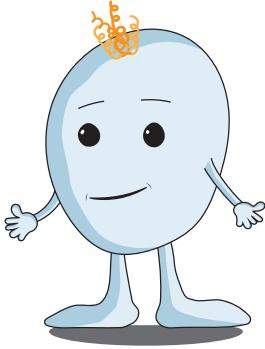


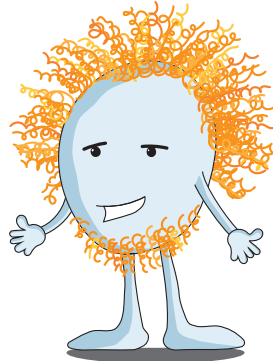
Transitory Chondrocyte



These cells have the ability to transform into chondrocytes.

SELF-RENEWAL: 93 DIFFERENTIATION: 18
RELATIVE SIZE: 29 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.004

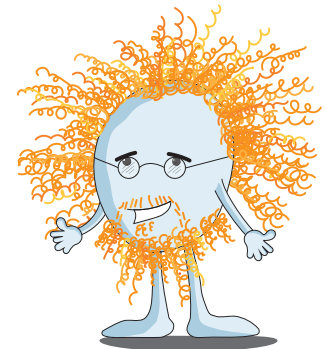
Articular Chondrocyte



Water sticks to these cells a lot which makes the tissue slippery. These cells cannot move anymore and do not repair tissues very well.

SELF-RENEWAL: 67 DIFFERENTIATION: 23
RELATIVE SIZE: 81 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.008

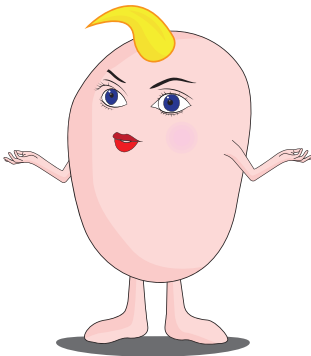
Cartilage



This is a rubber-like tissue made of collagen and elastin which causes water to stick to it. These natural biomaterials can withstand the high pressure at your bone joints.

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 71
RELATIVE SIZE: 81 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.01

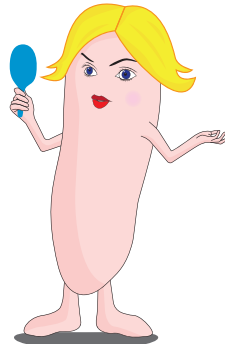
Epidermal Stem Cell



These cells can create the tissue where all the other skin cells are living and can heal the damage in your skin.

SELF-RENEWAL: 100 DIFFERENTIATION: 10
RELATIVE SIZE: 37 RELATIVE NUMBER: 6.2

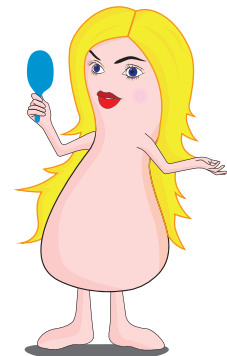
Keratinocyte (Young)



These cells play a fundamental role in making new skin. Did you know that your entire skin is replaced every 4 weeks?

SELF-RENEWAL: 79 DIFFERENTIATION: 36
RELATIVE SIZE: 32 RELATIVE NUMBER: 7

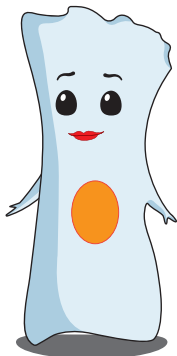
Keratinocyte (Old)



When these cells are old, they make up the outer layers of our skin. Skin protects us from the environment and harmful things.

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 44
RELATIVE SIZE: 29 RELATIVE NUMBER: 55

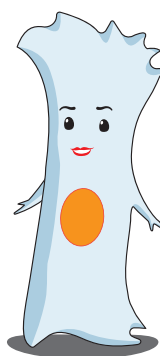
Mesenchymal Stem Cell



These cells can differentiate into a variety of cell types including bone, cartilage and muscle cells. Scientists are differentiating these cells into tenocytes to repair tendons.

