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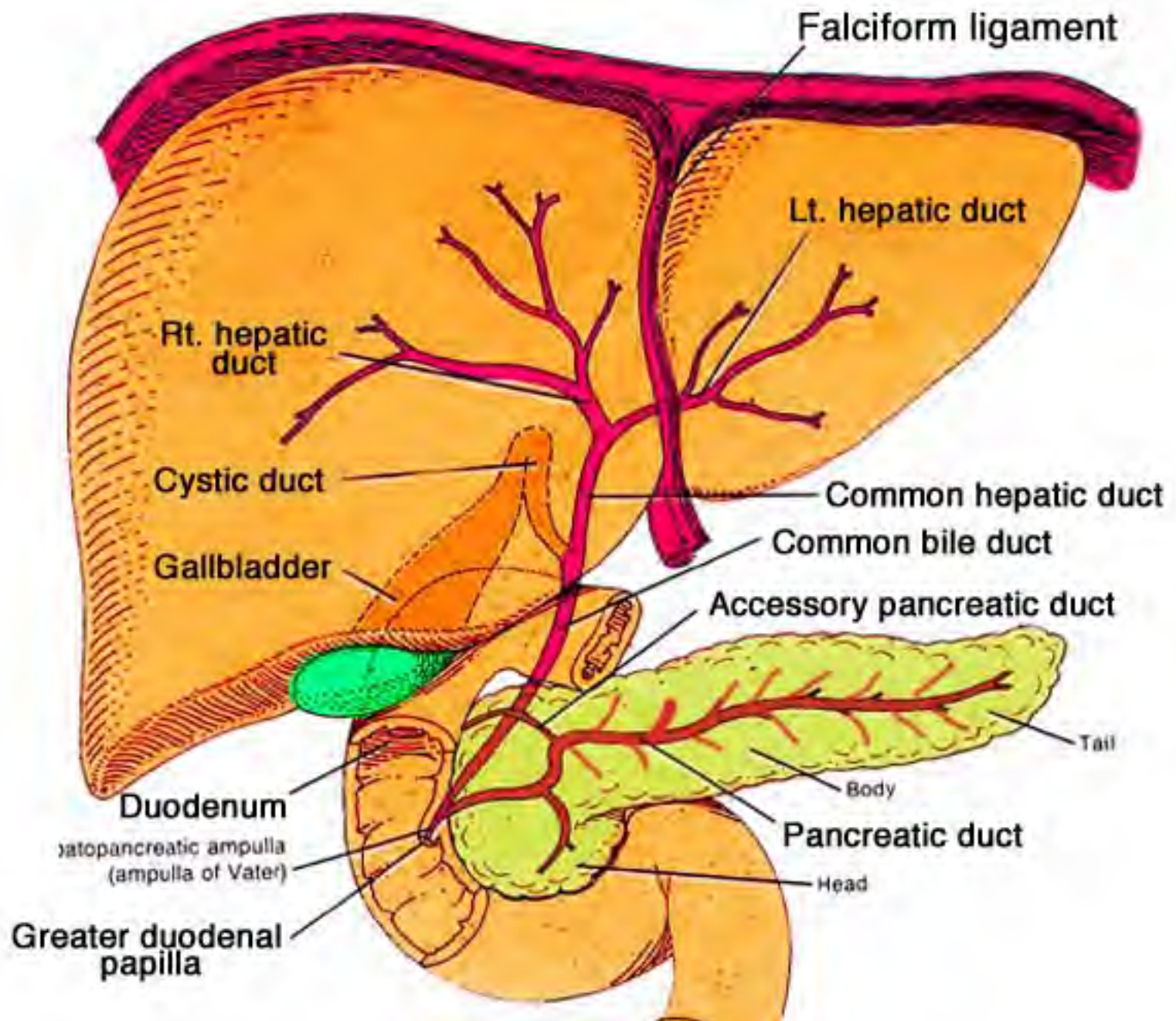
M1 - GI Sequence

Liver, Pancreas, and Gallbladder

January 12, 2009

Winter 2009





Pancreas

Liver

(Glands outside the GI tract)

Endocrine Function

Islets of Langerhans cells:
insulin, glucagon,
somatostatin, etc

Exocrine Function:

Acinar cells: digestive enzymes

Centroacinar cells: bicarbonate-
rich alkaline fluid

Ducts: main and accessory
ducts

Endocrine-like Secretion

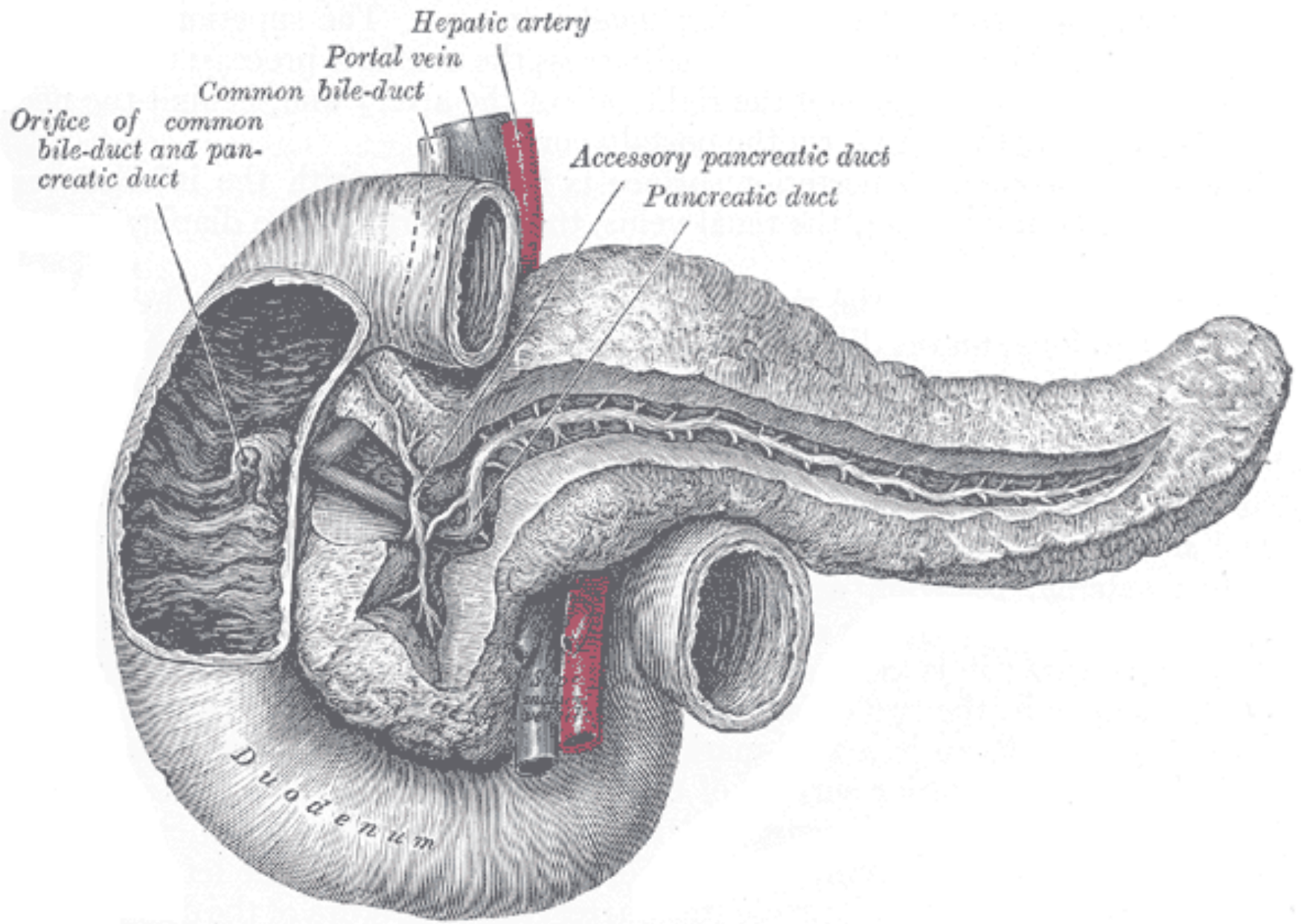
Hepatocytes: albumin,
fibrinogen, thrombin, etc

Exocrine Function

(digestive):

Hepatocytes: bile
[Secretory IgA]
[Bilirubin glucuronide]

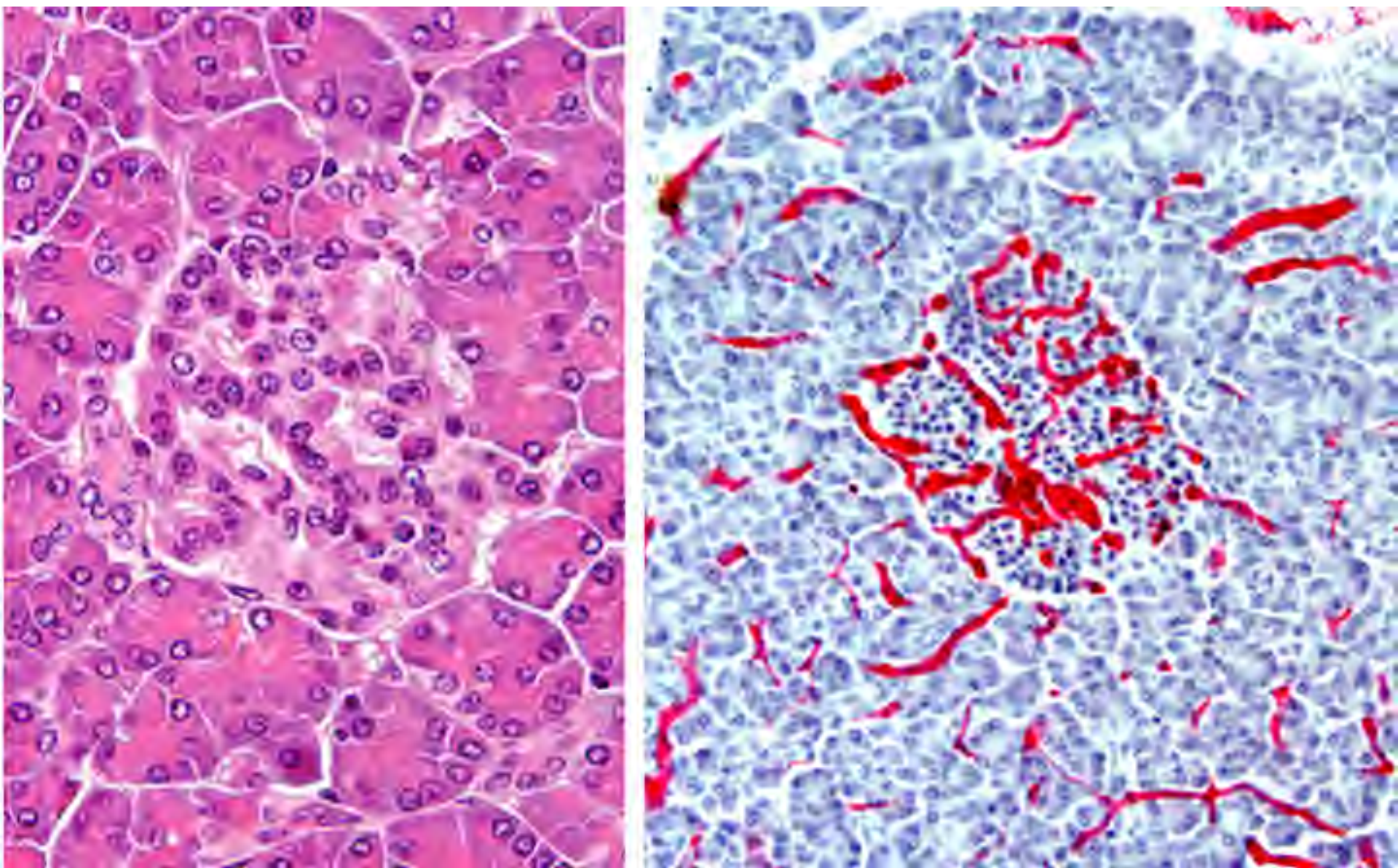
Ducts: bile canaliculi, bile
ducts, hepatic ducts, cystic
duct and common bile duct



The Pancreas

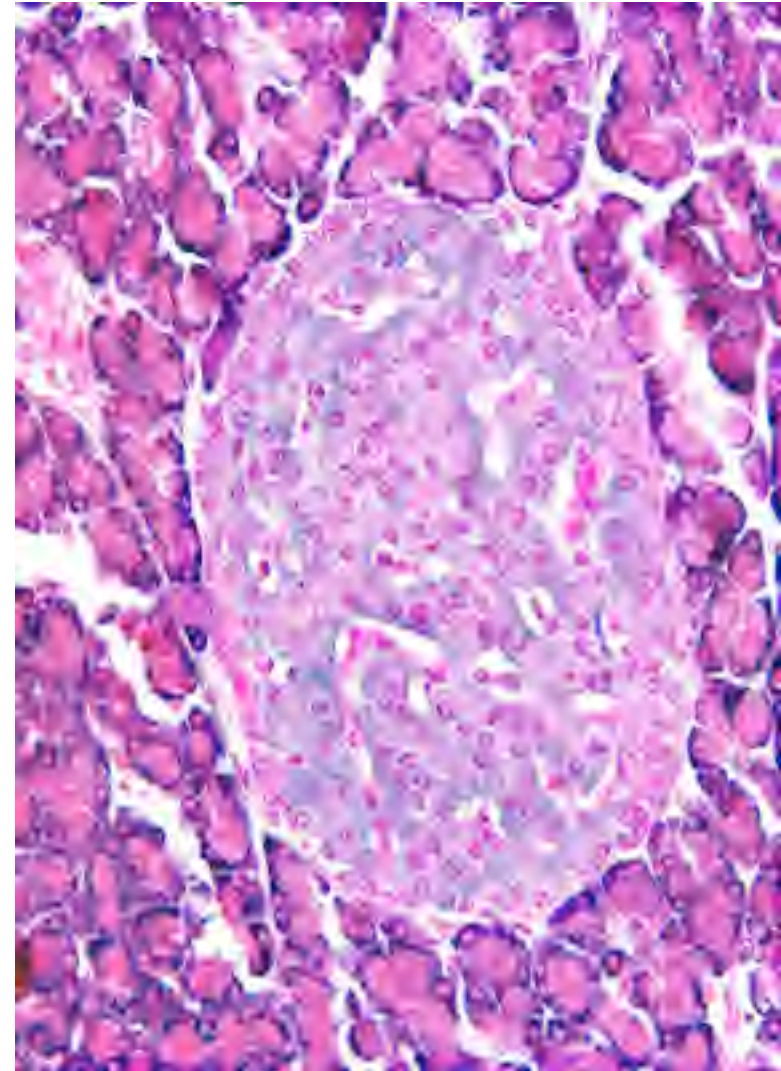
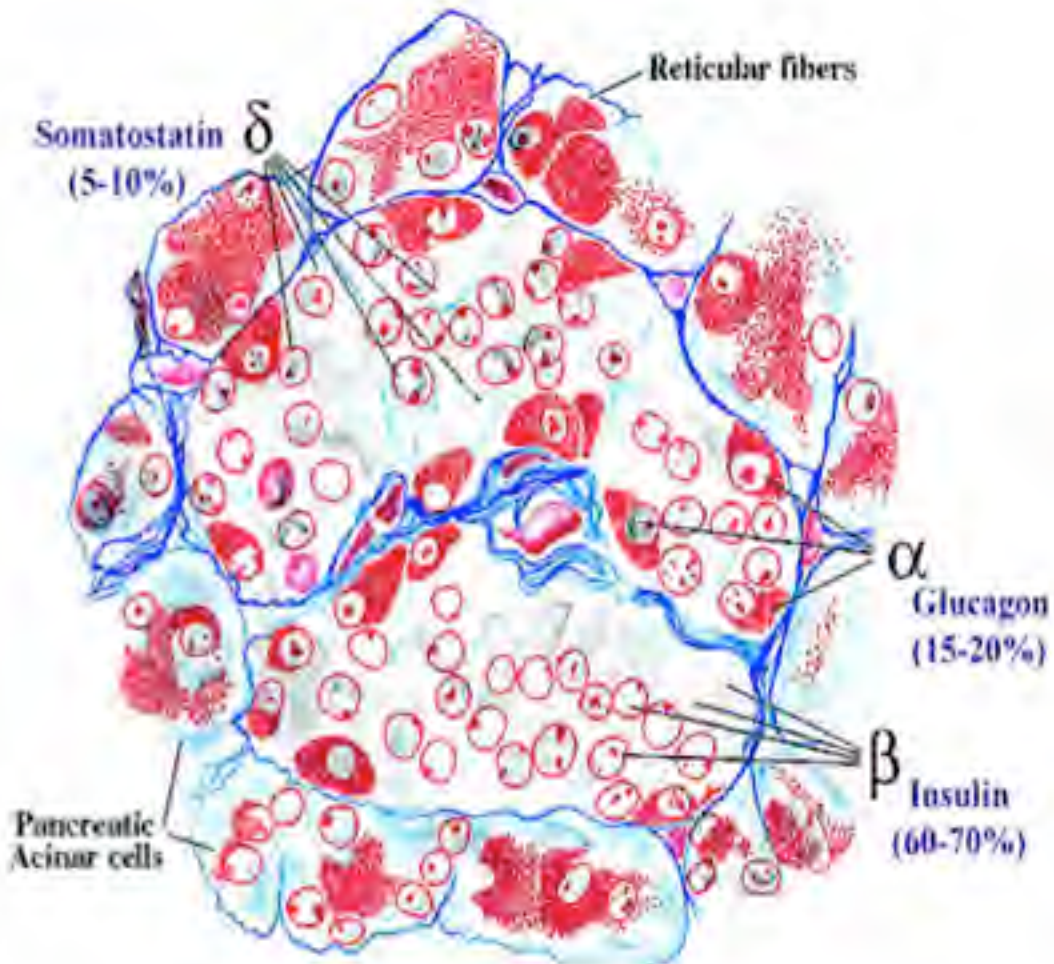


Islets of Langerhans

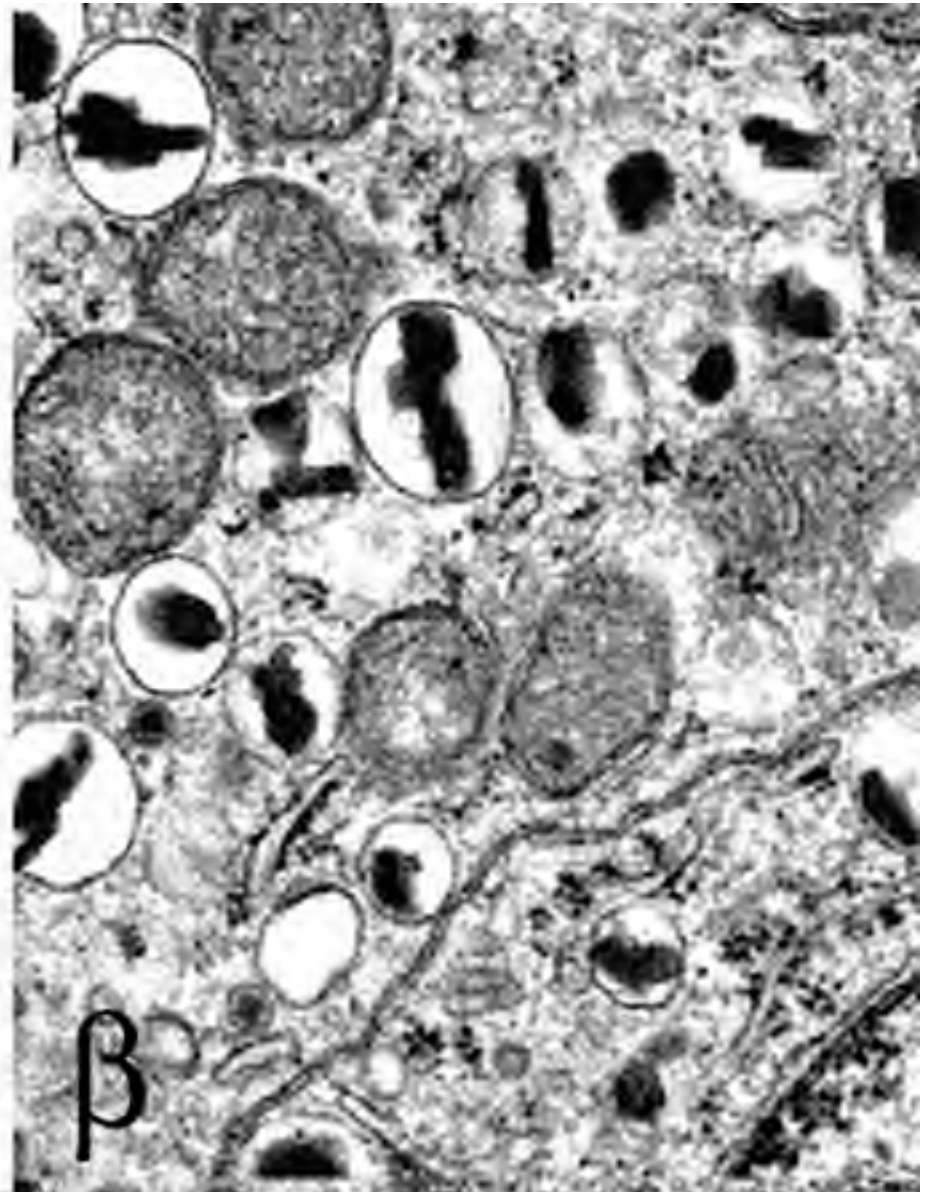
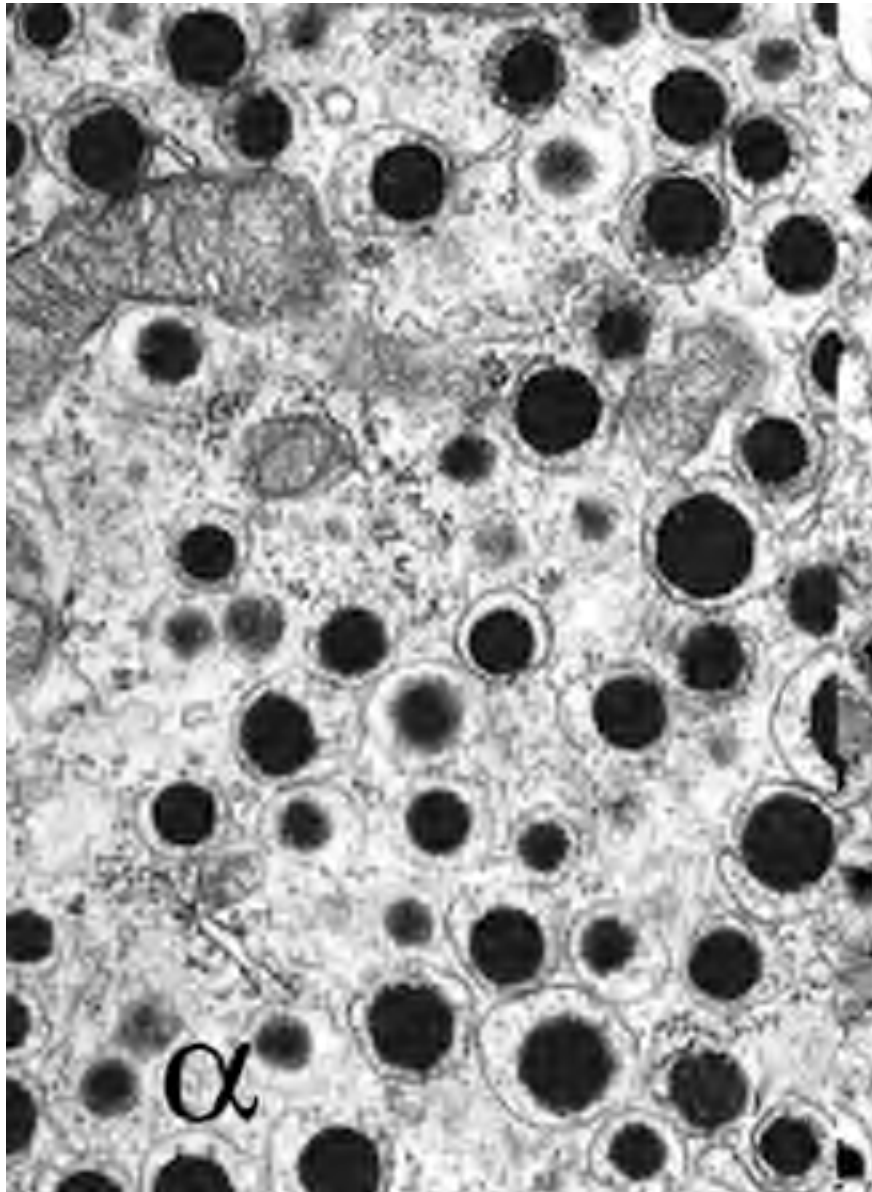


