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Chapter 6

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| **Across****5.** Homeostatic regulation of the body temperature within a narrow range of adjustments of heat- promoting and heat- losing mechanisms**6.** Skin is the body's largest and heaviest organ. It consists of three layers: a stratified squamous epithelium called the epidermis, a deeper connective tissue layer called the dermis, and the deepest layer is another connective tissue layer called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.**8.** Receptors for touch, found in the basal layer of the epidermis and are associated with an underlying dermal nerve fiber are called \_\_\_\_ cells.**9.** Bacteria and fungi colonize the surface of the skin, but their numbers are kept in check by its relative dryness, its slight acidity (pH 4–6), and certain defensive antimicrobial peptides. The slight acidity is due to the protective acidic film called the \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.**10.** The skin carries out the first step in the synthesis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is needed for bone development and maintenance | **Down****1.** Skin is equipped with a variety of nerve endings called nerve \_\_\_\_\_ receptors that react to heat, cold, touch, texture, pressure, vibration, and tissue injury. **2.** The ultraviolet (UV) component of sunlight has the potential to mutate DNA, causing skin cancer and other consequences. But like a parasol, this aggregation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ granules shields the DNA from UV radiation.**3.** The epidermal cells are packed with the tough protein called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and is linked by strong desmosomes that give this epithelium its durability.**4.** The epidermis is also a barrier to \_\_\_\_\_ rays, blocking much of this cancer causing radiation from reaching deeper tissue layers; and it is a barrier to many potentially harmful chemicals.**7.** \_\_\_\_\_ cells are immune cells that stand guard against toxins, microbes, and other pathogens that penetrate into the epithelia of the oral cavity, esophagus, and vagina . When they detect such invaders, they alert the immune system so the body can defend itself. |