SELF-RENEWAL: 96 DIFFERENTIATION: 43
RELATIVE SIZE: 34 RELATIVE NUMBER: 40

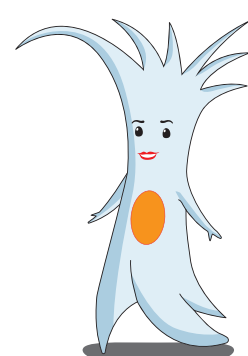
Tenoblast



These cells occur in clusters and are involved in the synthesis of collagen.

SELF-RENEWAL: 70 DIFFERENTIATION: 63
RELATIVE SIZE: 65 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.003

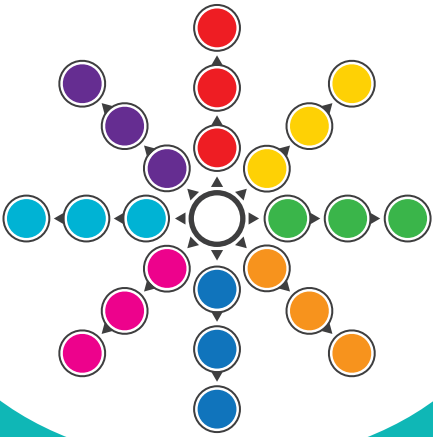
Tenocyte (Tendon)



These cells are found throughout a tendon usually attached to collagen fibres. Because of their poor growth ability, healing tendons remains a great challenge!

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 88
RELATIVE SIZE: 72 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.009

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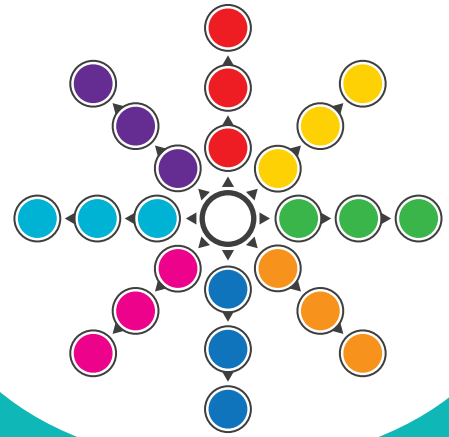
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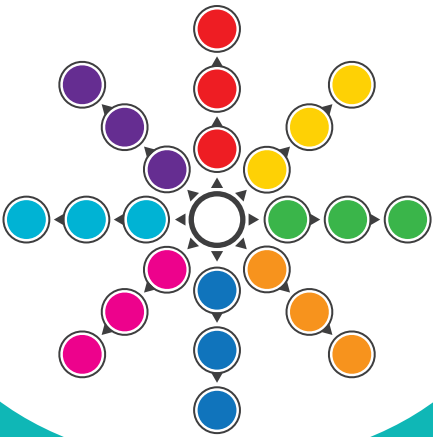
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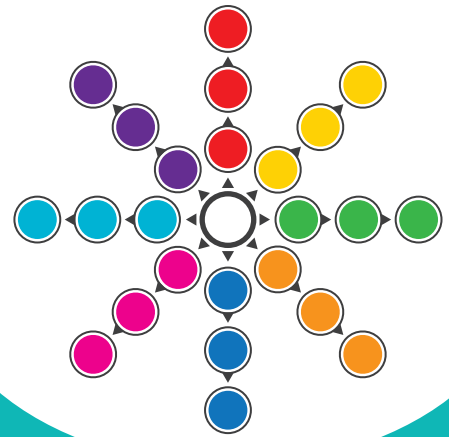
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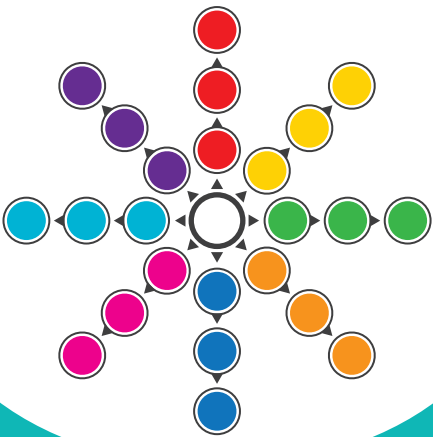
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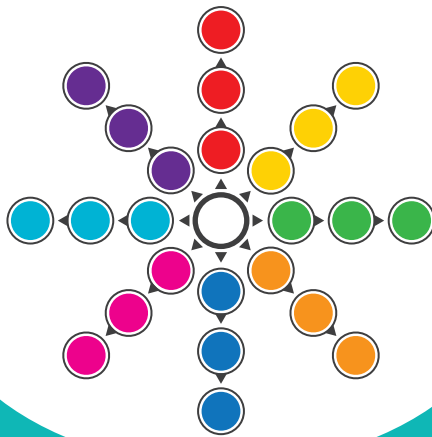
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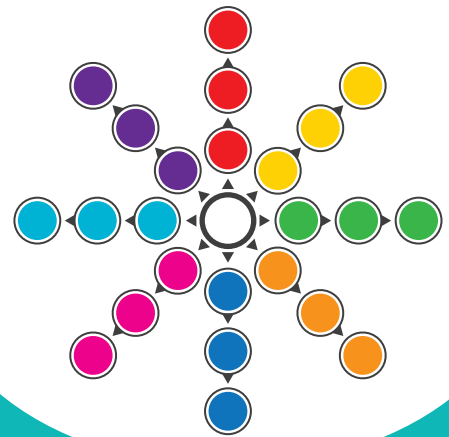
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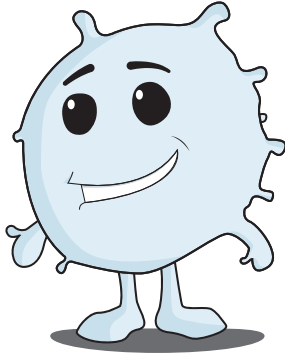
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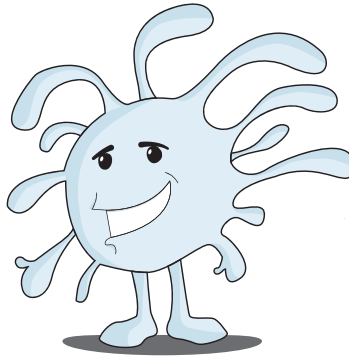
Hematopoietic Stem Cell