Pancreatic Islet

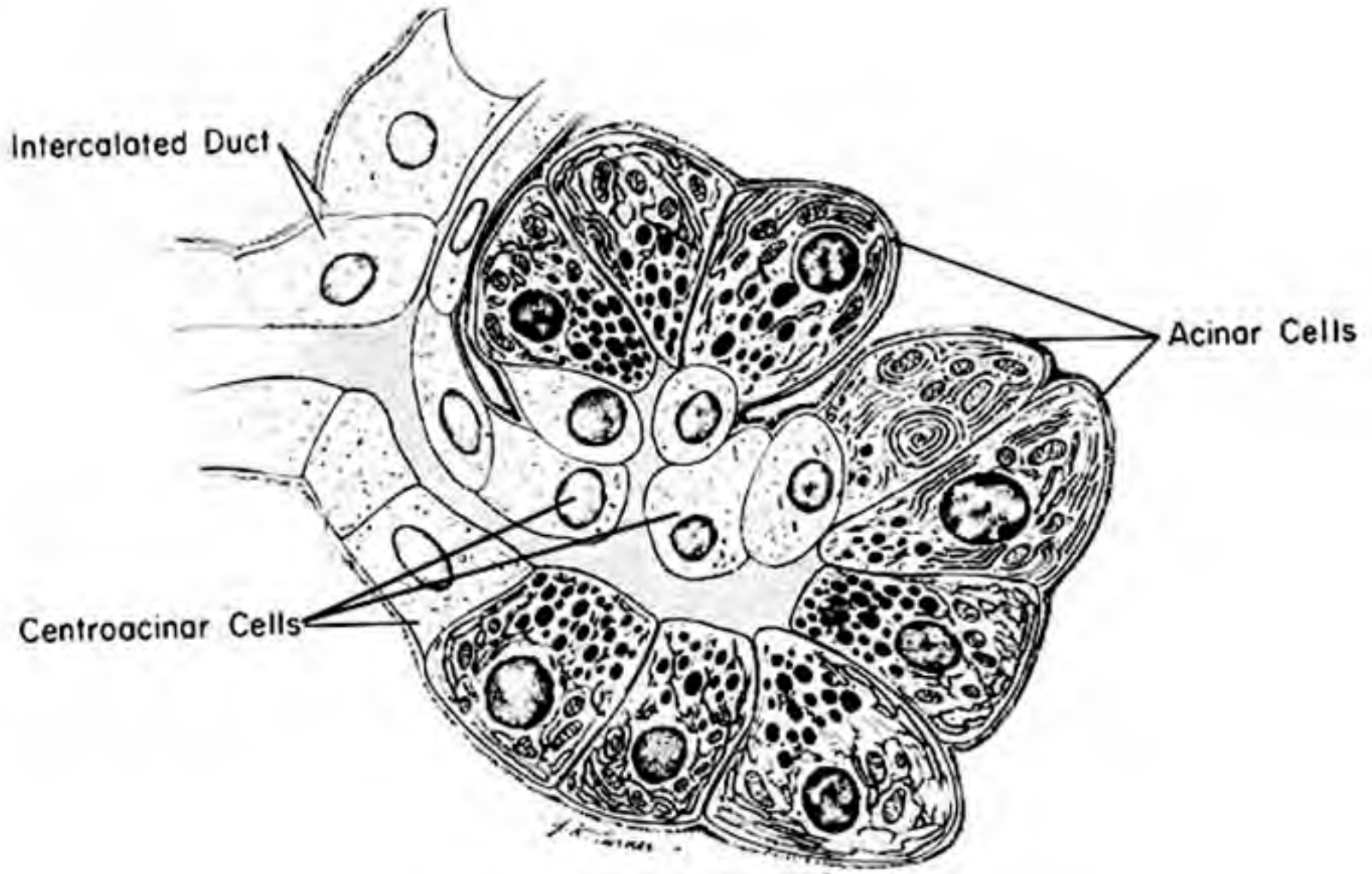
Stained with **Chrome-Alum
Hematoxylin and Phloxine**



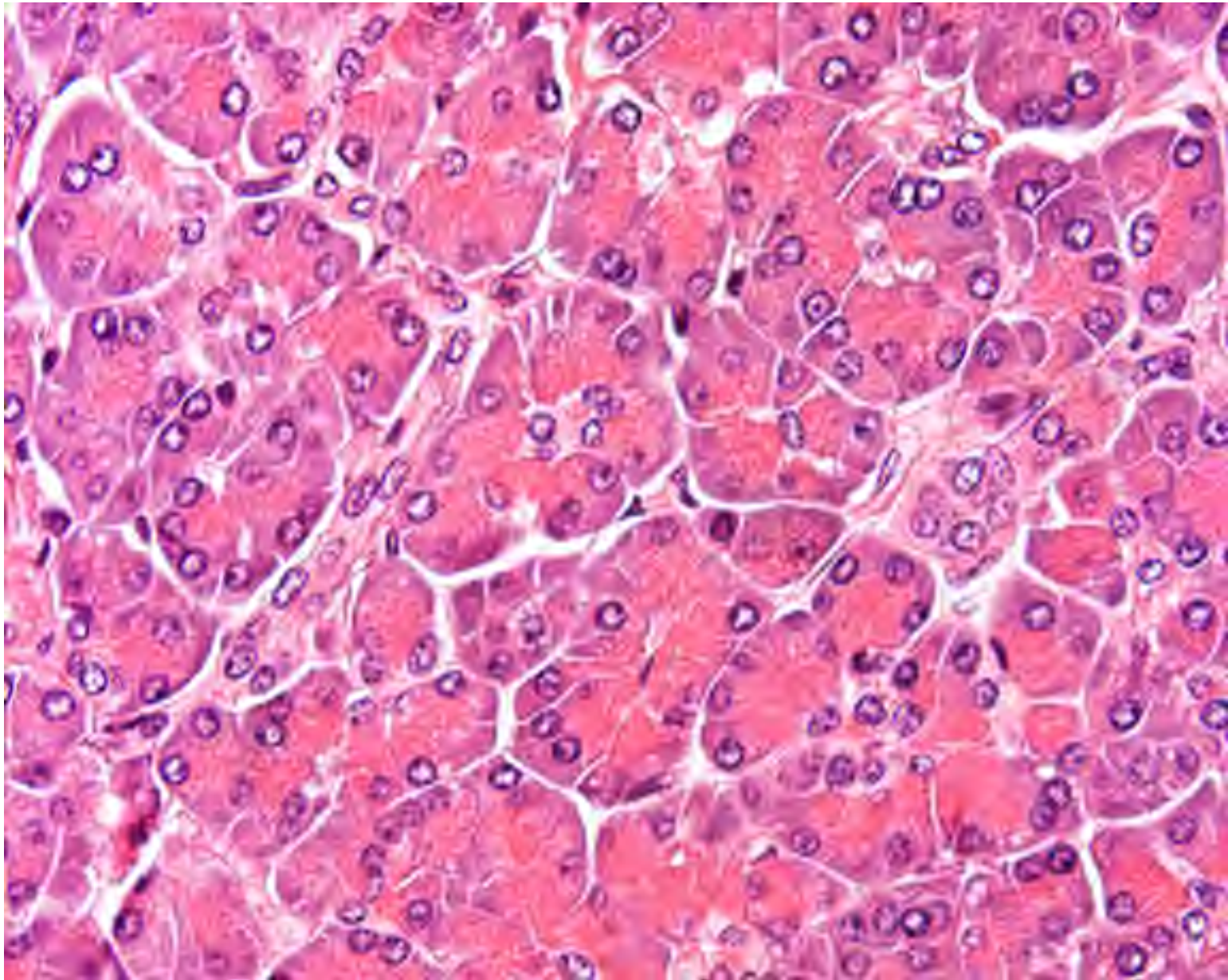
Secretory Granules of the Islet cells

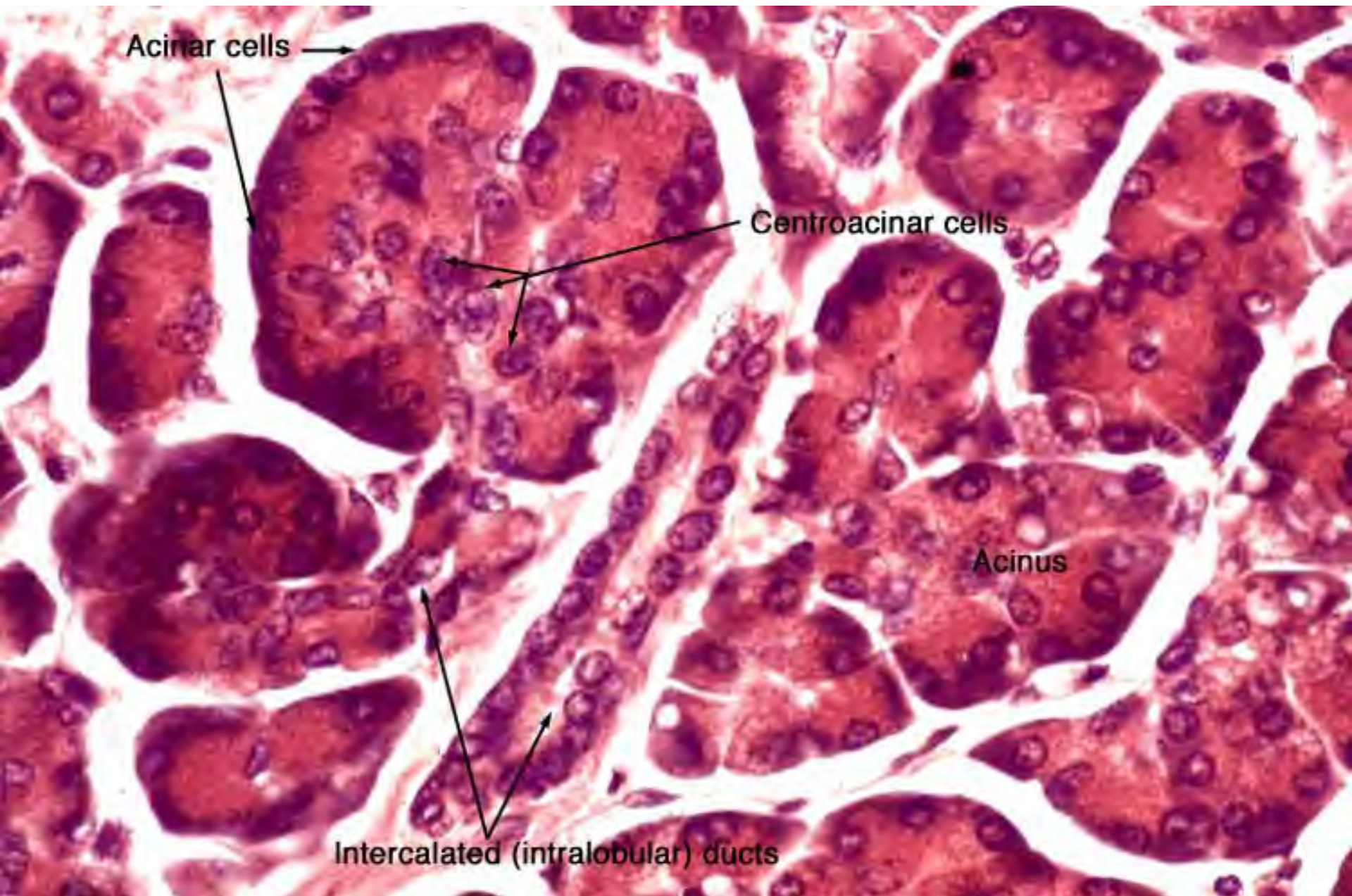


Pancreatic Acinus



Exocrine Pancreas

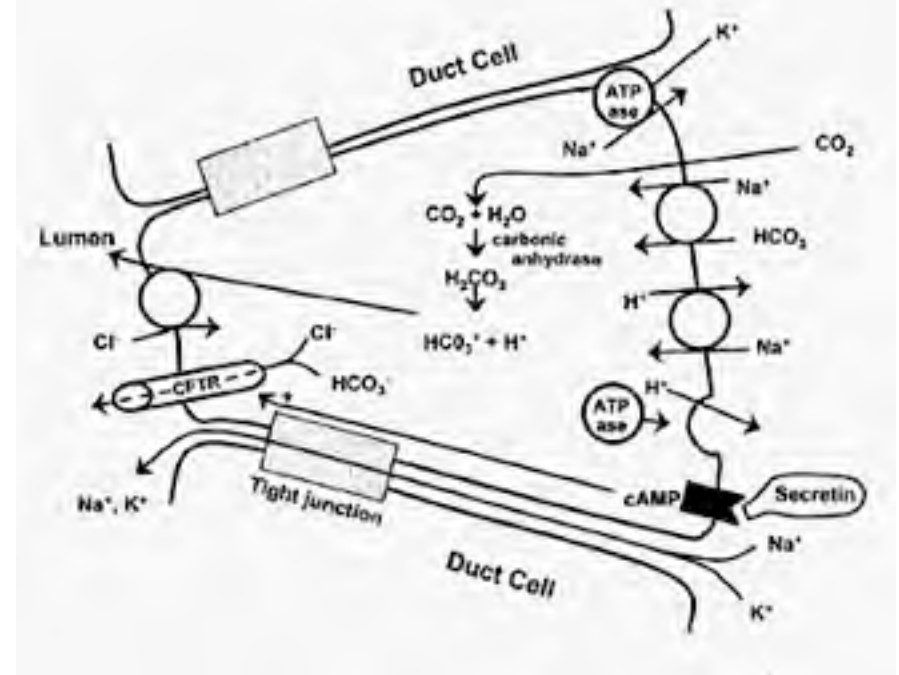




Centroacinar Cells and Bicarbonate Secretion

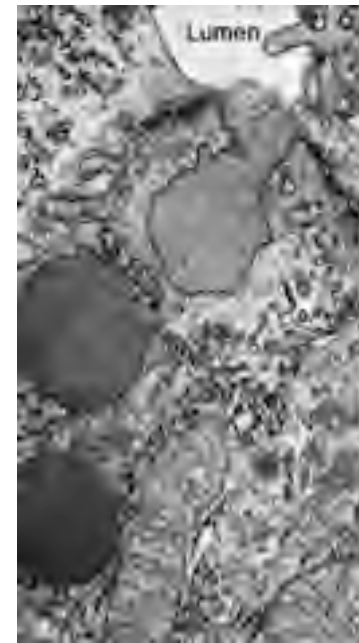
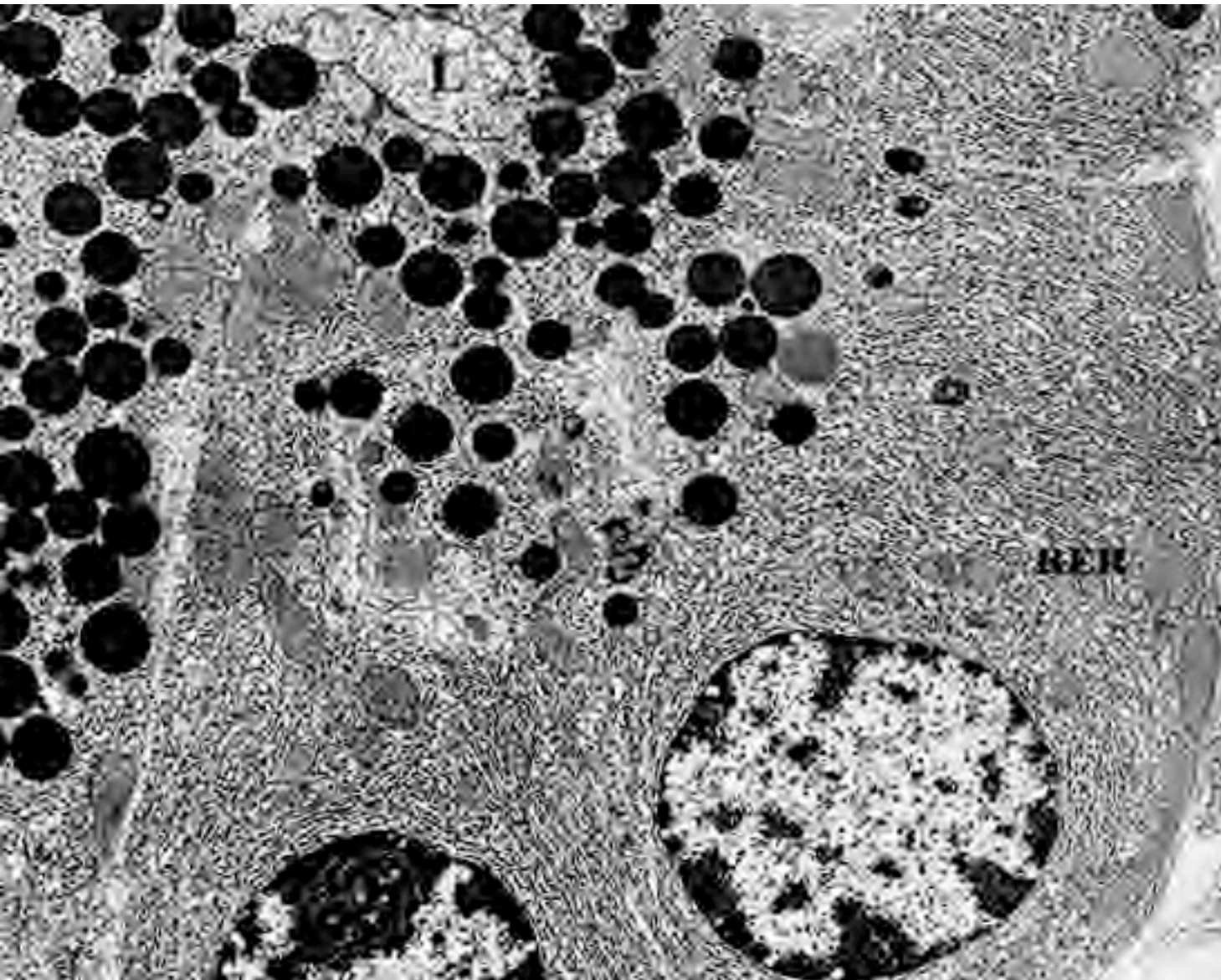


PD-INEL Bloom and Fawcett p. 696



PD-INEL J. Williams

Pancreatic Acinar Cells



PD-INEL Kim, S.K.

