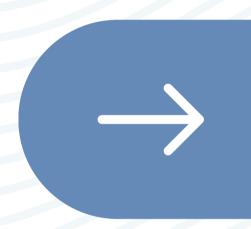




# HEXTILLU

EXOCRINE GLANDS

**DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE** 







# #DIBSBYNEXTILLO DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

## **EXOCRINE GLANDS**

Two principal types of glands exist: exocrine and endocrine. The key difference between the two types is that, whereas exocrine glands secrete substances into a ductal system to an epithelial surface, endocrine glands secrete products directly into the bloodstream.





- The initial manifestation of exocrine gland formation is epithelial budding resulting from a complex interaction between mesenchymal and epithelial cell populations.
- This initial period of ingrowth is influenced by fibroblast growth factors, most notably FGF10 and cadherin-2.
- Other transcription factors that have been shown to contribute to epithelial budding include HIxB9, IsI1, LEF-1, Msx1/2, Pbx1, Pdx1, and Tbx3.
- A large role exists for cell adhesion molecules such as lamininand cadherins.



## EXOCRINE GLANDS AT CELLULAR LEVEL

- Exocrine glands are comprised of an acinus and a duct with different cell types, respectively.
- Typical cell types within the acinus include serous, mucinous, or sebaceous.
- Serous cells secrete an isotonic fluid that contains proteins such as enzymes.
- Mucinous glands secrete mucus, a typical example being Brunner glands in the duodenum.





- Sjögren's syndrome- an autoimmune disorder that demonstrates decreased lacrimal and salivary gland function.
- Cystic fibrosis a mutation of the CFTR
   protein, CFTR is involved in the production of sweat,
   mucus, and digestive fluids, the mutation causes a
   direct effect.
- Acne vulgaris- disorder affects the pilosebaceous unit, of which sebaceous glands.



## MCQ

### **QUESTION**

## Meconium ileus is associated with:

- A: Cystic fibrosis
- B: Infant of diabetic mother
- C: Hypothyroidism
- D: None of the above
- ANS-A