These cells give rise to all the other types of blood cells. They are all born in the bone marrow.

SELF-RENEWAL: 98 DIFFERENTIATION: 13
RELATIVE SIZE: 27 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.02

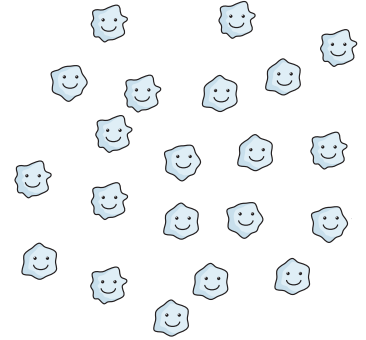
Megakaryocyte



These cells are 10 times bigger than red blood cells. They have a mega sized nucleus. That is how they got their name!

SELF-RENEWAL: 75 DIFFERENTIATION: 39
RELATIVE SIZE: 82 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.1

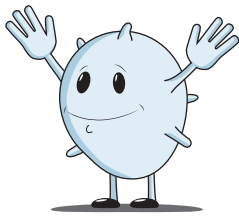
Thrombocyte (Platelet)



These cells emerge when a mature megakaryocyte explodes. Each explosion makes 2000 – 5000 of this type of cell. They are a special task force to stop bleeding.

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 64
RELATIVE SIZE: 1 RELATIVE NUMBER: 39

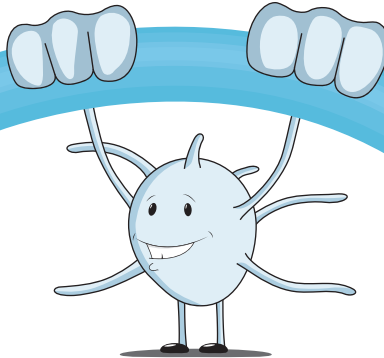
Neural Stem Cell



These cells make different cell types in the young brain such as glia cells. They are located only in specific areas within the brain.