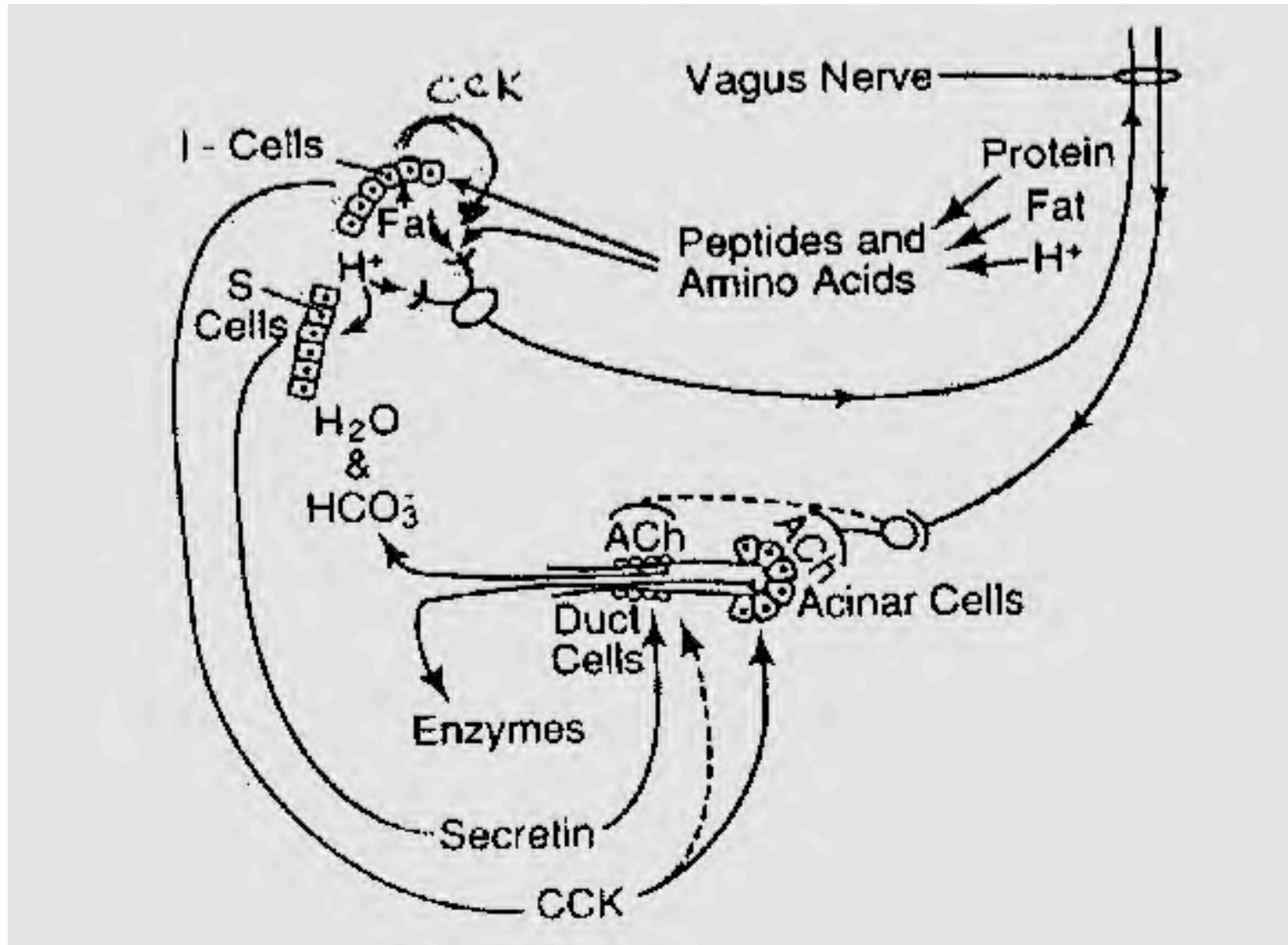
Secretory Proteins Produced by Pancreatic Acinar Cells

Zymogens	M.W.	%
Trypsin(ogen)	30,000	40
Chymotrypsin(ogen)	29,000	2
(Pro)carboxypeptidase	47,000	32
(Pro)elastase	29,700	4
(Pro)phospholipase	17,500	?
Enzymes		
Alpha-amylase	54,800	5
Triacylglycerol lipase	50,500	1
Ribonuclease	13,600	?
Deoxyribonuclease	30,000	?

HORMONES REGULATING EXOCRINE PANCREATIC FUNCTION

Cholecystokinin (CCK)	Exocytosis stimulation in acinar cell.
Secretin	Secretion of H ₂ O and electrolytes.
Pncreatic polypeptide (PP)	Opposes action of CCK.
Vasoactiive intestinal polypeptide (VIP)	Stimulates H ₂ O and electrolyte secretion.
Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP)	Postprandial stimulation of insulin release.

Regulation of Pancreatic Secretion



Ducts of the Pancreas



Major Functions of the Liver

Synthesis and secretion of Bile (SER)

bile acids from cholesterol

elimination of bilirubin

secretion of secretory IgA

Synthesis and secretion of plasma proteins (RER)

albumin, fibrinogen, thrombin, etc.

Metabolism of carbohydrates (SER, cytosol)

maintenance of normal level of blood glucose

Metabolism of lipid (RER)

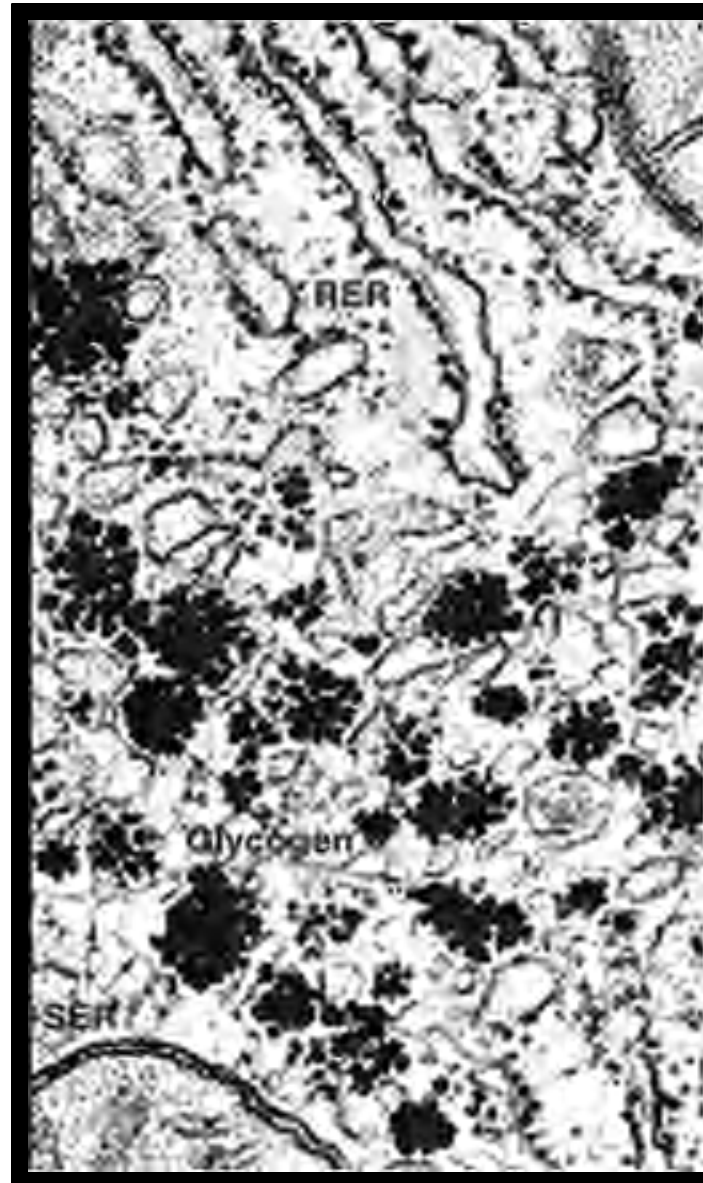
maintenance of normal level of blood lipid - VLDL

Metabolism of lipid soluble drugs and detoxification (SER)

Filtration and storage of blood

Liver regeneration

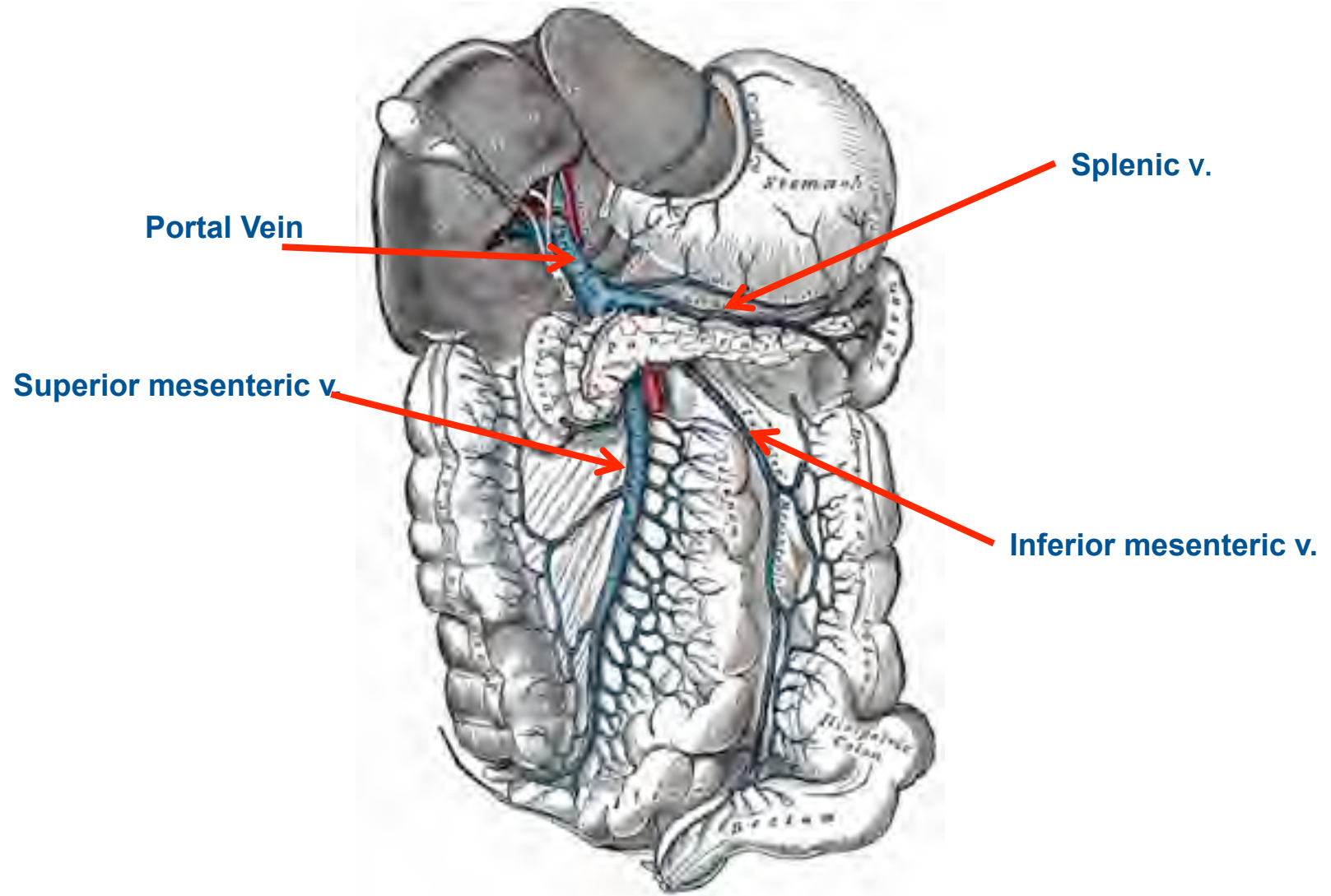
EM of Hepatocyte



Hepatocyte Cytoplasm

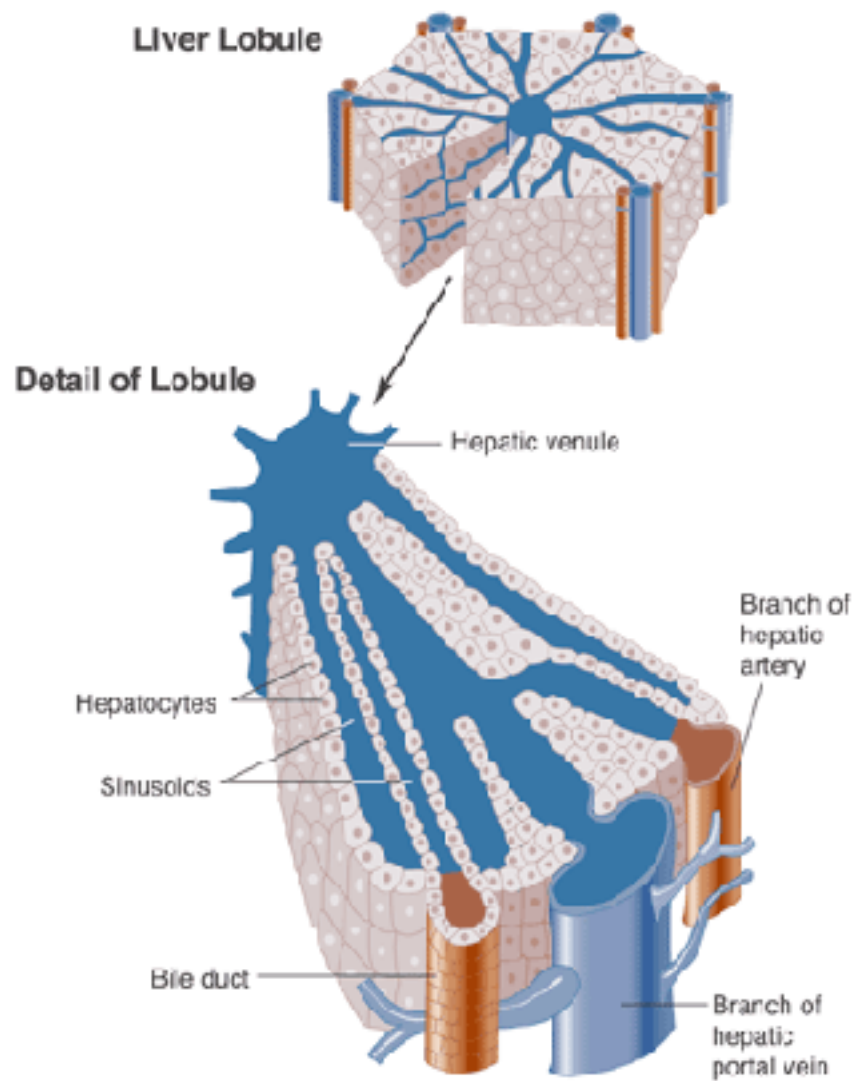


Hepatic Portal Vein Tributaries

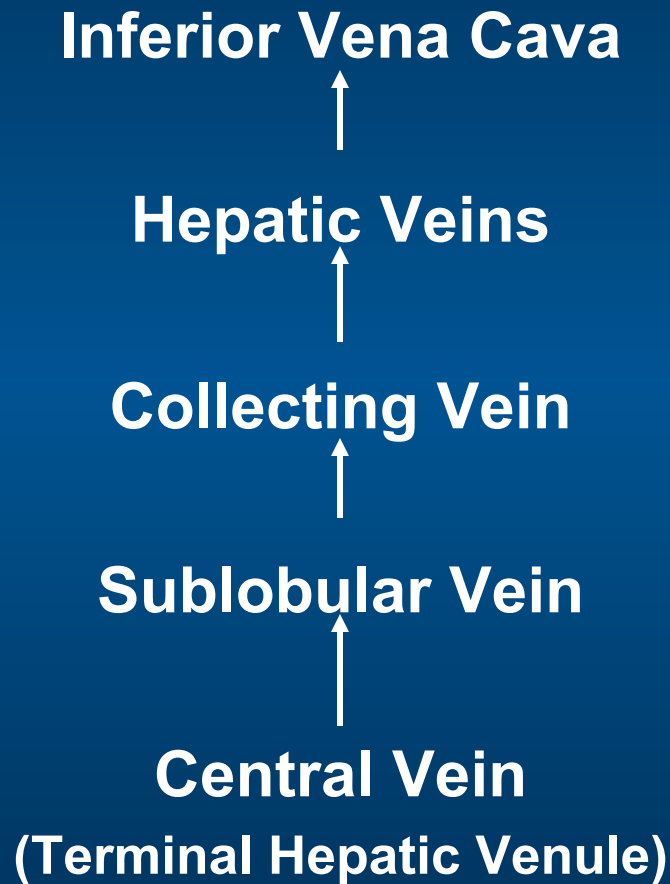


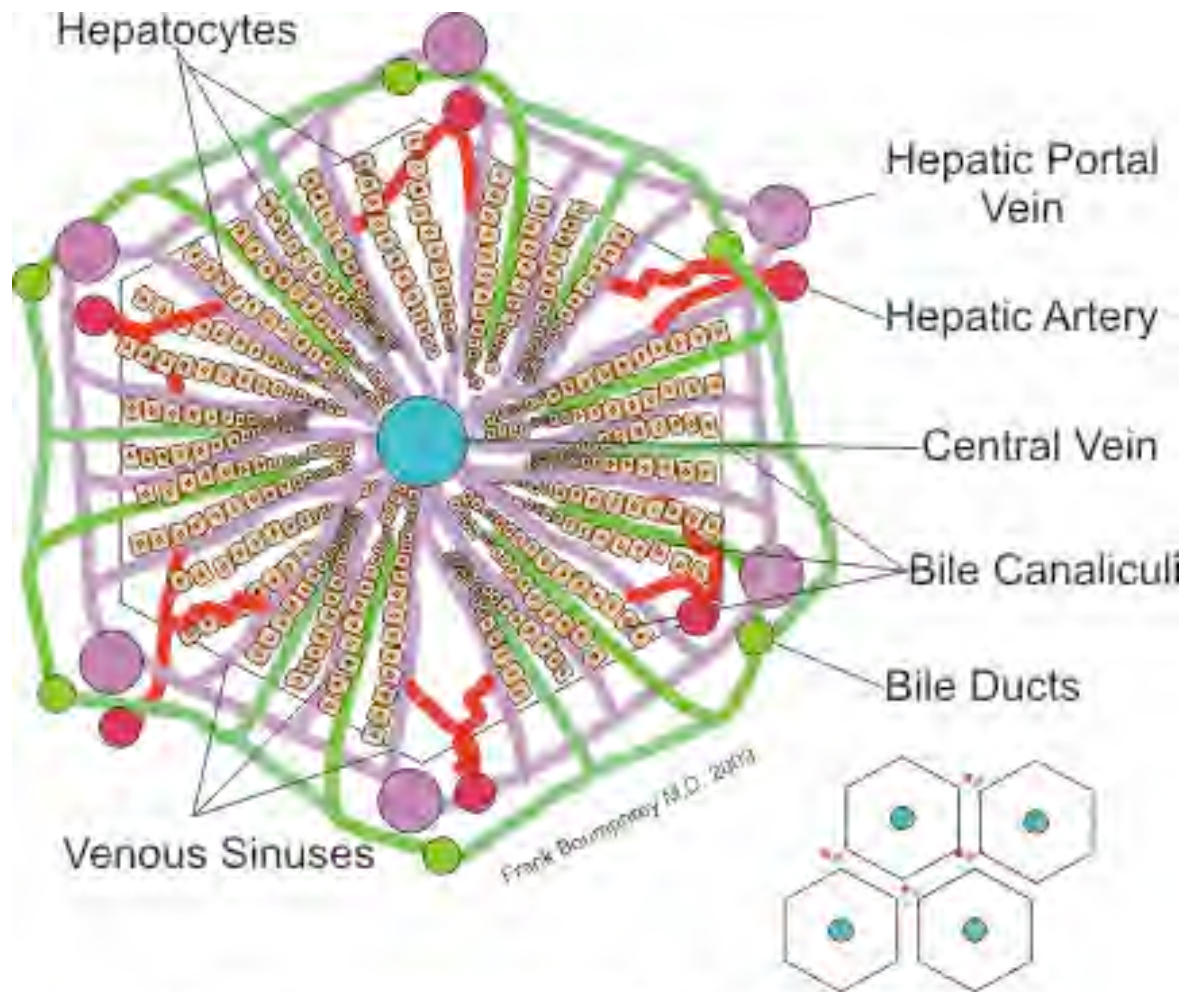
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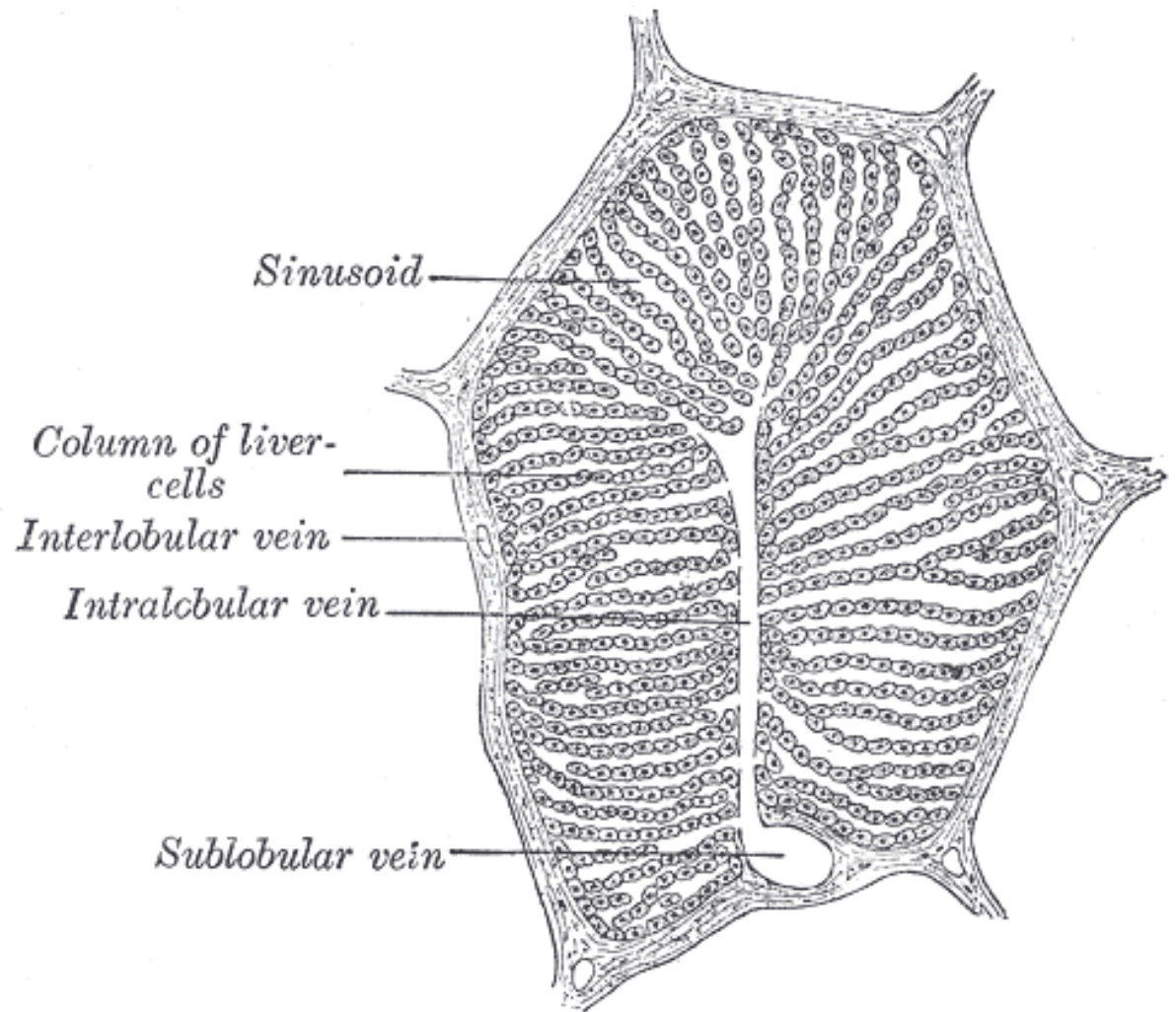


