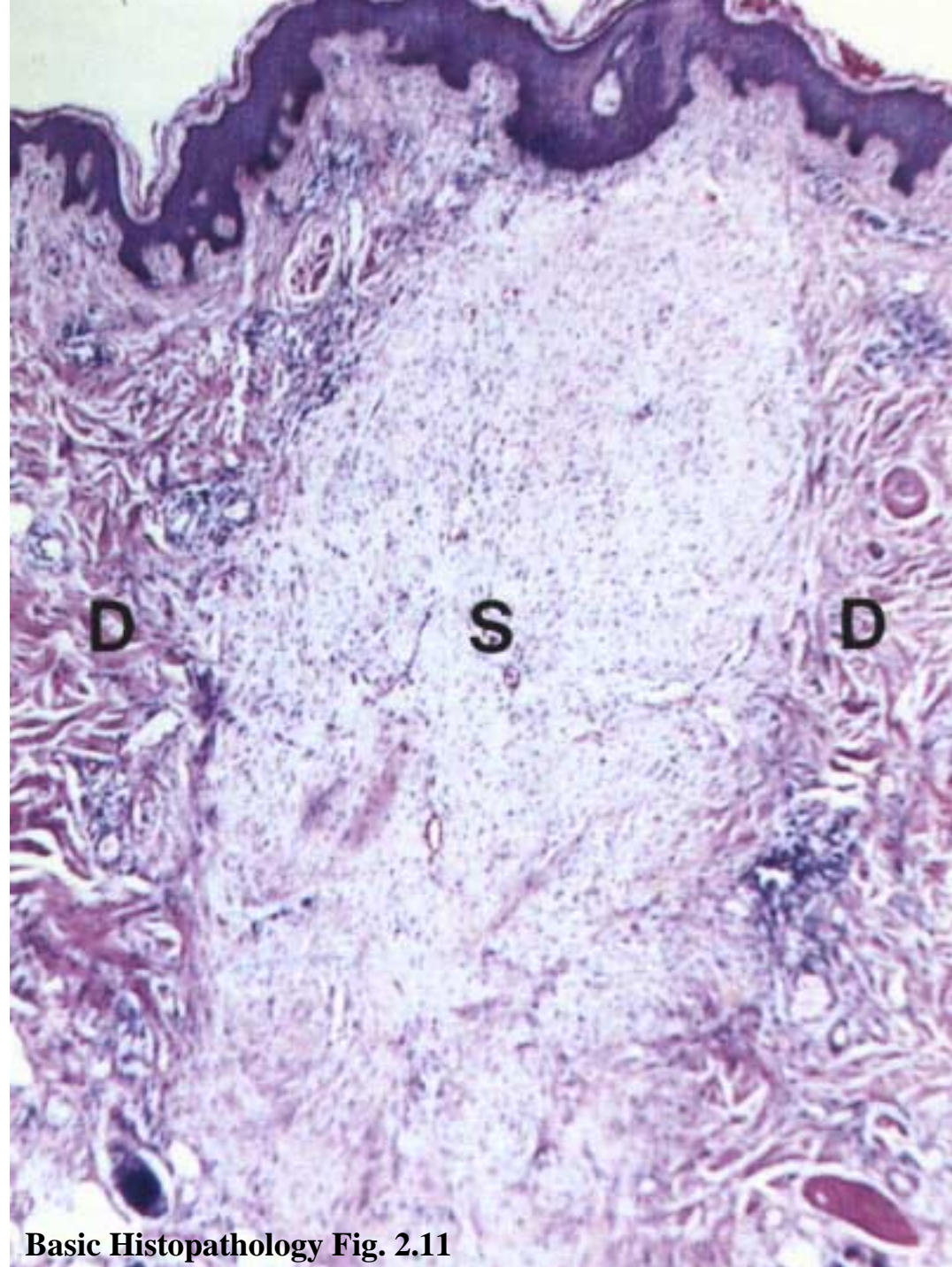


FIG. 8-9. Sequence of events in wound healing. [Modified from: Mast BA: *The skin*, in Cohen IK, Diegelmann RF, Lindblad WJ (eds): *Wound Healing: Biochemical and Clinical Aspects*, chap 22. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 1992, with permission.]

Skin Scar from Biopsy

- fibroelastic tissue forms scar
- no skin appendages
- progressive reduction in cellularity
- progressive loss of capillaries
- contraction of scar



Basic Histopathology Fig. 2.11

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- 3) Molecular Cell Biology (1999). Lodish, Berk, Zipursky, Matsudaira, Baltimore & Darnell, eds. Fourth edition. W.H. Freeman & Co.

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