SELF-RENEWAL: 80 DIFFERENTIATION: 14
RELATIVE SIZE: 25 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.005

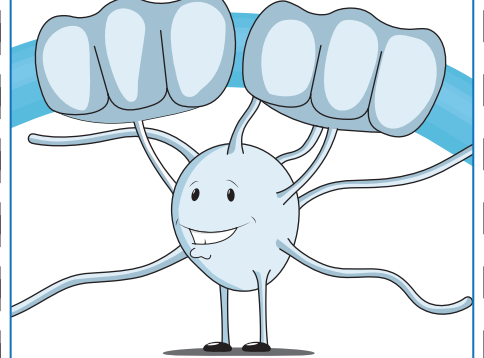
Glial Progenitor Cell



These cells are evenly distributed throughout all areas in the brain. They have a lot of branches that start reaching out towards the neurons.

SELF-RENEWAL: 48 DIFFERENTIATION: 25
RELATIVE SIZE: 80 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.81

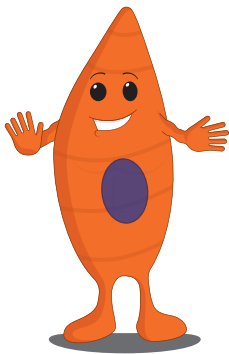
Oligodendrocyte



These cells provide support and insulation for all neurons. They wrap their flattened branches like huge hands around every neuron.

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 92
RELATIVE SIZE: 89 RELATIVE NUMBER: 81

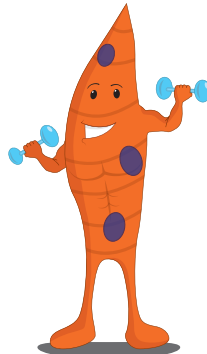
Myoblast



These cells can develop into skeletal, heart or intestine muscle depending on the signals sent by their environment.

SELF-RENEWAL: 90 DIFFERENTIATION: 17
RELATIVE SIZE: 24 RELATIVE NUMBER: 1.9

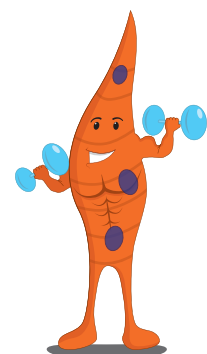
Myoblast (Tube)



When these cells start to stick together they form a tube, and this helps to repair damaged muscles.

SELF-RENEWAL: 62 DIFFERENTIATION: 19
RELATIVE SIZE: 64 RELATIVE NUMBER: 2.4

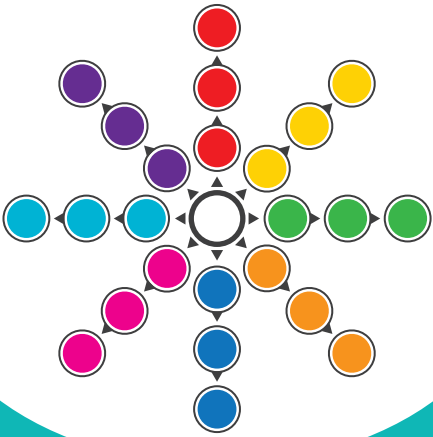
Muscle



These cells are responsible for the movement of our bodies. They make it possible for us to walk and our hearts to pump blood.

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 88
RELATIVE SIZE: 100 RELATIVE NUMBER: 2.7