Hepatic Venous Drainage



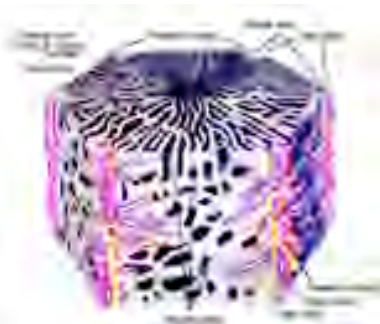


Basic Structure of Liver Lobule



PD-EXP

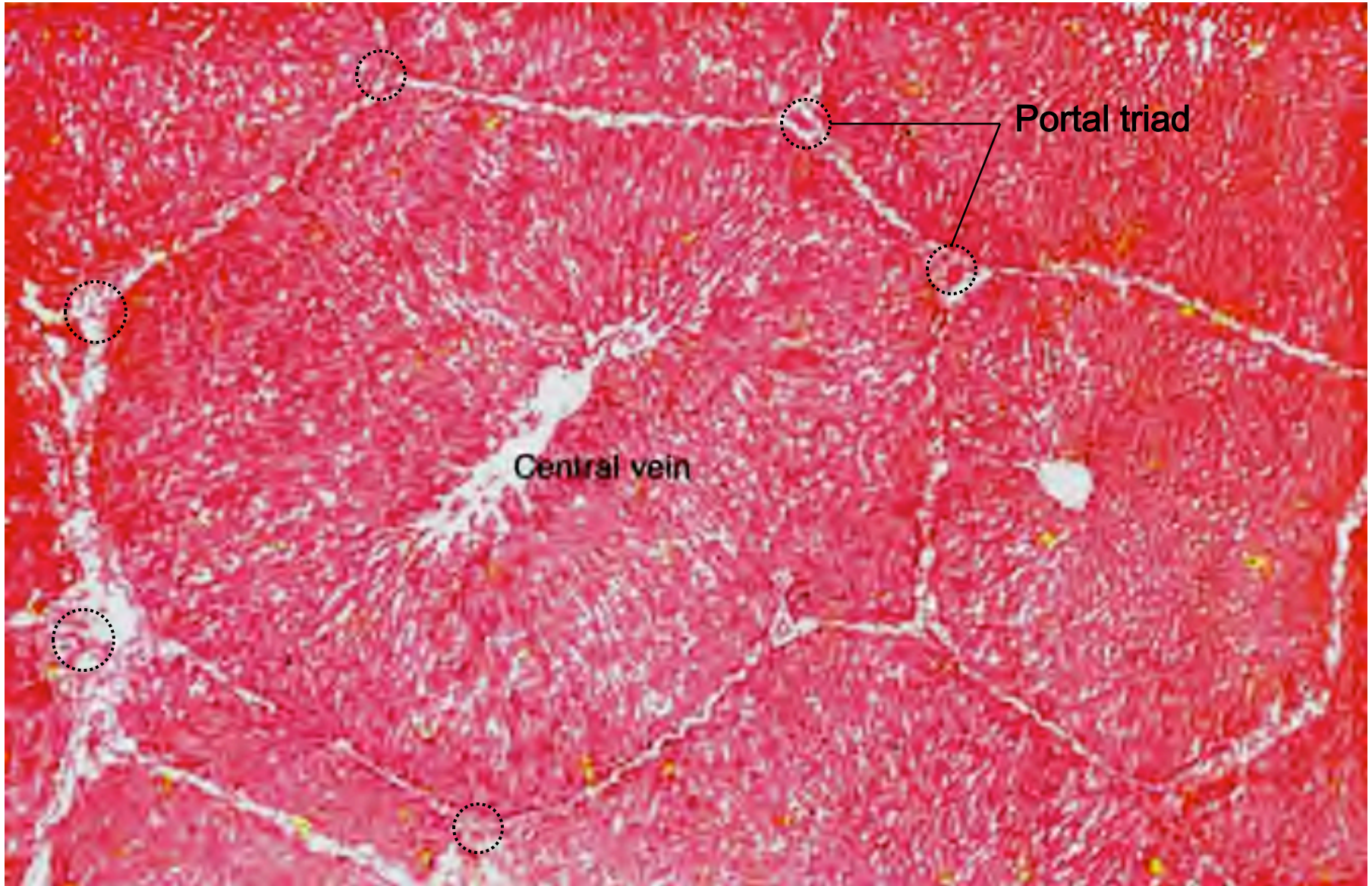
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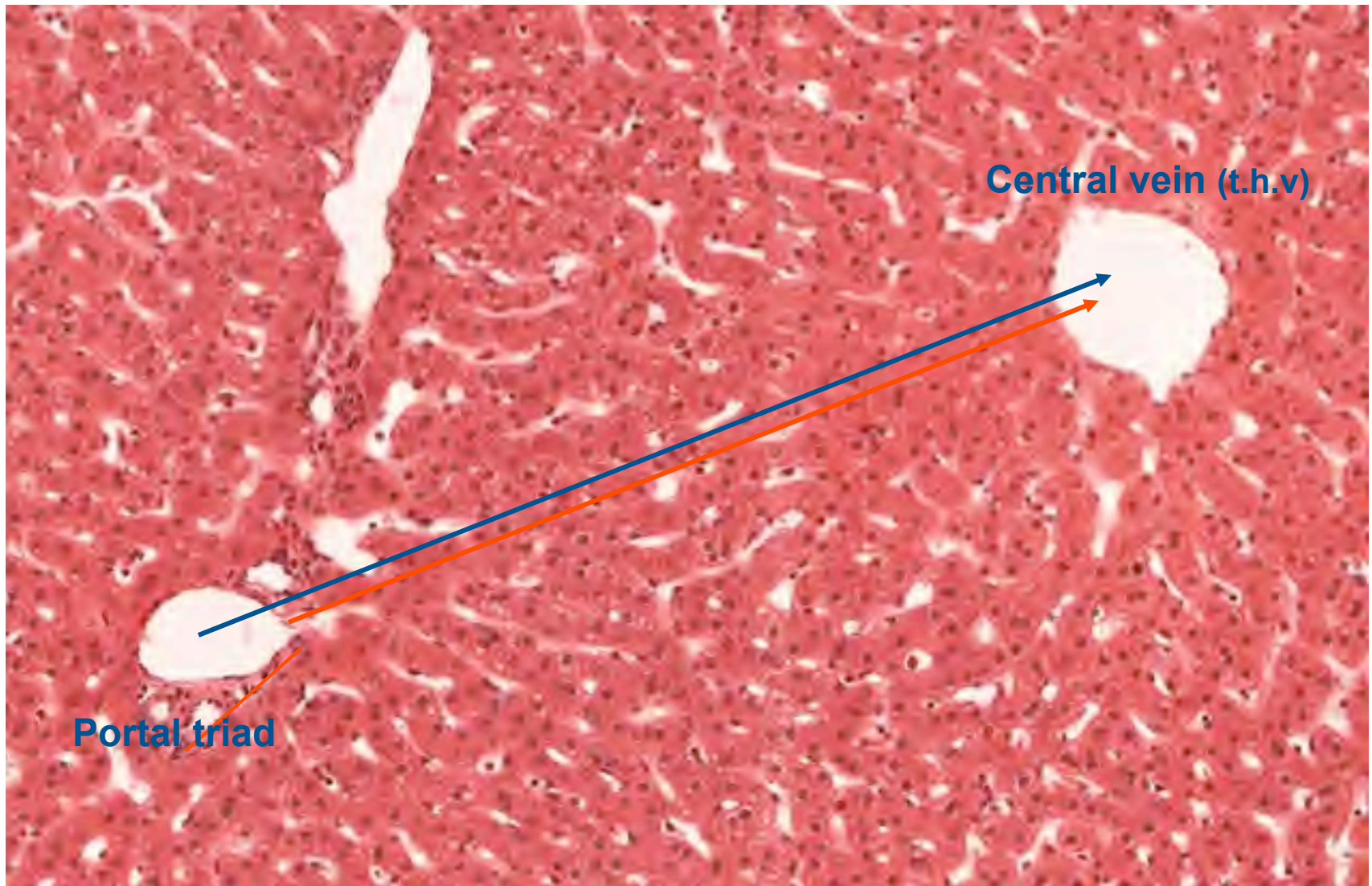
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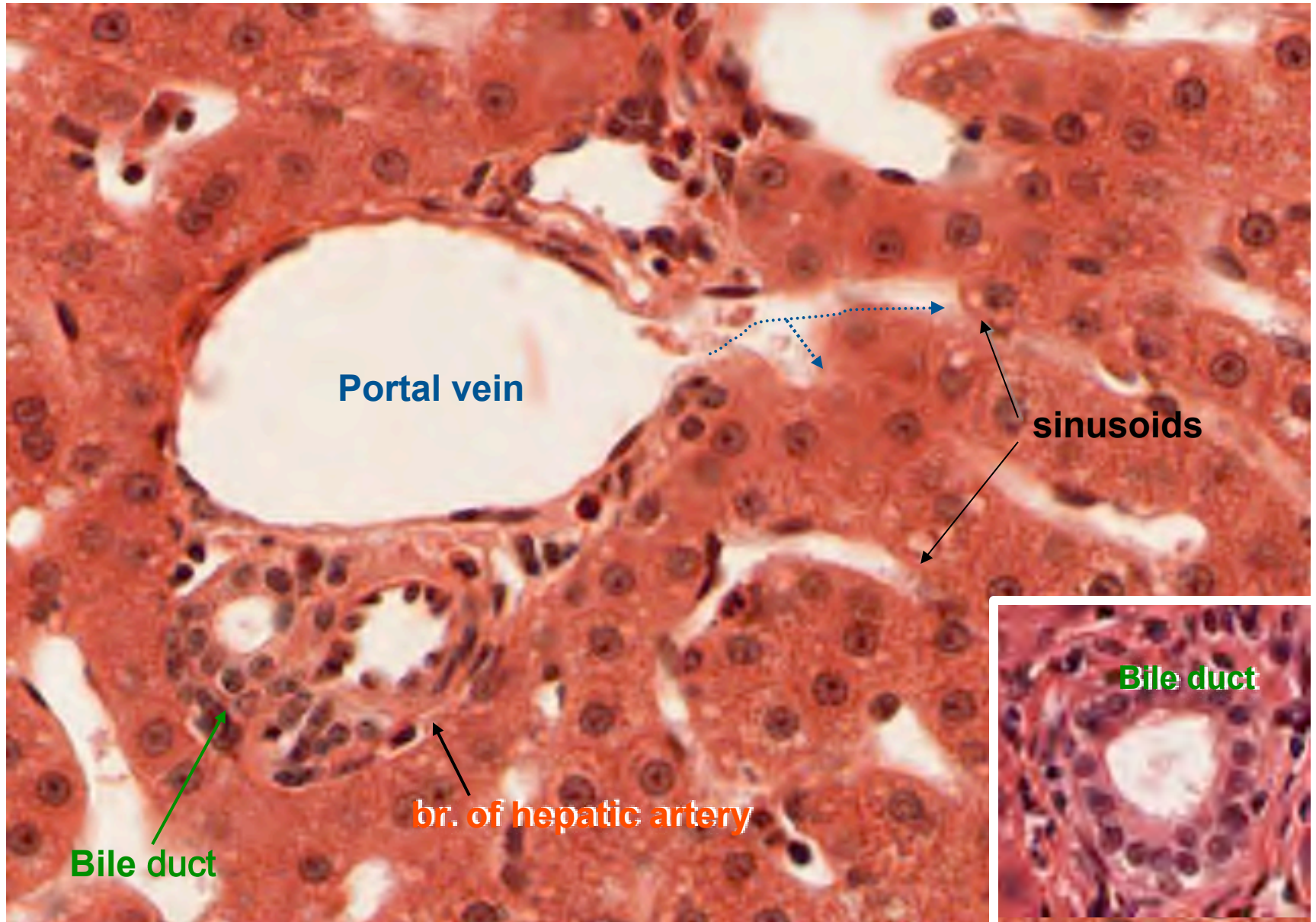
Liver Lobules



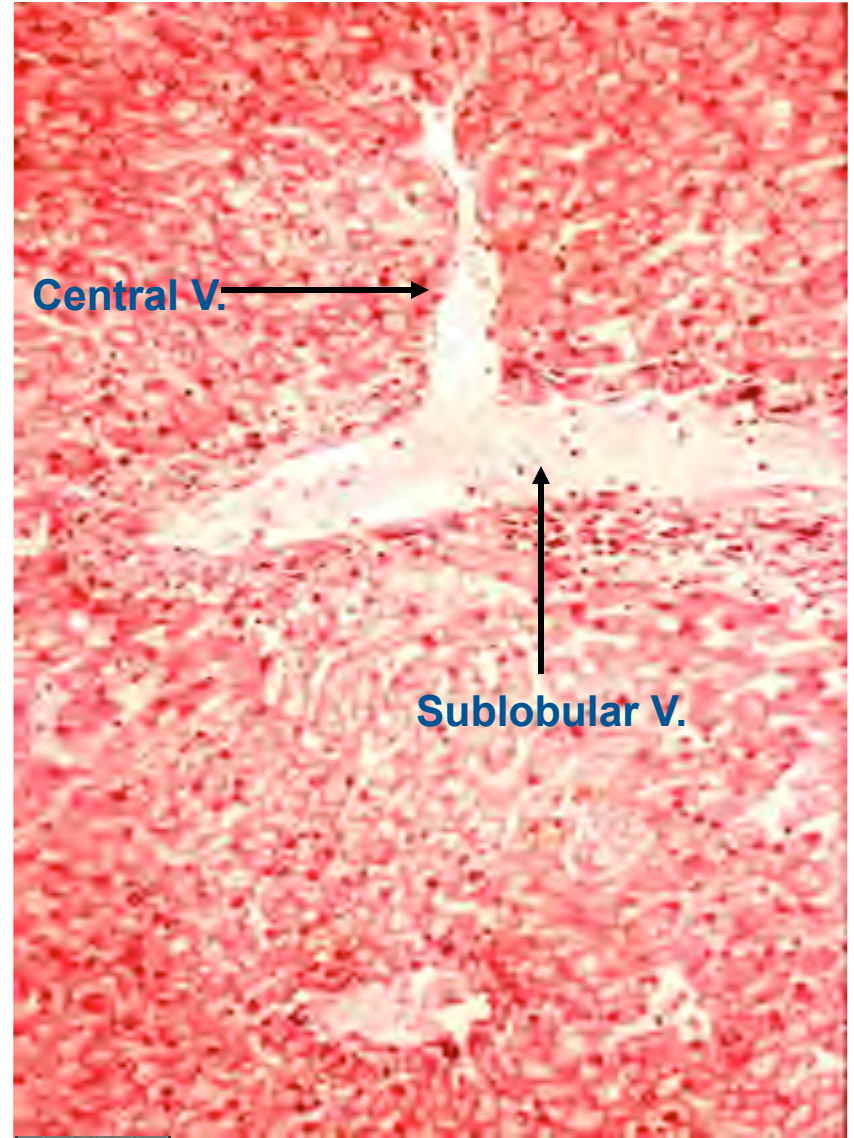
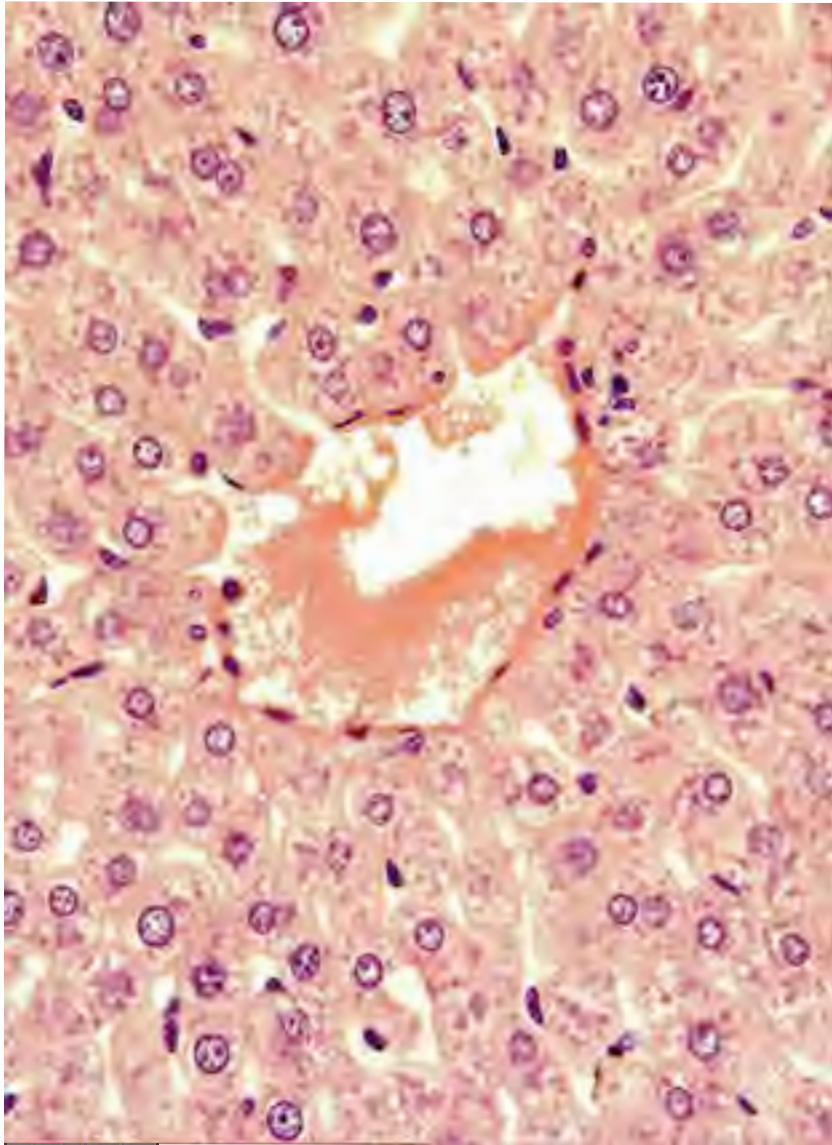
Portal triad and central vein



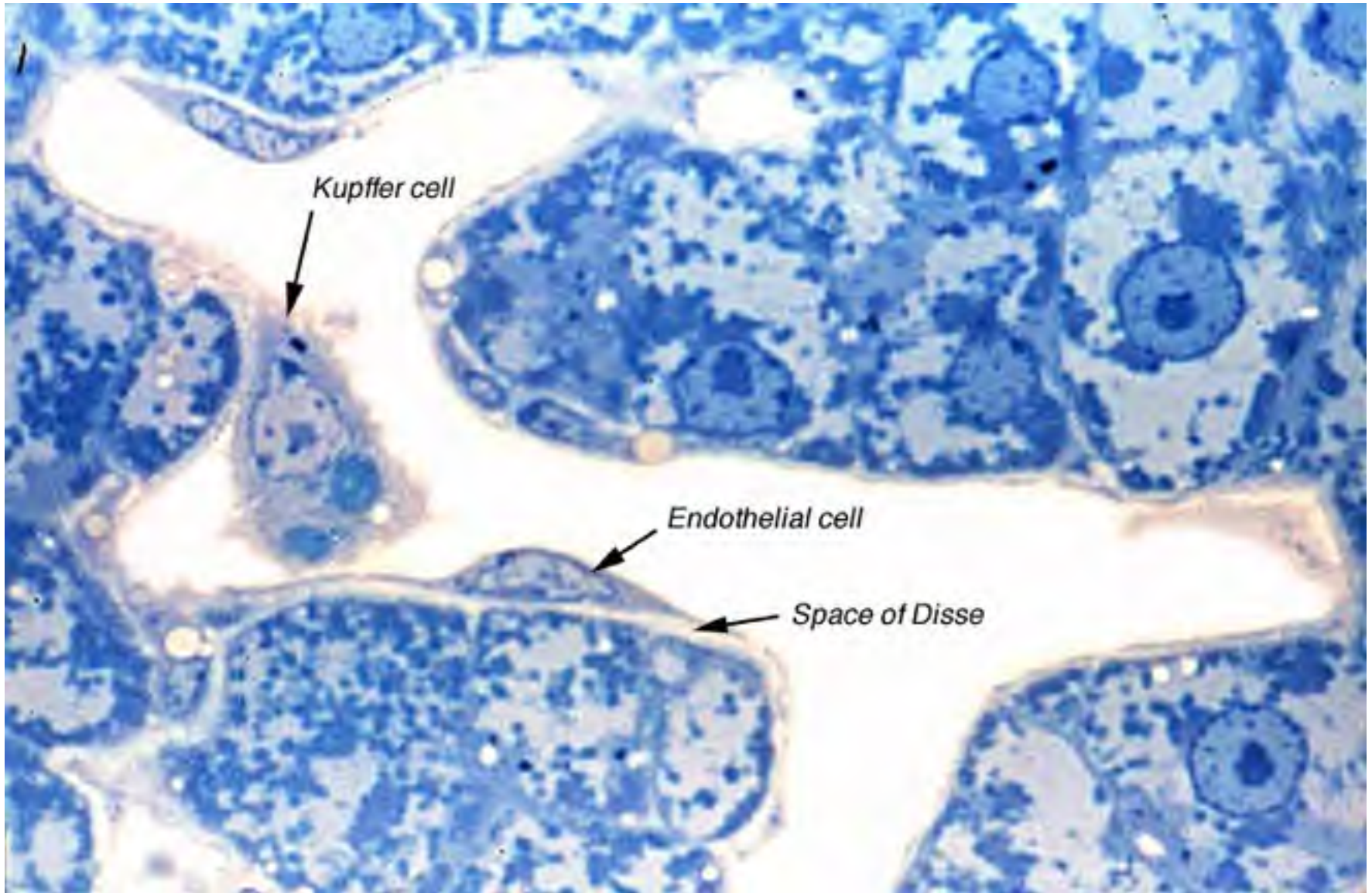
Portal Triad

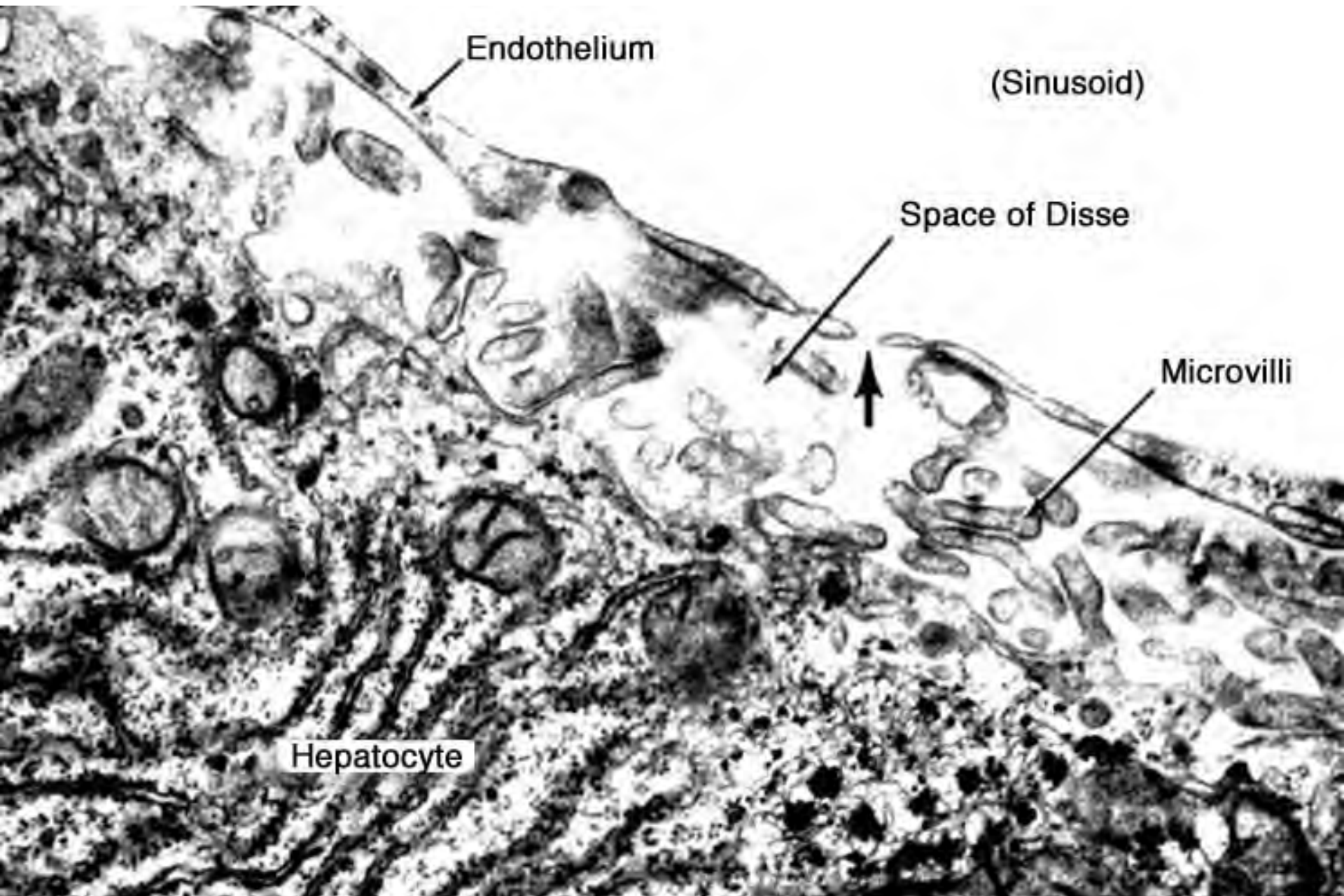


Central Vein (Terminal Hepatic Venule)

