

<<人体解剖学>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

Some simplified tables and a large number of color figures are used in this textbook to help the students to understand better the various structures of the human body. The terms of relatively important or major structures are printed with characters in bold, and the origins and meanings of some anatomical terms are also mentioned to facilitate comprehension. Cytological and histological aspects are also included throughout the text but limited to certain specific body parts, mainly to help the students to better understand the disease processes. As structure and function are closely related and complementary to each other, emphasis is also given to human body function where appropriate. References to anatomy literature are listed so that students can acquire a deeper knowledge of an area of interest, should they so desire. Our ultimate goal is to help students to understand how human body works and how to utilize the knowledge of anatomy for improving as well as maintaining health.

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章节摘录

插图：Ribosomes are small granular bodies which consist of ribosomal ribonucleic acid (rRNA) and protein (Figure 2.8) . They are protein-synthesizing organelles. Some ribosomes are attached to the rough endoplasmic reticulum, they synthesize proteins to be secreted, such as some hormones and digestive enzymes. Some ribosomes are found free in the cytosol, they make structural proteins for the cell's own use. Endoplasmic reticulum (ER,) is an extensive network of interconnected flattened vesicles and tubules bounded by membranes of the same basic structure as the plasma membrane. It is involved in the synthesis, packaging and processing of various cell substances. It has two forms, called rough and smooth. The rough ER (RER) is attached with ribosomes and concerned with protein synthesis. The smooth ER (SER) lacks ribosomes, it cannot synthesize proteins. The SER has many enzymes, which are involved in lipid and steroid hormone synthesis, glycogen breakdown and detoxification. Cells vary in the relative amounts of RER and SER they contain. Pancreatic cells have large amounts of RER because they synthesize large quantities of protein enzymes for secretion, and liver cells have large amounts of smooth ER because they are active in glycogen metabolism and drug detoxification.

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