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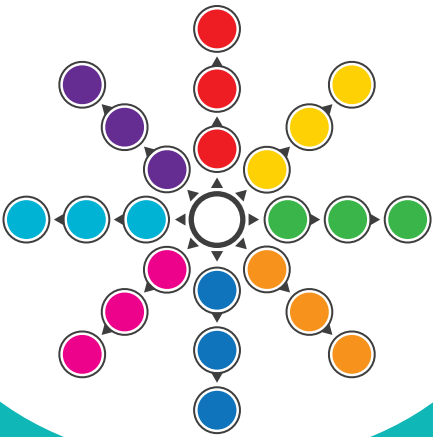
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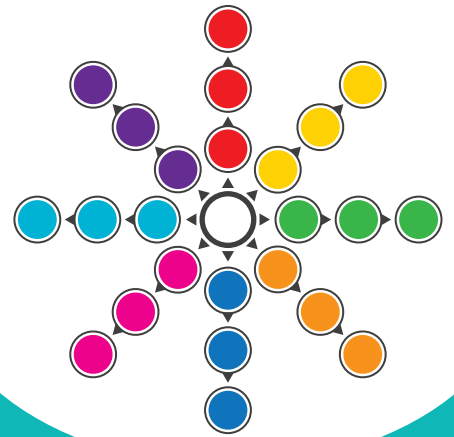
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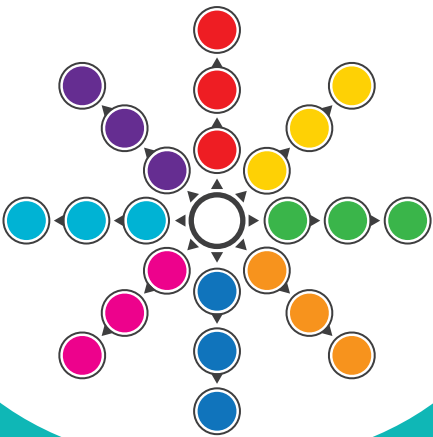
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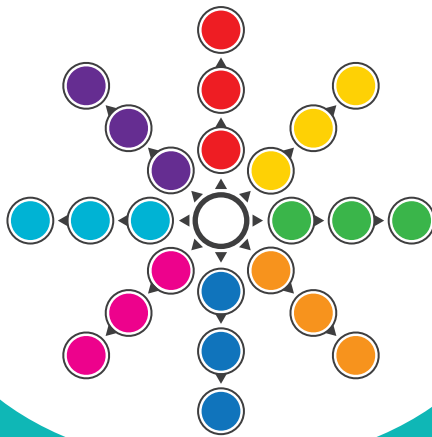
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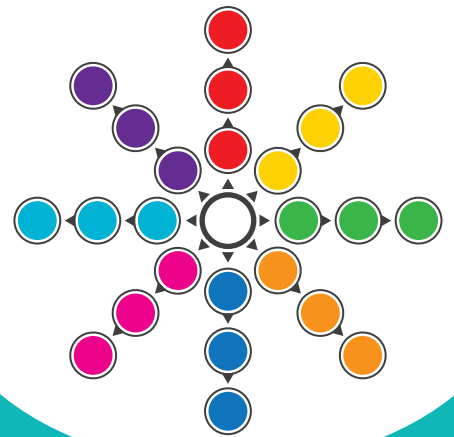
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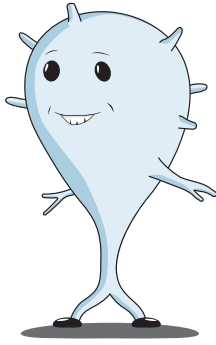
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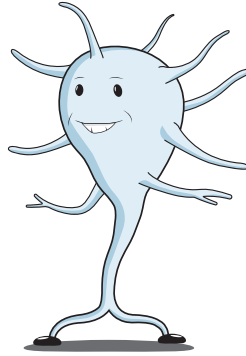
Neuronal Stem Cell



These cells can make all neuronal cell types in the developing brain. We can find them in specific areas throughout the whole young brain.

SELF-RENEWAL: 78 DIFFERENTIATION: 12
RELATIVE SIZE: 31 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.04

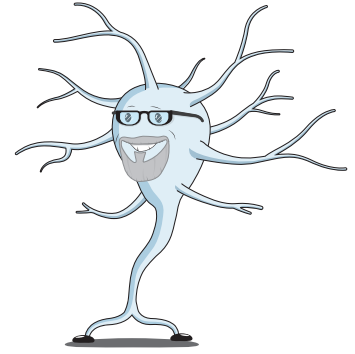
Neurocyte



These cells can develop into neurons (nerves) in all parts of the brain.

SELF-RENEWAL: 50 DIFFERENTIATION: 21
RELATIVE SIZE: 33 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.3

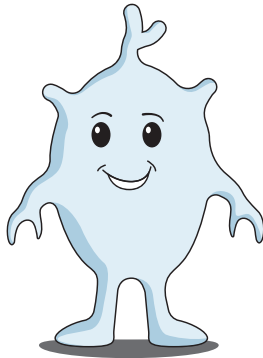
Neuron



These cells transmit the information from our eyes, nose and hands to the brain and allow us to understand what we see, smell or touch. They also transmit the information to your muscles to let you move!