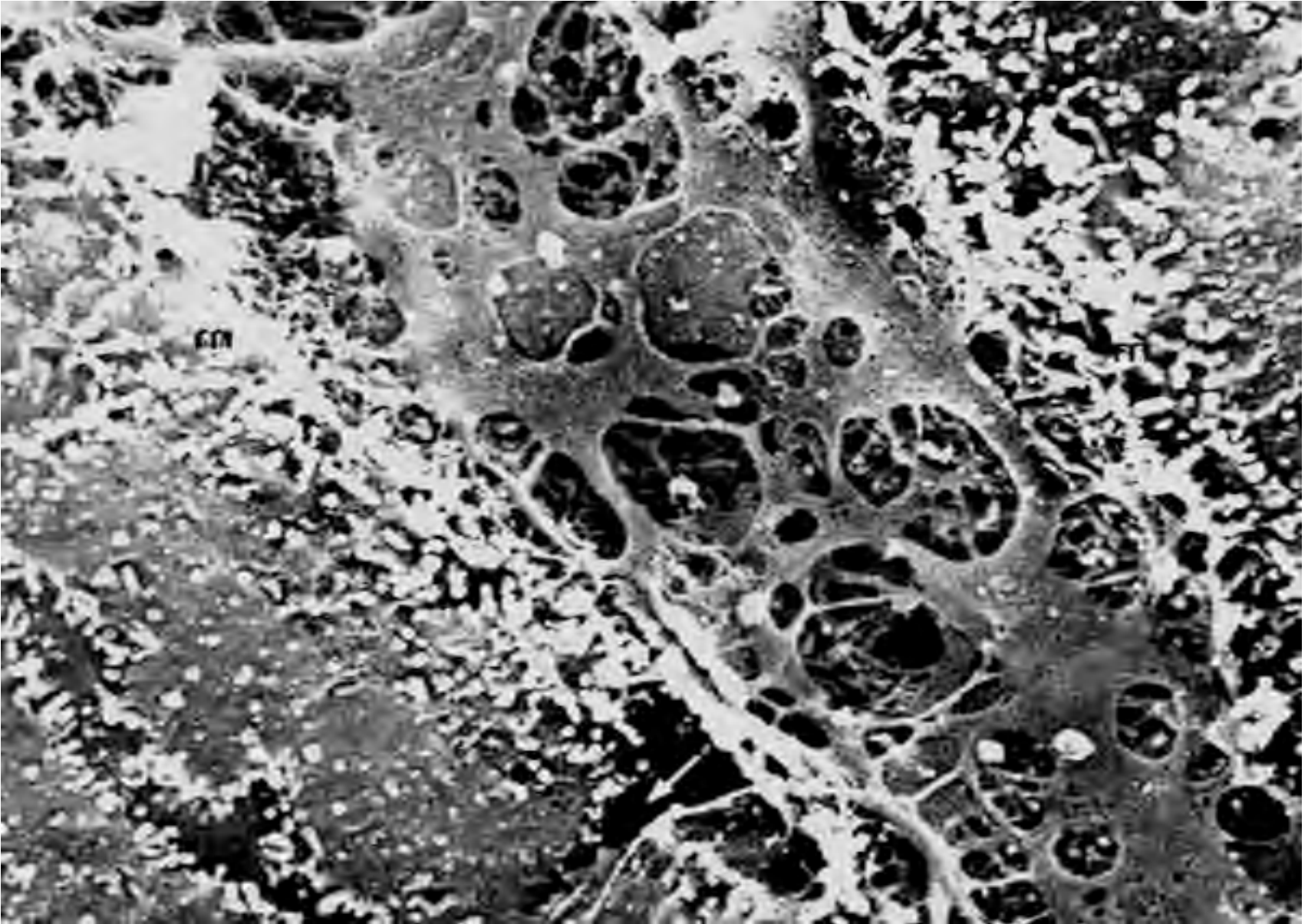


Liver Sinusoid

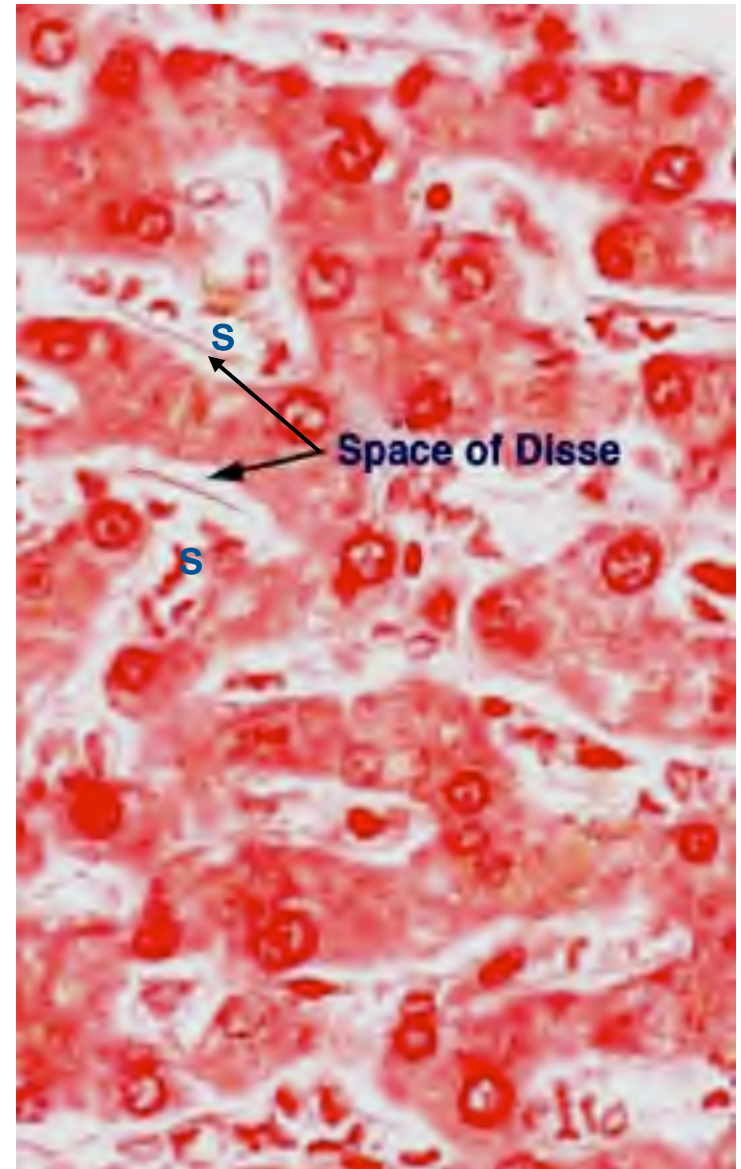
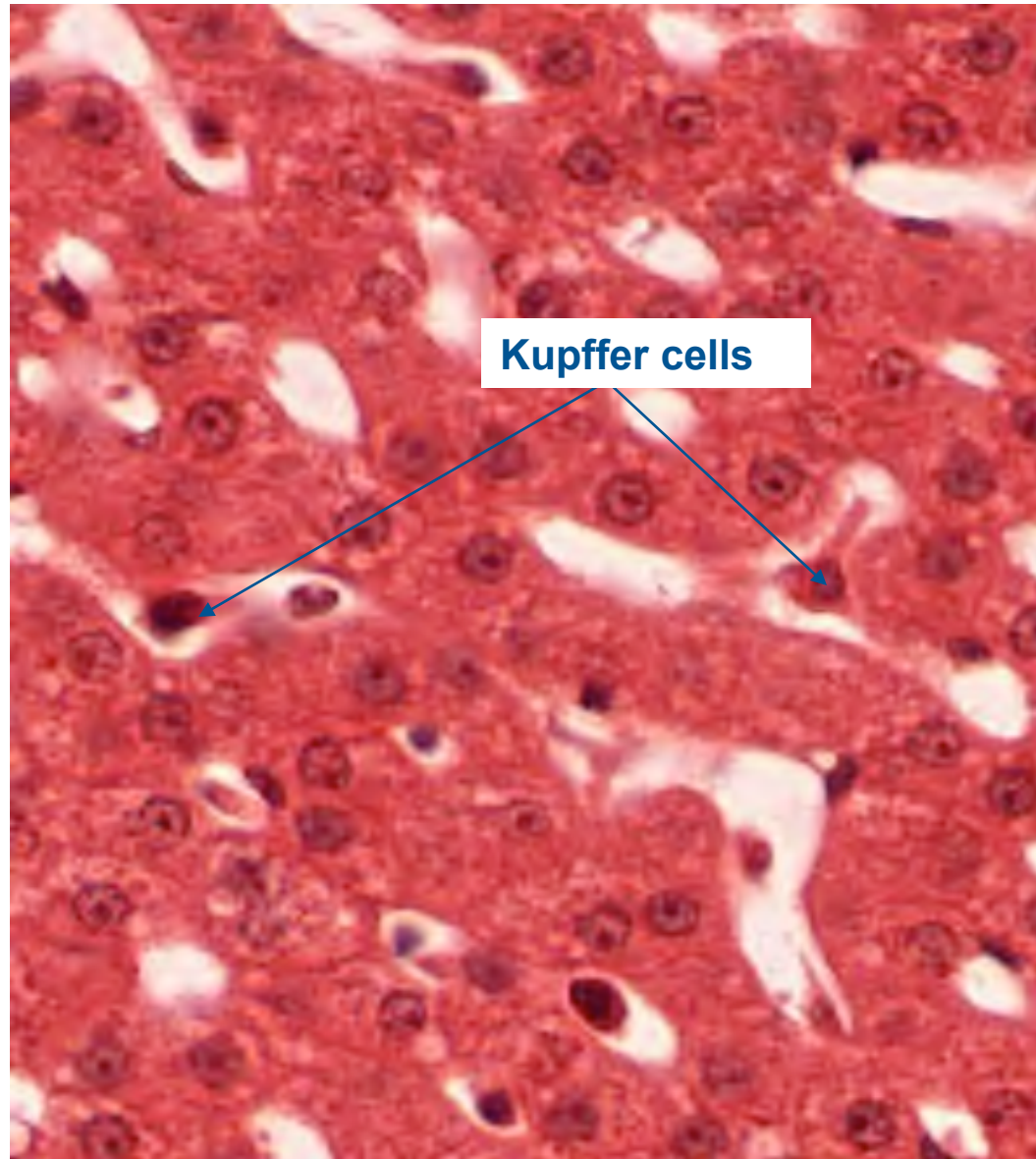




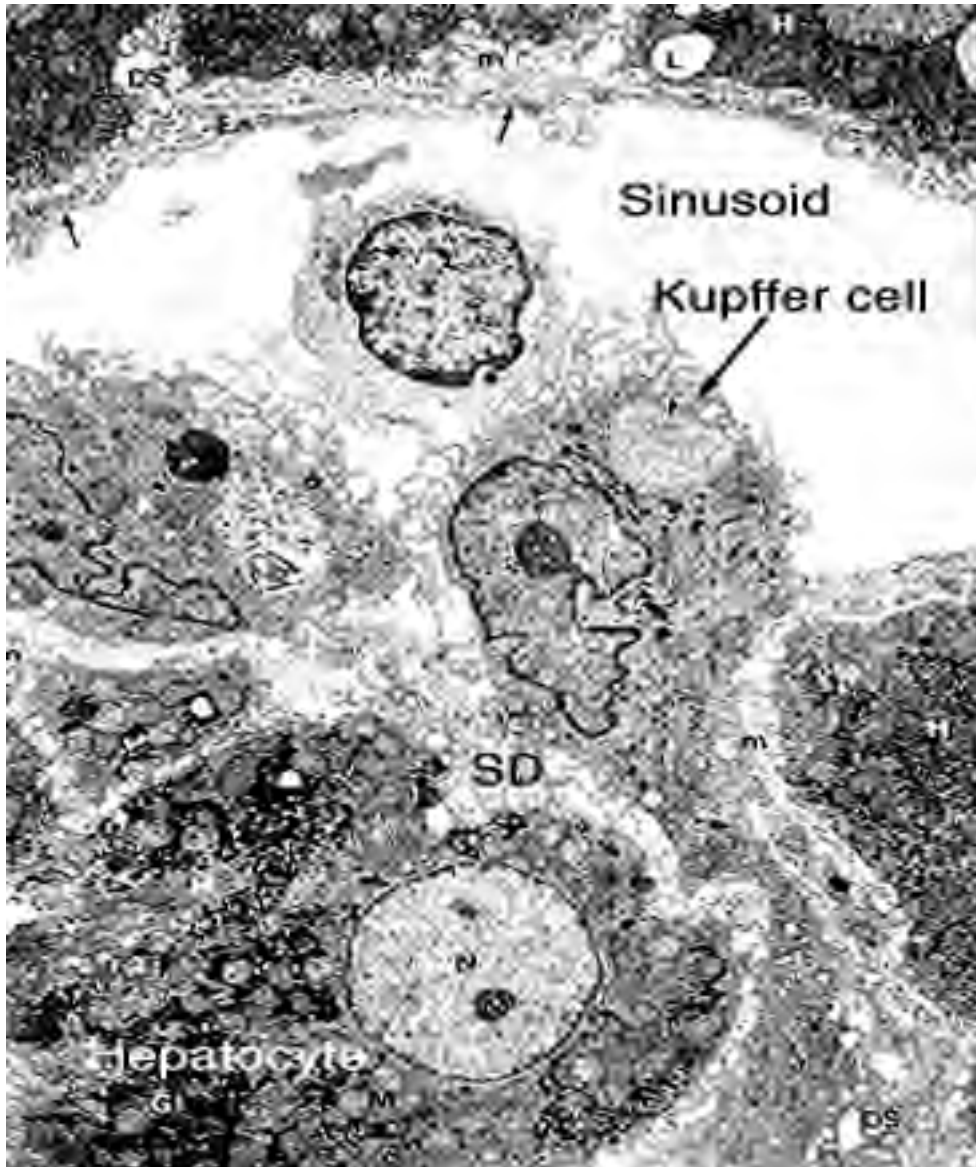
Liver Sinusoid



Liver sinusoids, space of Disse, and Kupffer cells



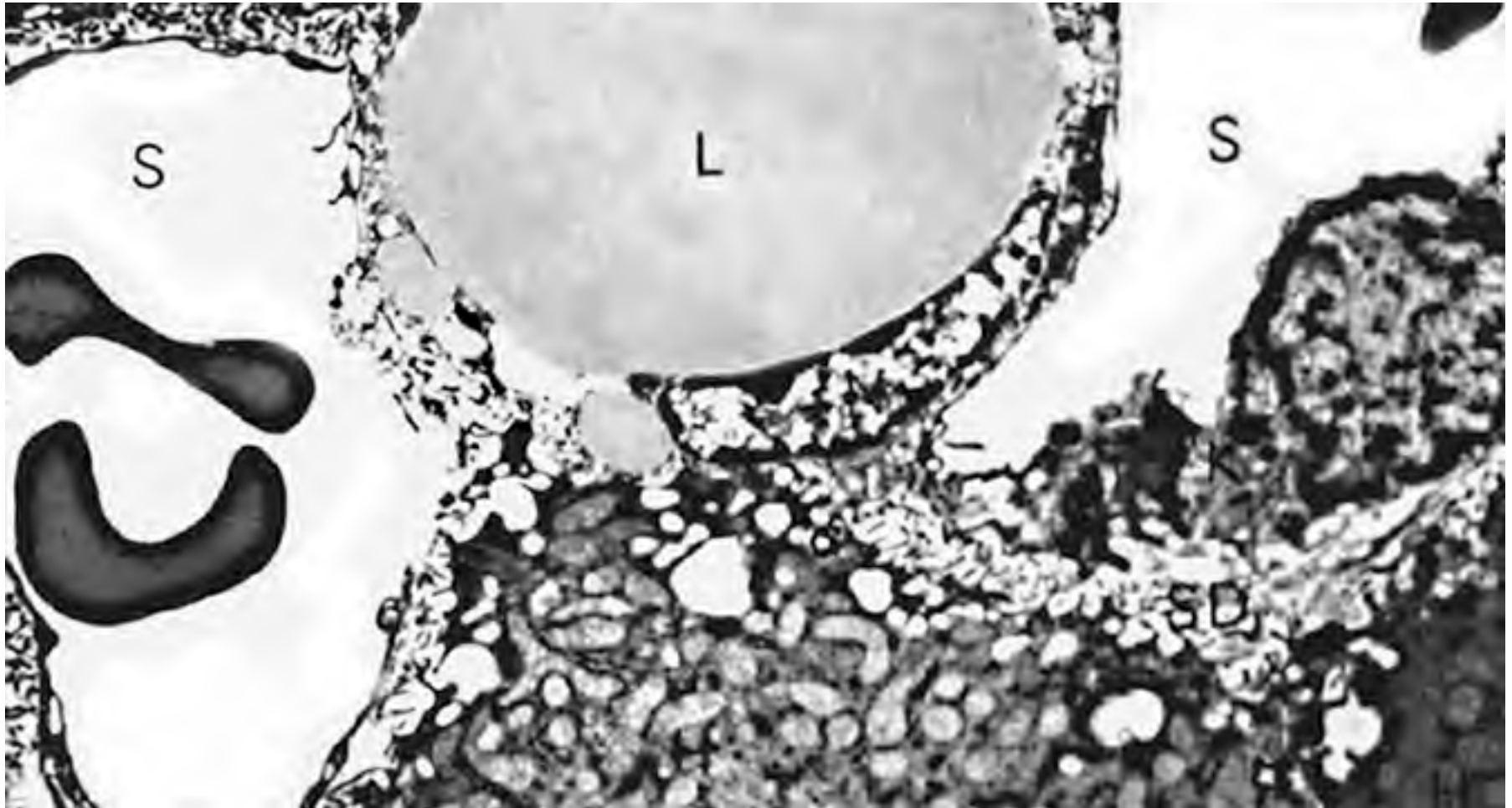
Kupffer cell



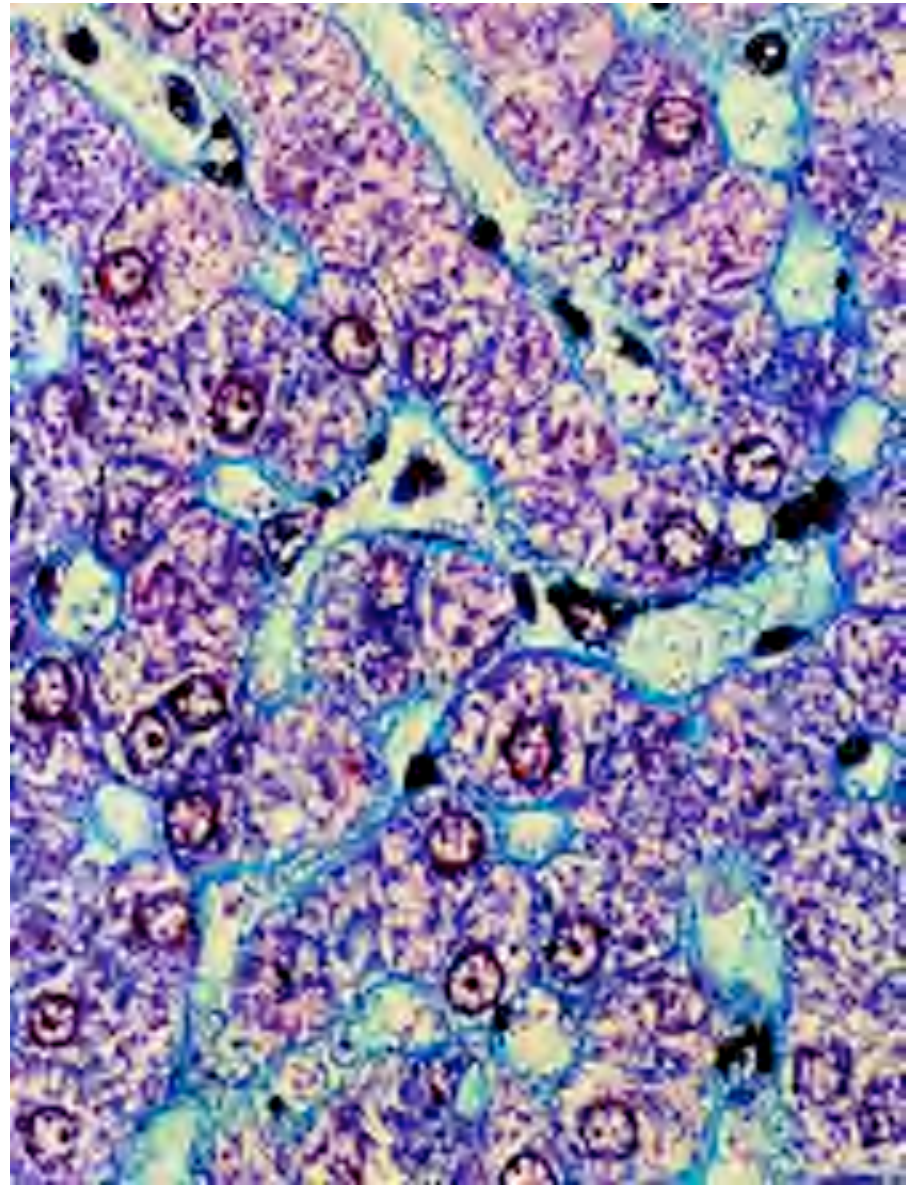
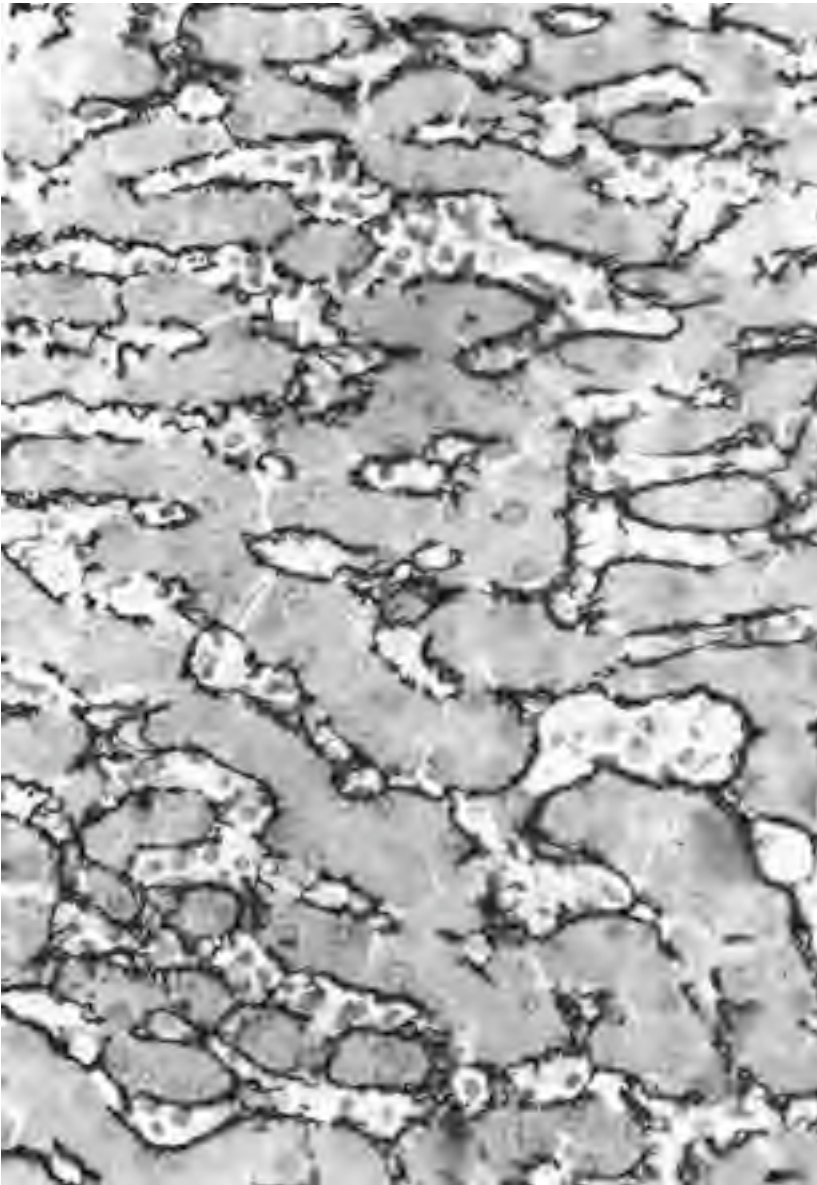
Scanning EM



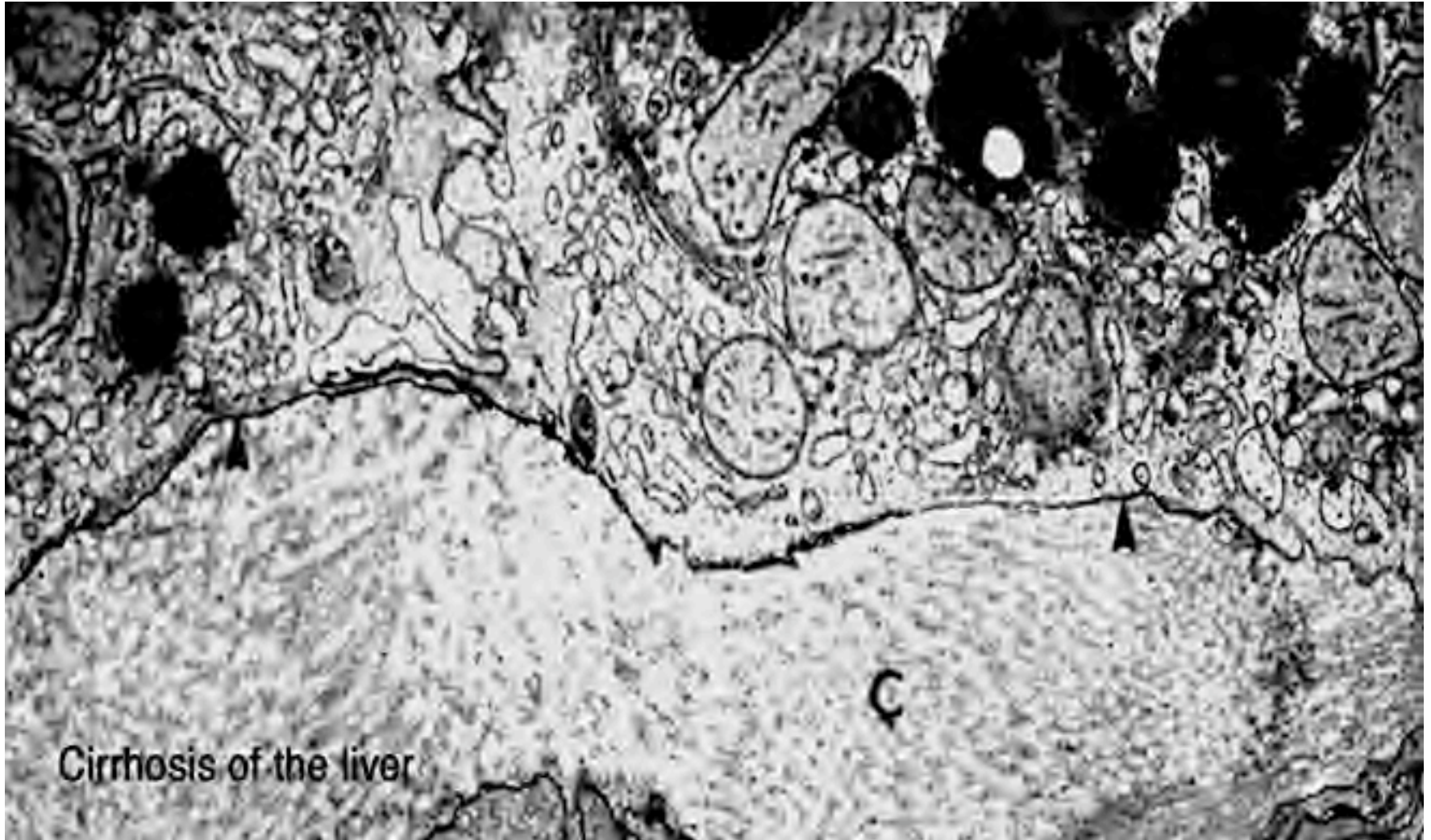
Fat Storing Cells of Ito



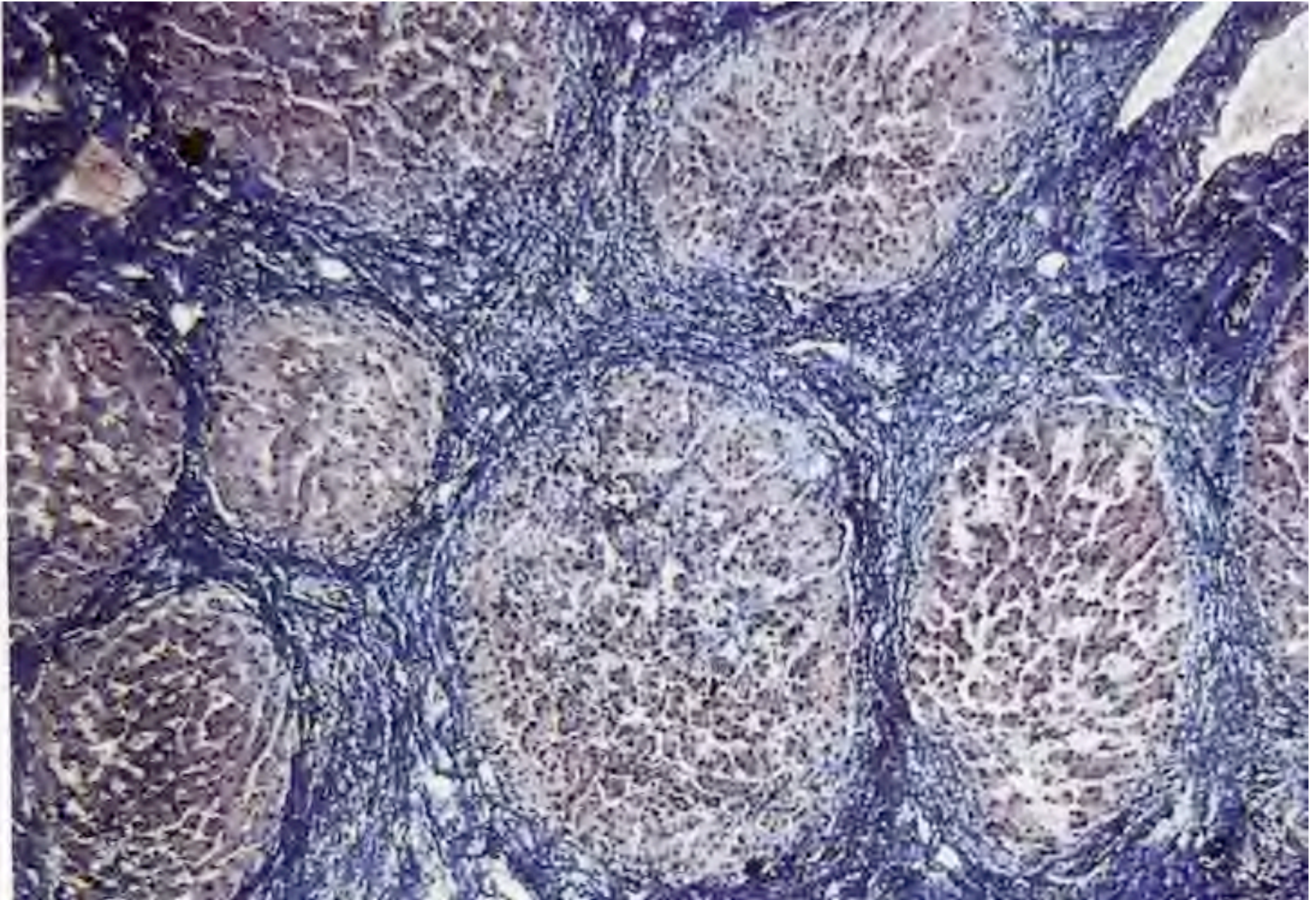
Distribution of Reticular Fibers in the Liver

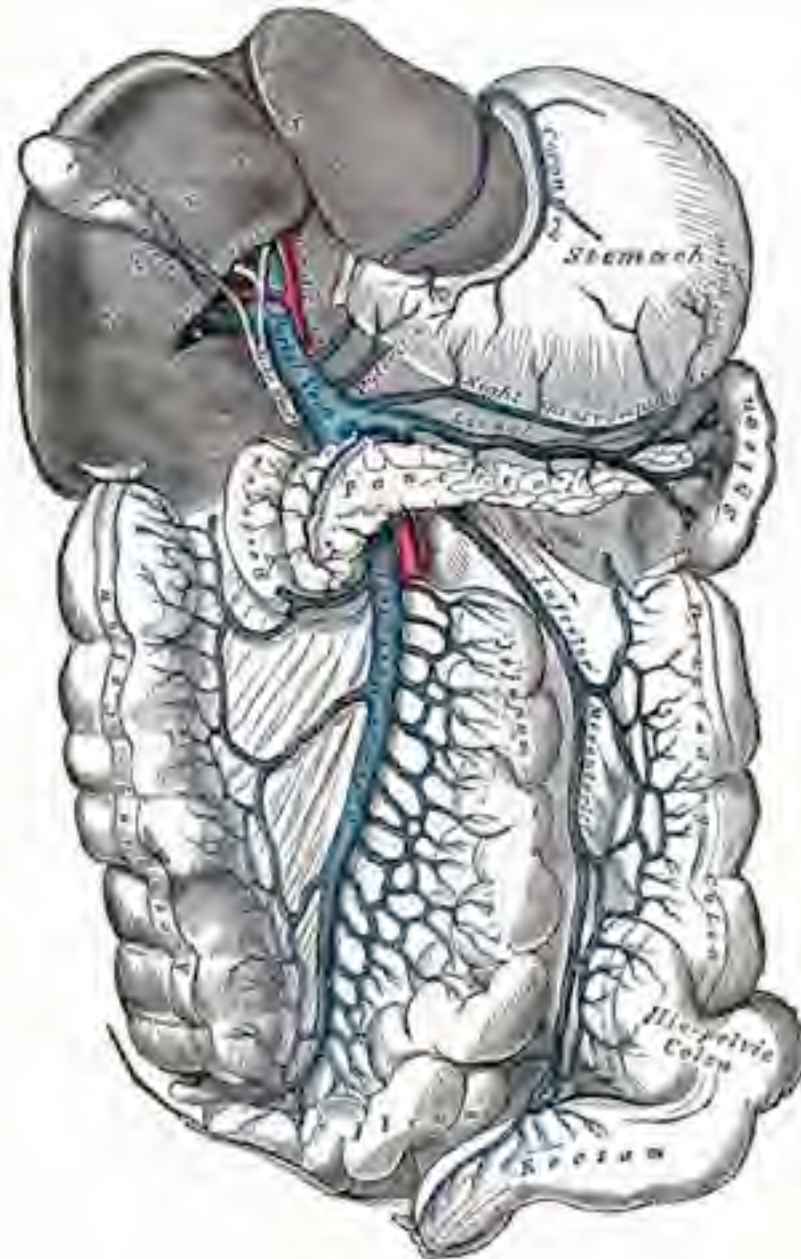


Type I Collagen in Space of Disse



Cirrhosis of the Liver





Caval System:

arteries - capillaries -
veins -

vena cava - heart

Portal System:

arteries - capillaries -
veins -

- portal vein - **capillaries
(sinusoids)** - veins -

vena cava - heart

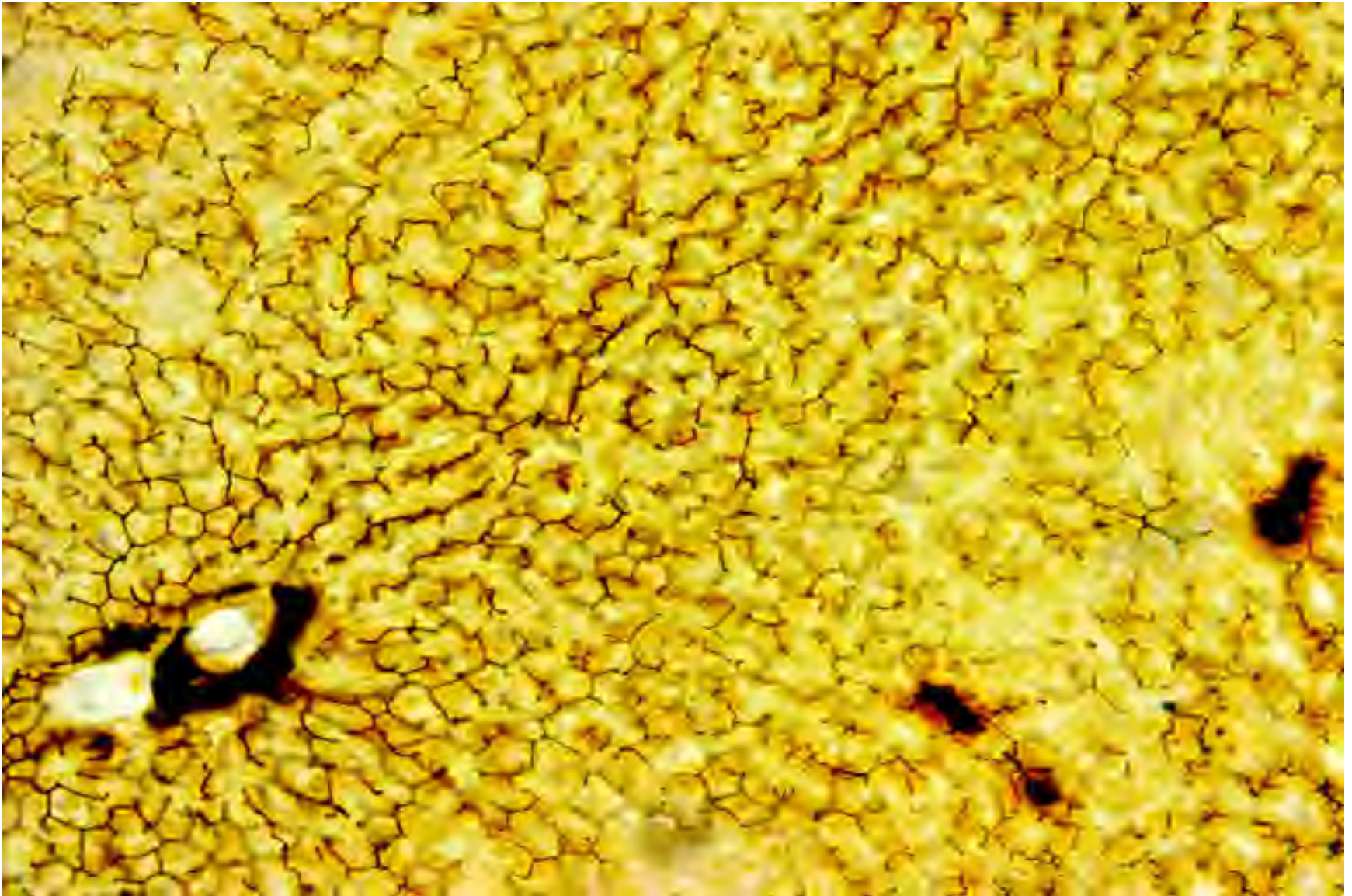
Caput Medusae

Dilated
Paraumbilical
Veins

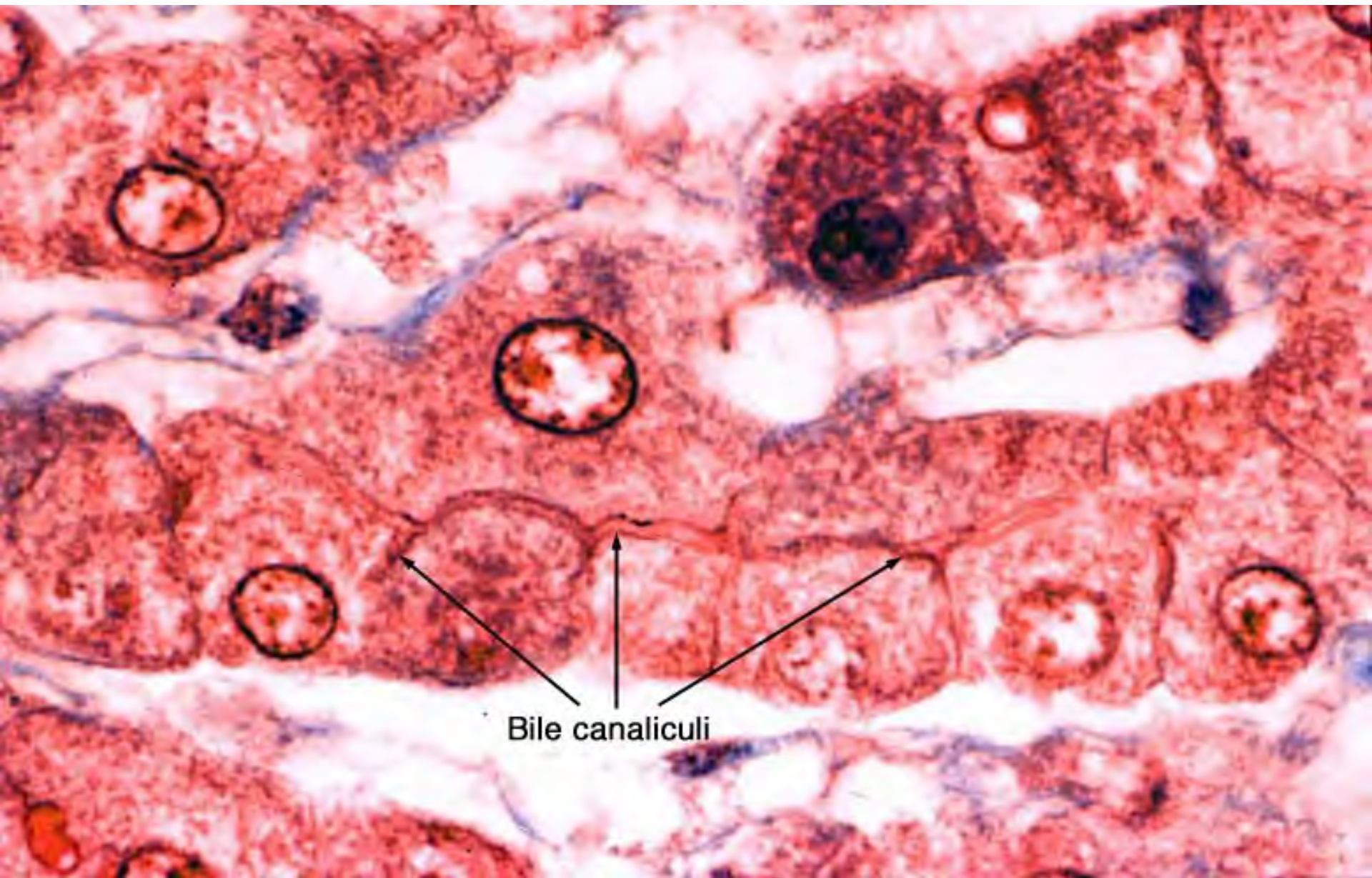


Caput Medusae

Bile Calanliculi and Ducts



Drawing of a 3D cross-section of liver lobule highlighting the spatial relationship of bile canaliculi, hepatocytes, and sinusoids was removed.