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 100
RELATIVE SIZE: 92 RELATIVE NUMBER: 3.2

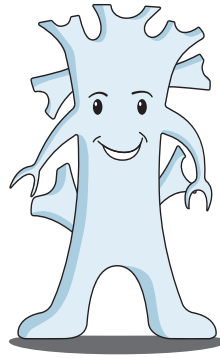
Transitory Osteoblast



These cells move into the growing, developing, or fractured/broken bones.

SELF-RENEWAL: 87 DIFFERENTIATION: 35
RELATIVE SIZE: 26 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.03

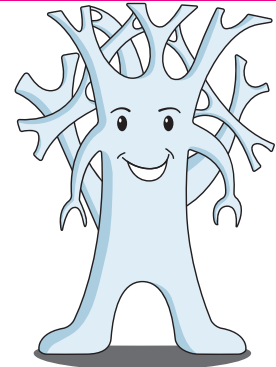
Osteoblast



These cells are the major cellular component of bone. They produce and secrete proteins and minerals into the matrix that surrounds them, forming bone tissue.

SELF-RENEWAL: 58 DIFFERENTIATION: 58
RELATIVE SIZE: 75 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.05

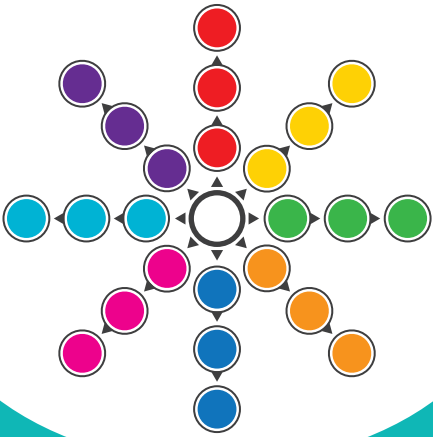
Osteocyte



These cells are the osteoblasts that become trapped in the bone that they make. They can live as long as you, and do not have any self-renewing ability.

SELF-RENEWAL: 0 DIFFERENTIATION: 98
RELATIVE SIZE: 80 RELATIVE NUMBER: 0.06

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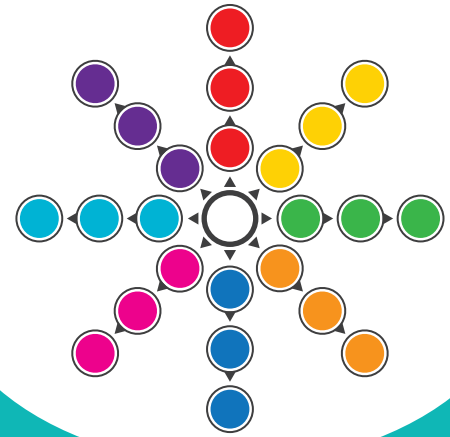
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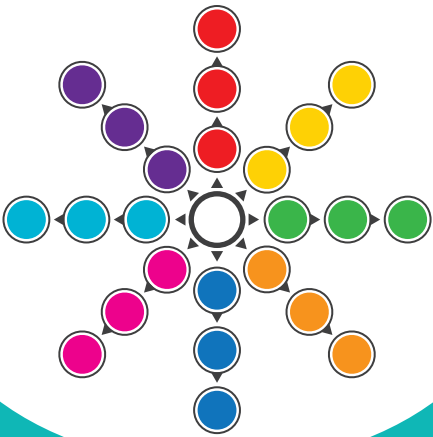
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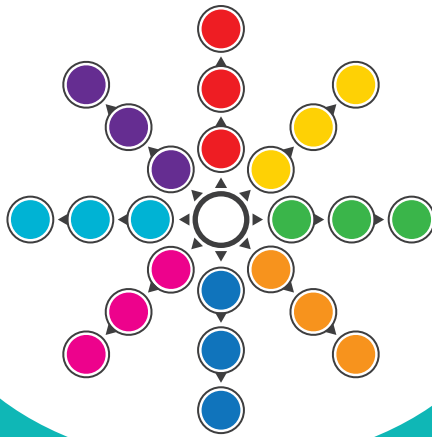
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