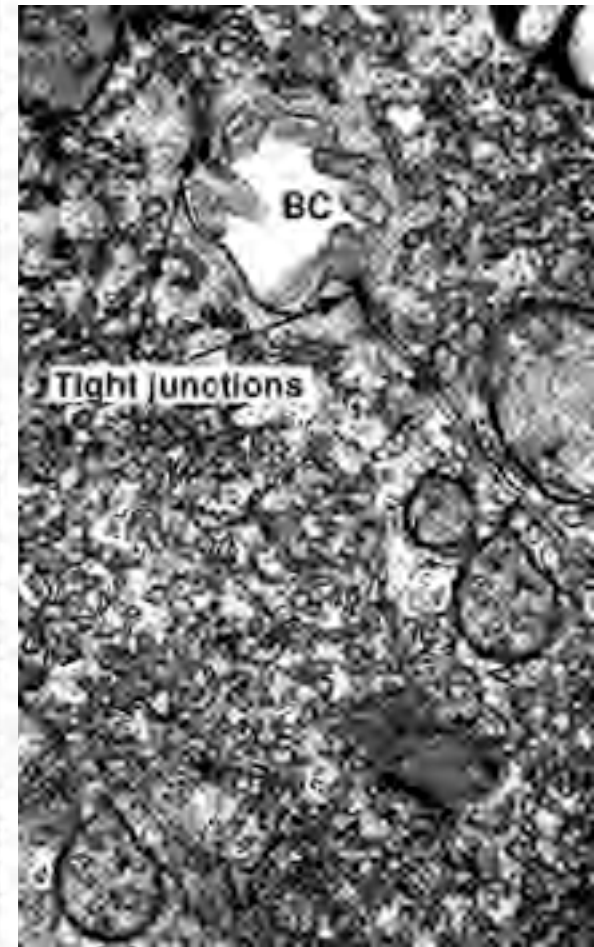
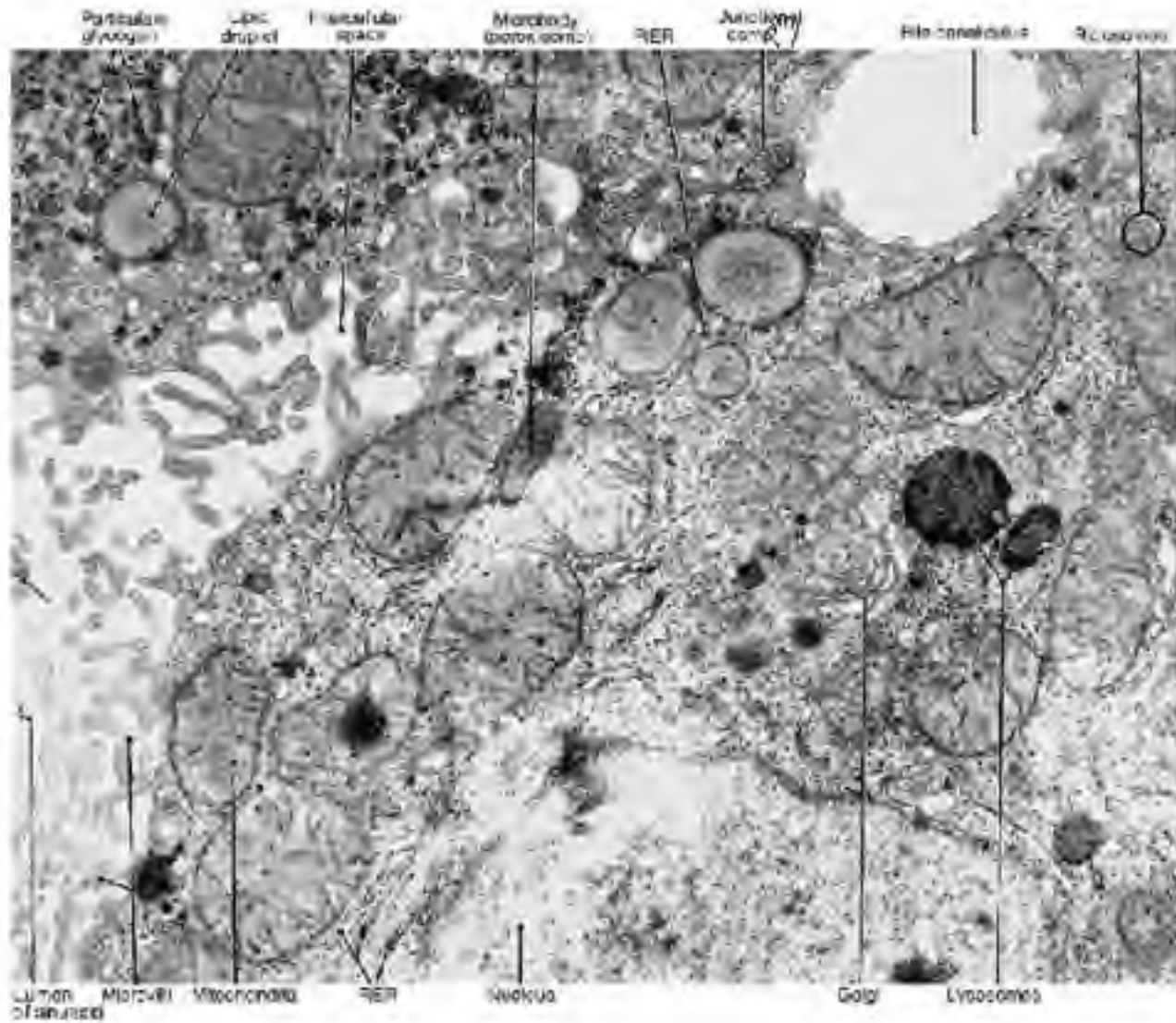


#124

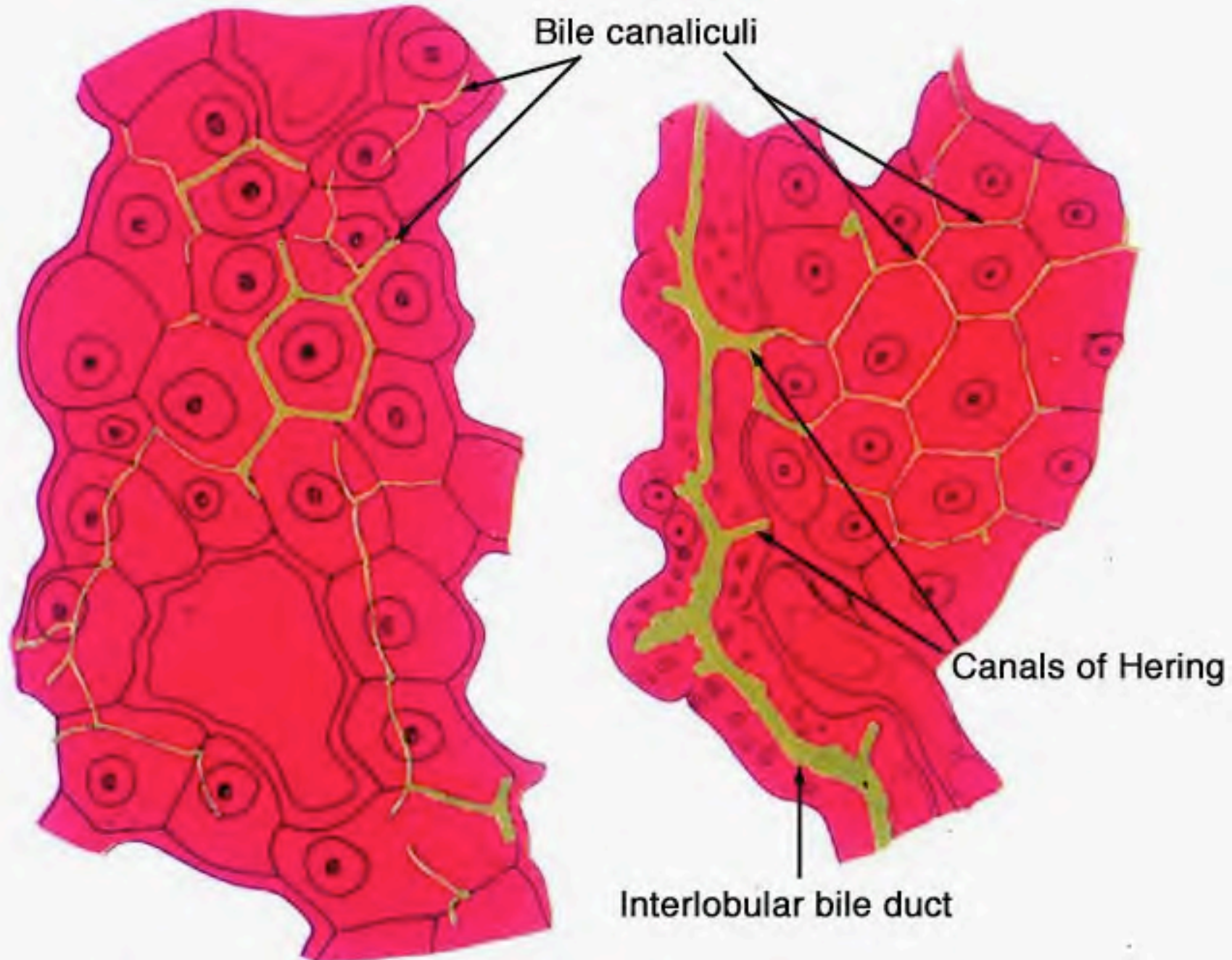
LIVER (HEPATIC) CELLS

DETAIL

Rhodin Fig. 30-10



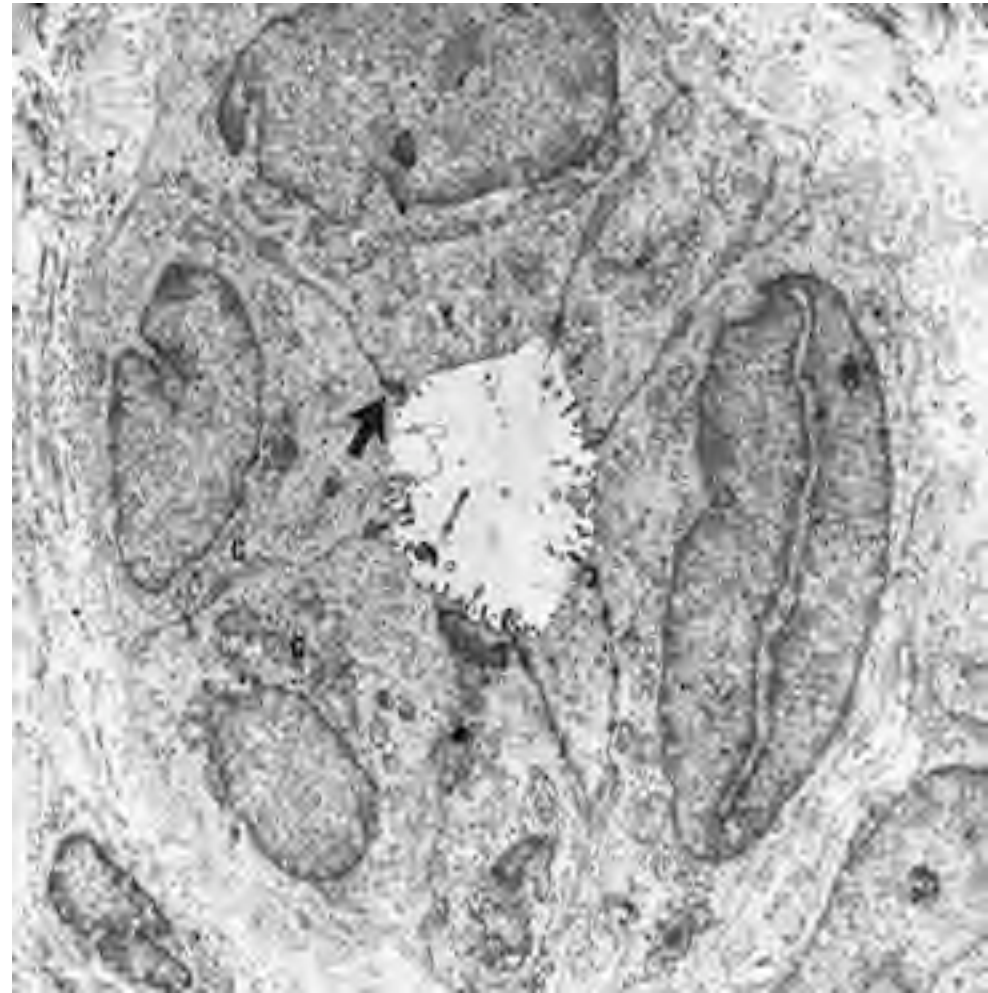
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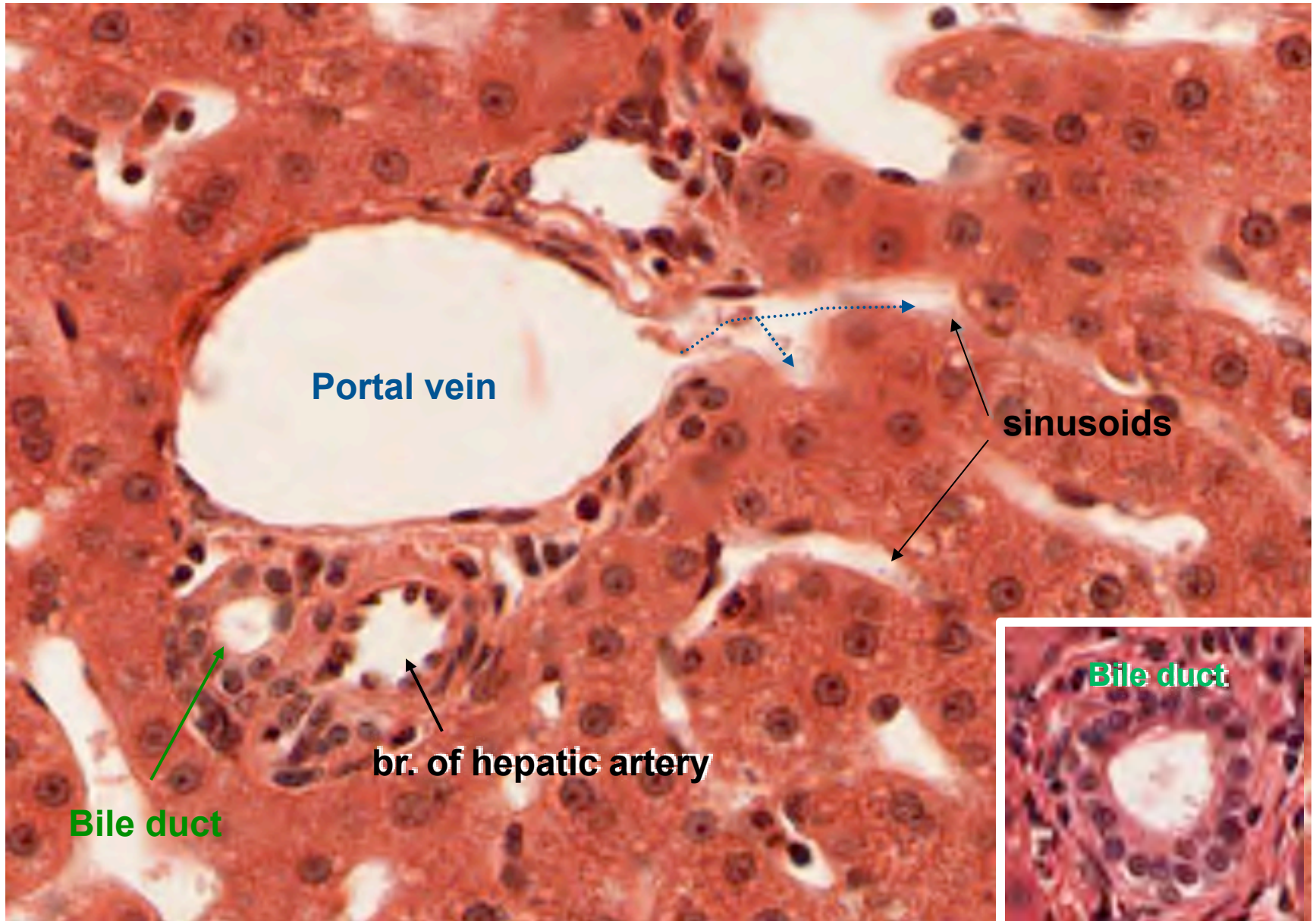
Bile Canaliculus



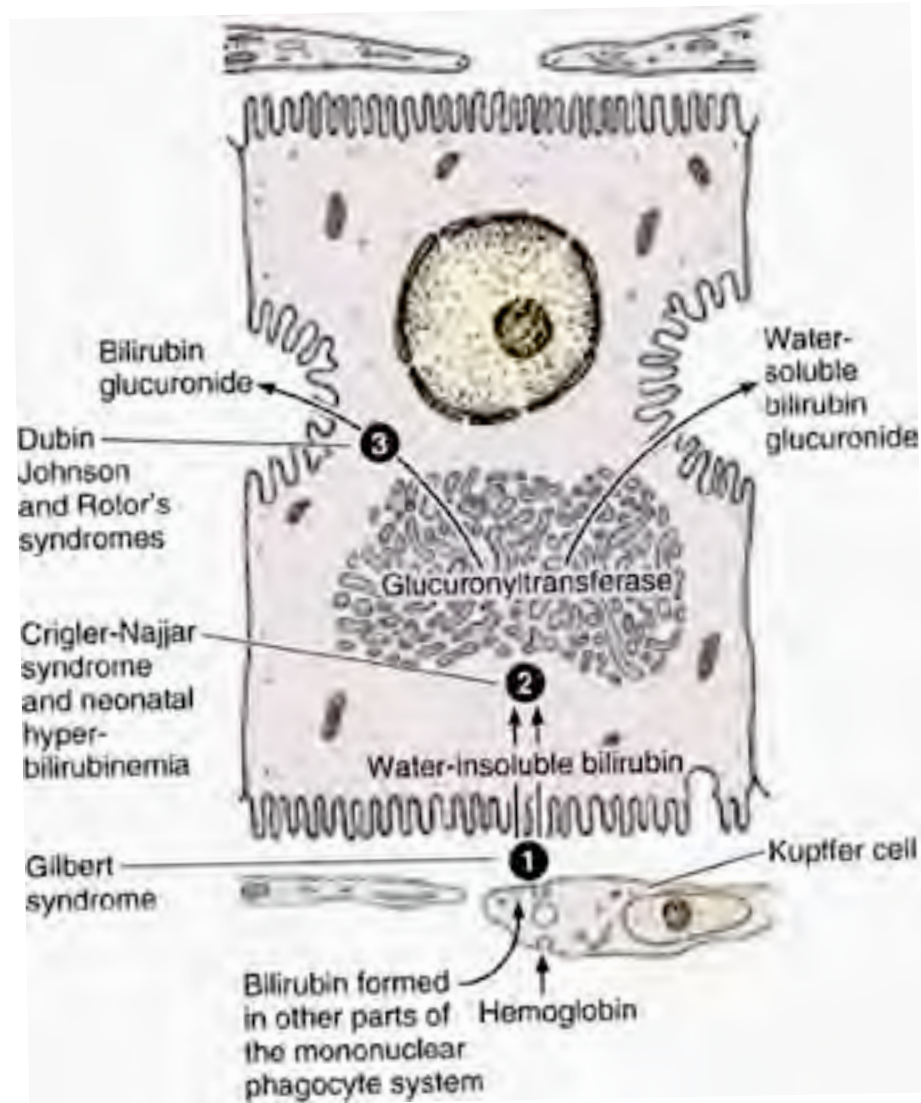
Bile Duct



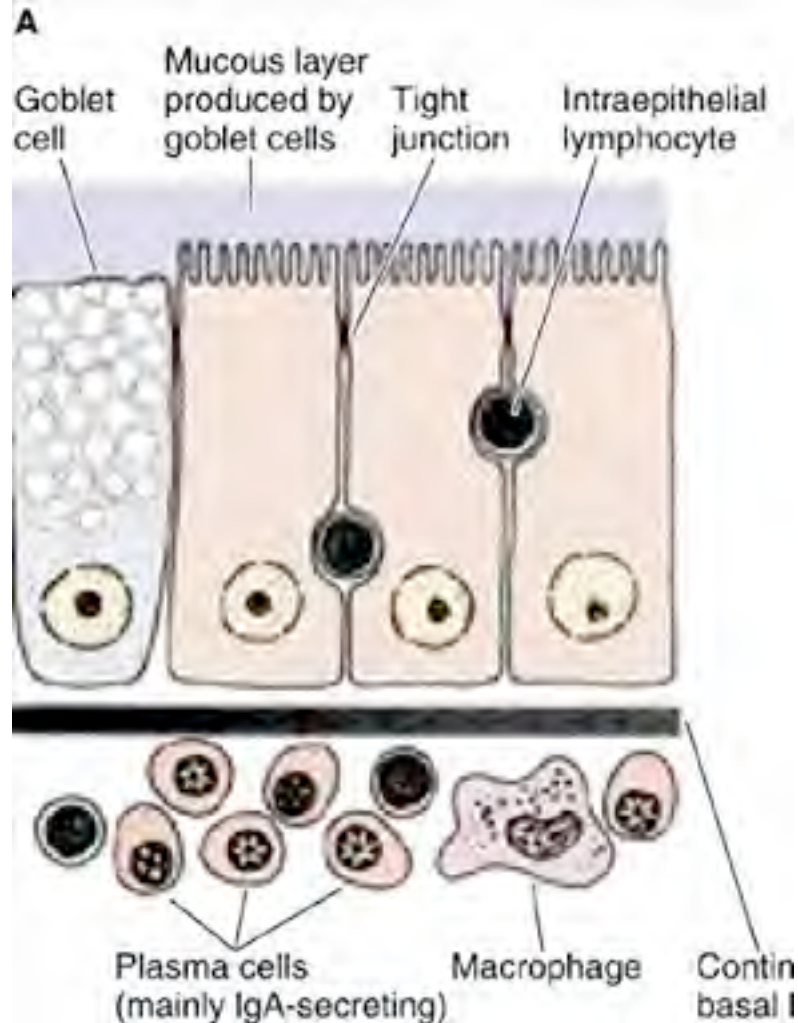
Portal Triad



Secretion of Bilirubin



Secretory IgA



IgA is synthesized and secreted by plasma cells in the lamina propria of the gut.

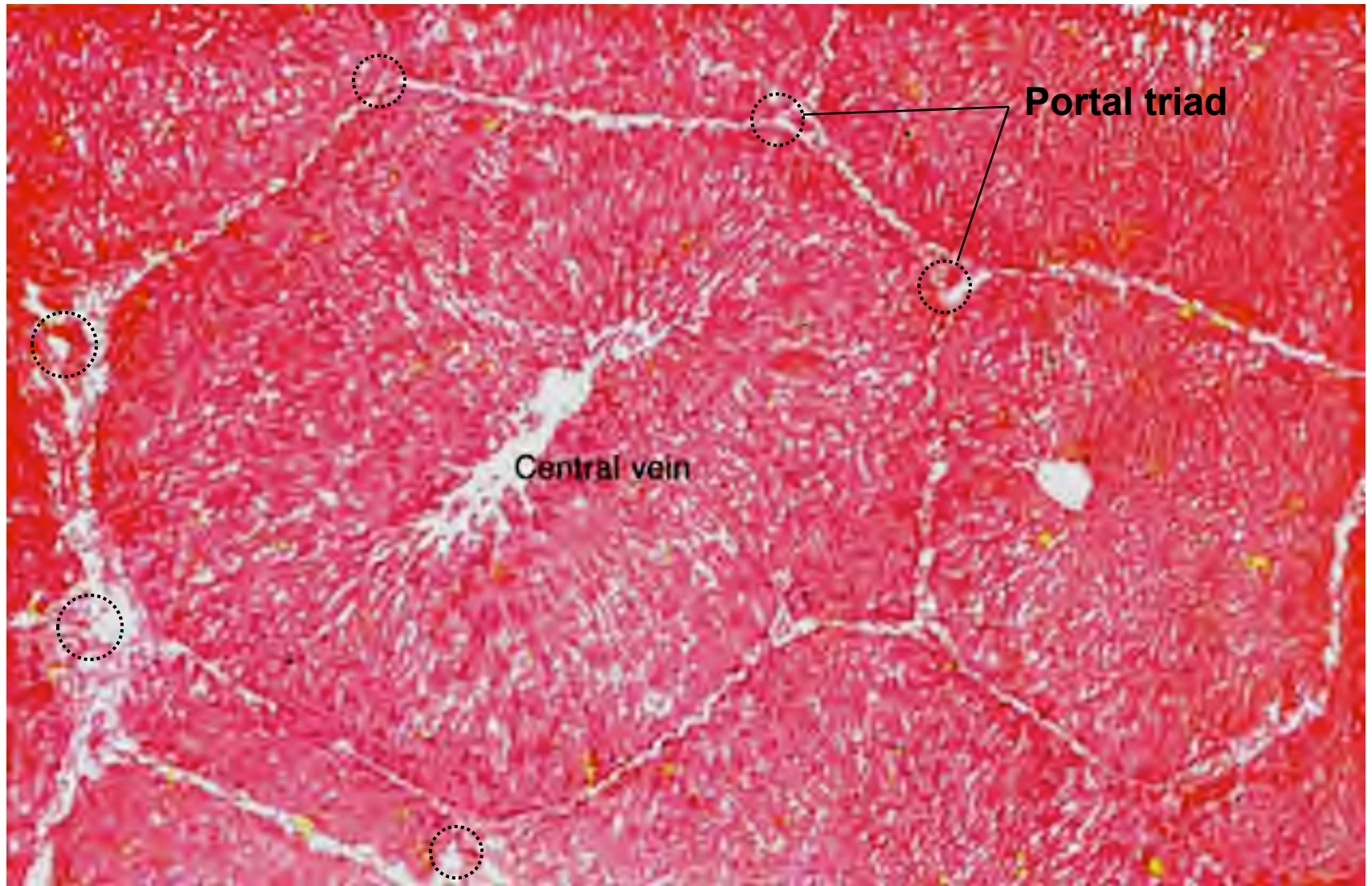
Some IgA is transported across the intestinal epithelial cells as secretory-IgA and released into the lumen.

The remainder is carried in the lymph to the thoracic duct, to the general circulation, to the liver.

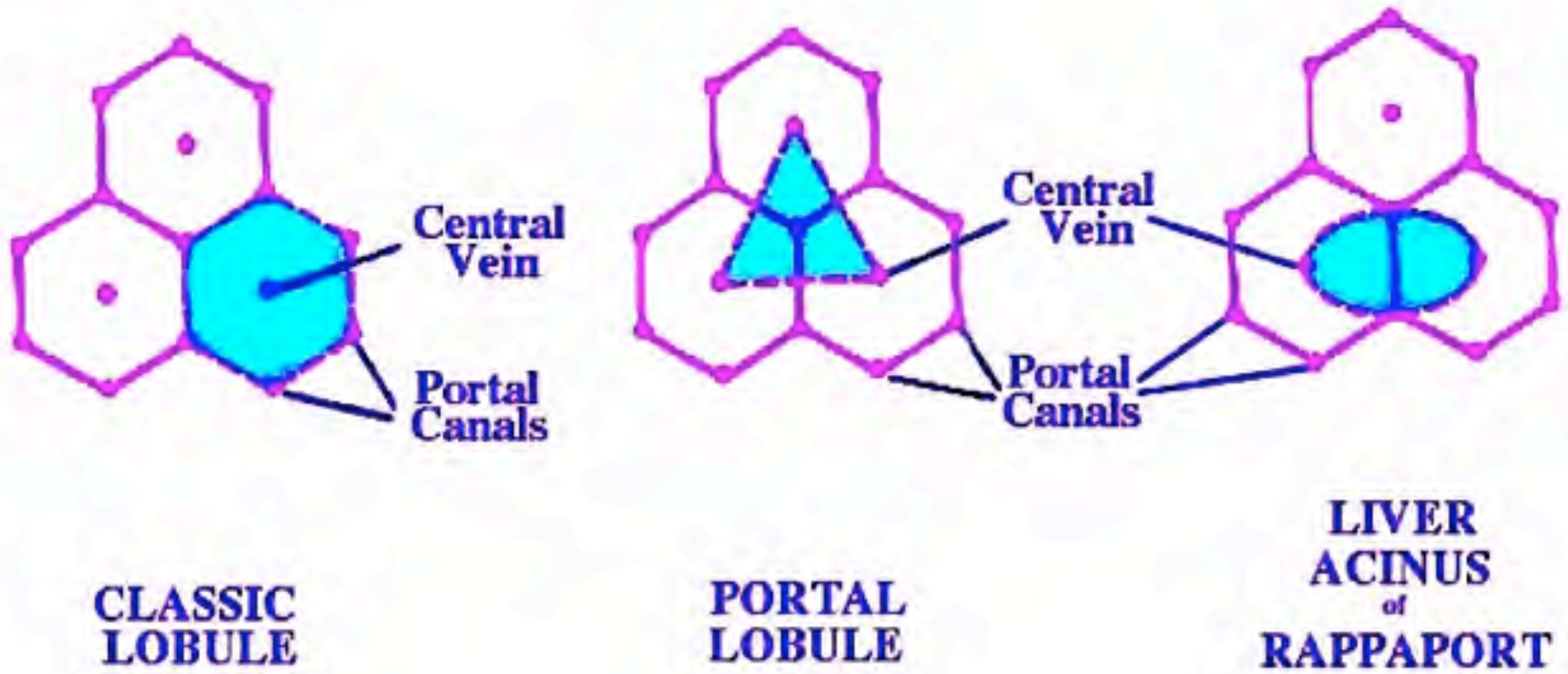
IgA is taken up by the hepatocytes as secretory-IgA and is secreted into the bile canaliculi.

The secretory component is cleaved and the antibody is released into bile for transport to the intestinal lumen.

Liver Lobules



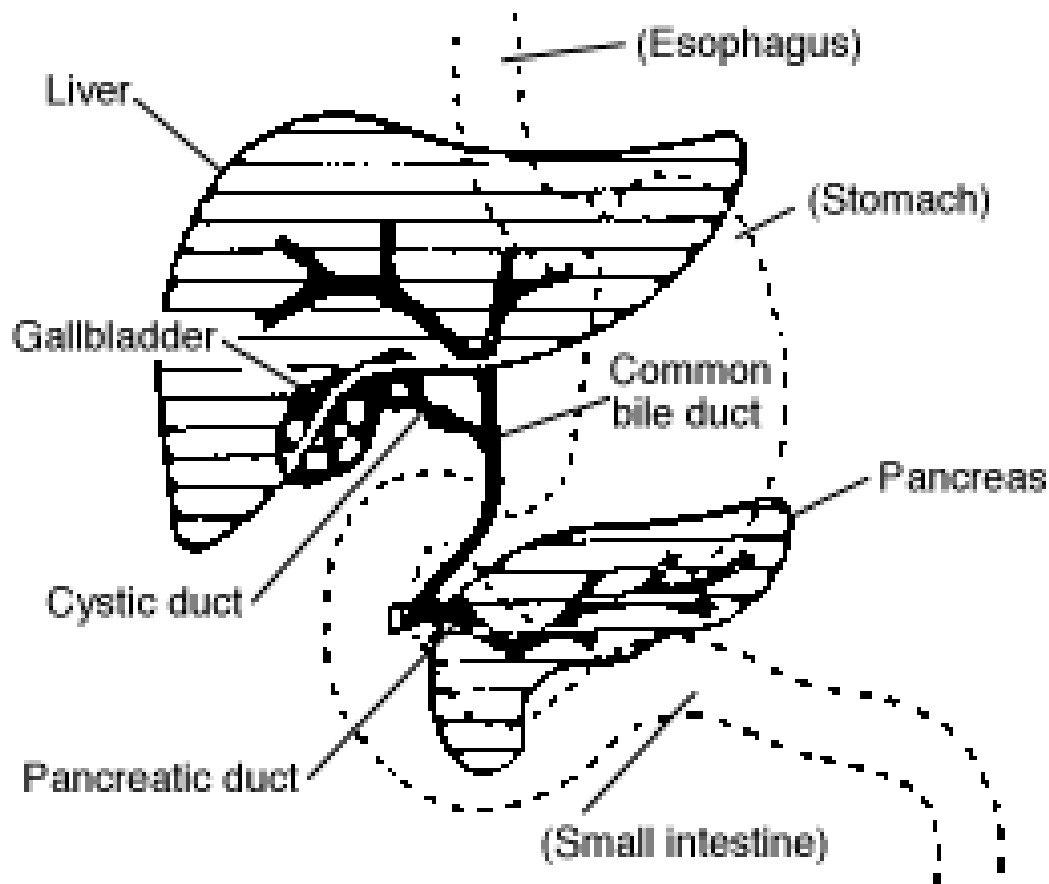
Liver Lobule and Acinus



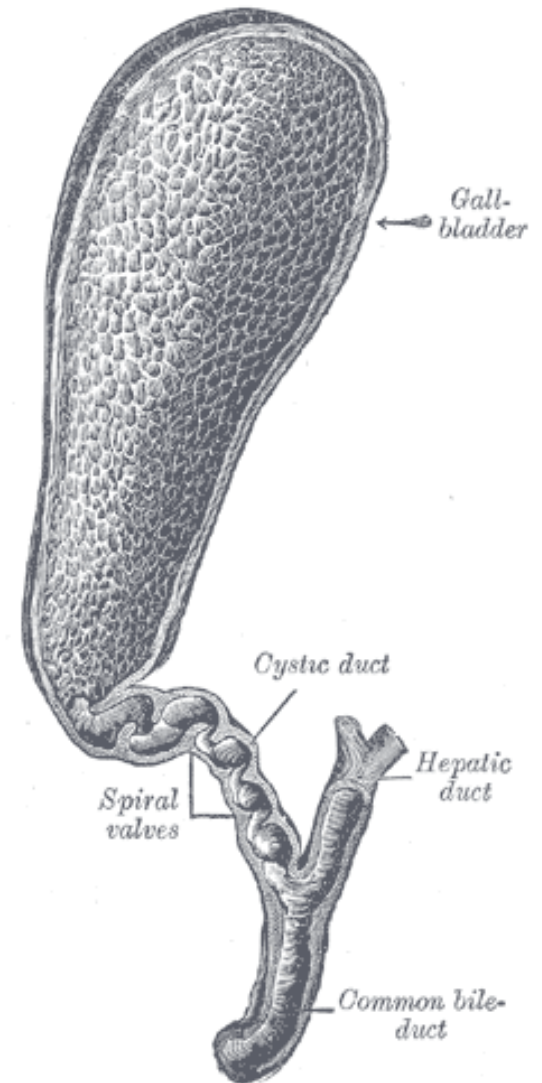
Liver Acinus

The diagram illustrates the hexagonal structure of a liver acinus. The central vein is located at the center, and the portal radicle is at the periphery. The acinus is divided into regions labeled I, II, III, and M. The central vein is labeled 'central vein' and the portal radicle is labeled 'portal radicle'. The diagram also shows the distribution of blood vessels and bile ducts within the acinus. Various other labels (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) are present, indicating specific anatomical features and regions.

Gallbladder and Extrahepatic Bile Ducts



 US Federal Government, [Wikimedia Commons](#)

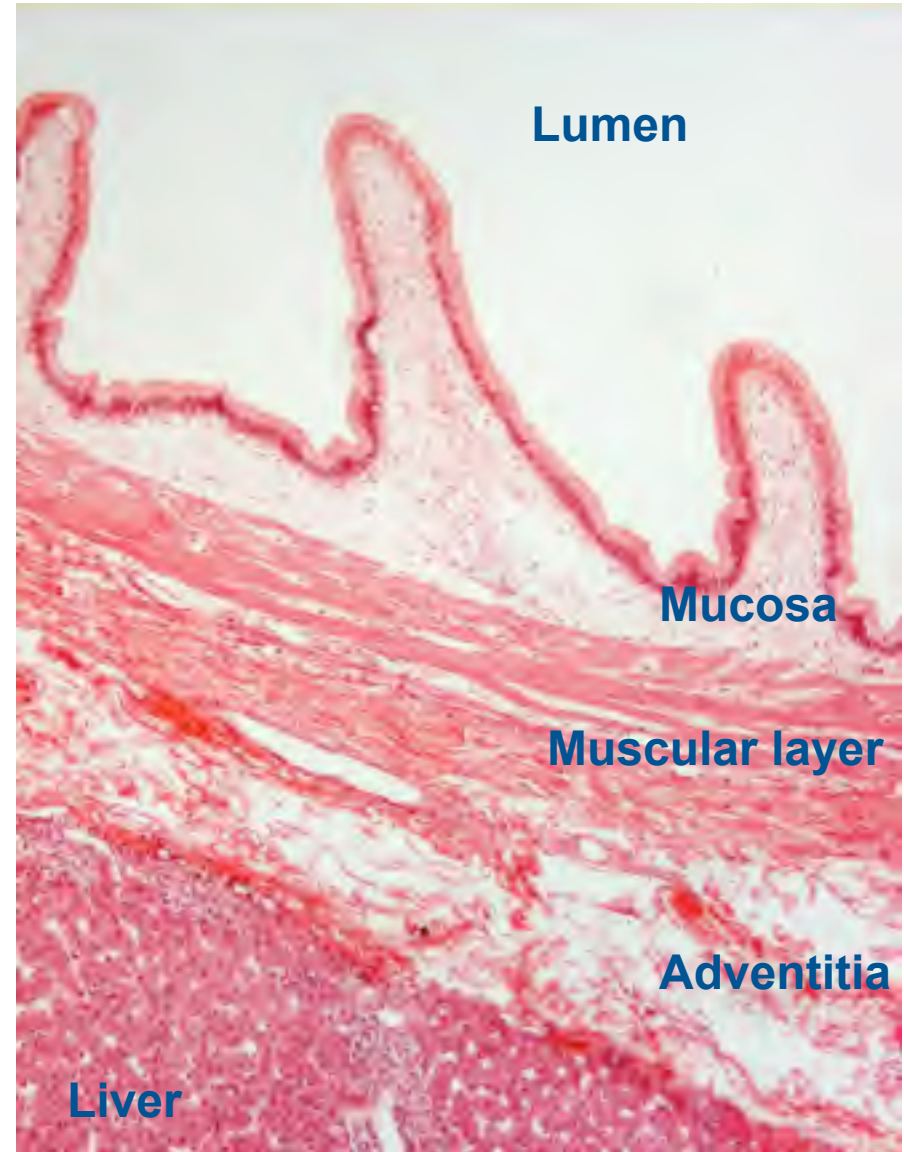


 Gray's Anatomy, [Wikimedia Commons](#)

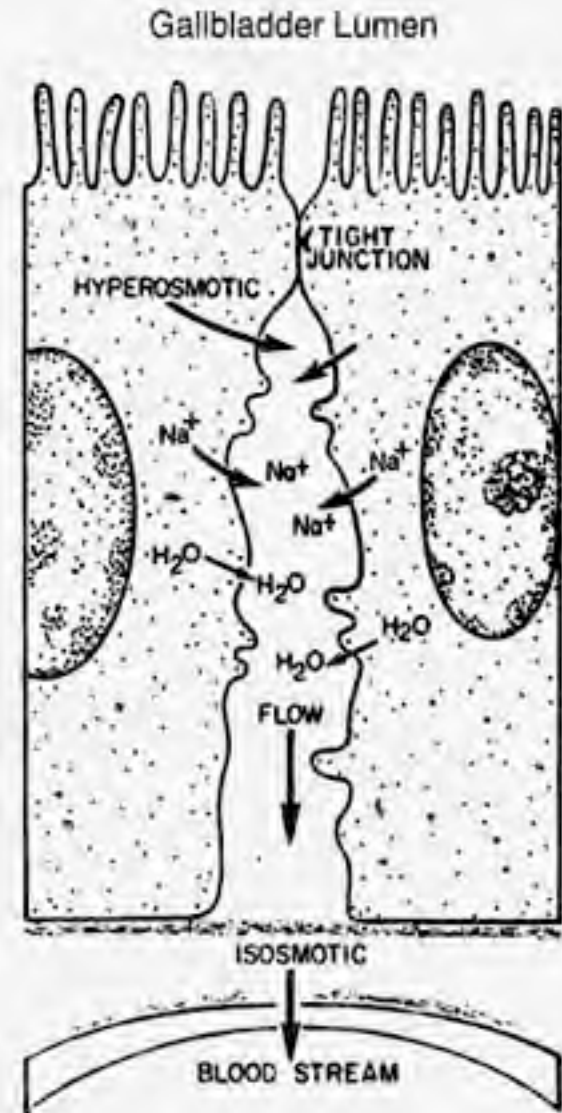
Mucosal Lining of the Gallbladder



Gallbladder and its Wall



Epithelial Cells of the Gallbladder



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Slide 4: Tortora, G., p. 664

Slide 6: Gray's Anatomy Plate 1100, Wikimedia Commons, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gray_1100_Pancreatic_duct.png

Slide 7: Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection

Slide 8: Source Undetermined

Slide 9: Source Undetermined; Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection

Slide 10: Bloom and Fawcett p. 700-701

Slide 11: Source Undetermined

Slide 12: Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection

Slide 13: Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection

Slide 14: Bloom and Fawcett p. 696; J. Williams

Slide 15: Sun-Kee Kim

Slide 16: Source Undetermined

Slide 17: J. Williams

Slide 18: Source Undetermined

Slide 20: Source Undetermined

Slide 21: Bloom and Fawcett p. 668

Slide 22: Gray's Anatomy Plate 591, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bilebladder.png>; Netter Image, <http://www.webcitation.org/603RuPDmy>

Slide 23: Frank Boumphrey, M.D., Wikimedia Commons, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hepatic_structure.png, CC: BY-SA 3.0 <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>; Netter Image, <http://www.webcitation.org/603SMrpe6>

Slide 25: National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/Resources/GraphicsGallery/Liver/lobulep295.htm>

Slide 26: Gray's Anatomy Plate 1092, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Gray1092.png>; University of Pretoria, <http://www.webcitation.org/603TfXaEt>

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Slide 32: Bloom and Fawcett p. 662

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Slide 34: Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection

Slide 35: Source Undetermined; Cormack, D.H. 9th Ed. P. 530

Slide 36: Ross/Romrell p. 474

Slide 37: Sources Undetermined

Slide 38: Source Undetermined

Slide 39: Source Undetermined

Slide 40: Gray' s Anatomy Plate 591, Wikimedia Commons, <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bilebladder.png>

Slide 41: Source Undetermined

Slide 42: Source Undetermined

Slide 44: Source Undetermined

Slide 45: Rhodin Fig. 30-10 Slide # 124; Source Undetermined

Slide 47: Cormack, D.H. 9th ed. P. 522; Weiss, L. 6th ed. P. 709

Slide 48: Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection

Slide 49: Basic Histology, Junqueira and Carneiro, p. 347

Slide 50: Basic Histology, Junqueira and Carneiro

Slide 52: Ross/Romrell p. 481

Slide 53: Source Undetermined

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Slide 55: Weiss, L. 6th ed. P. 711

Slide 56: Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection

Slide 57: Michigan Medical School Histology Slide Collection; Bloom and Fawcett p.685