

**HUMAN HISTOLOGY TEST KIT – HEALTHY TISSUES TEST KIT (75 Vials)**  
**Product Code 8064**

This kit consists of the healthy tissues from [PH1 to PH17](#). Please be aware if you buy this kit and then subsequently buy any of the Histology/Pathology kits you will have a lot of duplicate vials.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
HIST 1	Adrenal Gland/ Suprarenal Gland	organs responsible for producing steroid and other hormones essential for life
HIST 2	Aorta	the large arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body
HIST 3	Artery	tubular branching muscular- and elastic-walled vessels that carry blood from the heart through the body
HIST 4	Artery, Superior Mesenteric	a large artery that arises from the aorta and supplies the greater part of the small intestine, the cecum, the ascending colon, and the right half of the transverse colon
HIST 5	Bladder	organ in which urine collects before evacuation from the body
HIST 6	Bone	bone
HIST 7	Bone Marrow	soft, sponge-like tissue in the centre of most large bones, producing white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
HIST 8	Breast/ Mammary Gland	glands that produce milk for young
HIST 9	Cardiac Muscle/ Heart Muscle	the principal tissue in the heart wall
HIST 10	Cartilage, Elastic	provides strength and elasticity; found in external ear, epiglottis and auditory tubes
HIST 11	Cartilage, Fibrocartilage	cushions and protects, such as intervertebral discs, pads in knee joints and pad between two pubic bones
HIST 12	Cartilage, Hyaline	most abundant cartilage in the body, providing flexibility and support
HIST 13	Cerebellum	the portion of the brain in the back of the head between the cerebrum and the brain stem; it controls balance for walking and standing, and other complex motor functions
HIST 14	Cerebrum	the largest part of the brain, controlling muscle functions speech, thought, emotions, reading, writing, and learning
HIST 15	Cervix	the lower part and neck of the uterus
HIST 16	Collagenous Fibre/ White Fibrous Tissue	strong, flexible but only slightly elastic, found in tendons and ligaments
HIST 17	Colon	the part of the large intestine that extends from the end of the small intestine to the rectum
HIST 18	Corpus Albicans	once the corpus luteum degenerates it becomes the corpus albicans
HIST 19	Corpus Luteum	endocrine gland in ovary formed when ovum discharged; if the ovum impregnated, the corpus luteum increases in size and persists for several months, (secretes estrogens, progesterone, relaxin and inhibin); otherwise degenerates and shrinks
HIST 20	Duodenum	the first part of the small intestine connecting the stomach and the ileum
HIST 21	Epididymis	the duct in which sperm undergo maturation
HIST 22	Esophagus	the muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach
HIST 23	Fallopian Tube	the tube through which eggs pass from the ovaries to the uterus

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
HIST 24	Gallbladder	the pear-shaped organ found below the liver that concentrates and stores bile
HIST 25	Hippocampus	part of the limbic system of the brain, involved in emotions and memory
HIST 26	Ileum	the last part of the small intestine
HIST 27	Intervertebral Disk, Fibrous Cartilage	spinal disc
HIST 28	Jejunum	portion of the small intestine that extends from the duodenum to the ileum
HIST 29	Kidney	a pair of organs which function to filter the blood and control the level of some chemicals in the blood such as hydrogen, sodium, potassium, and phosphate; they eliminate waste in the form of urine
HIST 30	Kidney Cortex	one of the main functional parts of the kidney (outer zone)
HIST 31	Kidney Medulla	one of the main functional parts of the kidney (inner zone) containing the renal pyramids
HIST 32	Liver	the largest organ in the body; carries out many important functions, e.g. making bile, changing food into energy, and cleaning alcohol and poisons from the blood
HIST 33	Lung	main organ of respiration, lying either side of heart
HIST 34	Lymph Gland/ Lymph Node	lymph nodes filter lymph and store lymphocytes (white blood cells)
HIST 35	Mast Cell	produce histamine, which dilates small blood vessels; involved in body's reaction to injury and infection
HIST 36	Medulla Oblongata	lower part of brain stem; controls autonomic functions; relays nerve signals between the brain and spinal cord
HIST 37	Muscle, Involuntary	smooth muscles not ordinarily under the control of the will, activated by the autonomic nervous system
HIST 38	Muscle, Voluntary	muscle that can be made to contract or relax by conscious control
HIST 39	Nerve	a bundle of fibers that uses electrical and chemical signals to transmit sensory and motor information from one body part to another
HIST 40	Nerve, Peripheral	the nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord; they contain non-neuronal cells and connective tissue as well as axons
HIST 41	Ovary	female reproductive glands in which the ova, or eggs, are formed, located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus
HIST 42	Pancreas	a glandular organ located in the abdomen; it makes pancreatic juices, which contain enzymes that aid in digestion, and it produces several hormones, including insulin
HIST 43	Parotid Gland	salivary gland below and just in front of the ear
HIST 44	Penis	the external male reproductive organ, containing a tube called the urethra, which carries semen and urine to the outside of the body
HIST 45	Pineal Gland/ Epiphysis Cerebri	attached to the roof of the third ventricle near its junction with the mid-brain; secretes melatonin; full function is unclear
HIST 46	Pituitary Gland/ Hypophysis	the main endocrine gland, producing hormones that control other glands and many body functions, especially growth
HIST 47	Prostate Gland	a gland just below the bladder.; surrounds part of the urethra, the canal that empties the bladder, and produces a fluid that forms part of semen
HIST 48	Prostate Gland, Senile	a prostate showing deterioration that comes with age
HIST 49	Pyloric Sphincter/ Pyloro-Duodenal Junction	the junction between the stomach and the small intestine
HIST 50	Pylorus/ Pyloric Region	the region of the stomach that connects with the duodenum (first part of small intestine)

Code	Name	Description
HIST 51	Rectum	the last part of the large intestine
HIST 52	Renal Artery & Vein	the main artery and vein of the kidney
HIST 53	Seminal Vesicle	glands that help produce semen
HIST 54	Skin, Negroid And Caucasian	outermost covering of the body
HIST 55	Sperm/ Spermatozoa	mature male germ cells that fertilise the ovum
HIST 56	Spinal Chord, Cervical	the spinal column in the region of the neck
HIST 57	Spinal Chord, Lumbar	the spinal chord between the ribs and the pelvis
HIST 58	Spinal Chord, Thoracic	the spinal column in the region of the ribs
HIST 59	Spleen	located on the left side of the abdomen near the stomach; produces lymphocytes, filters the blood, stores blood cells, and destroys old blood cells
HIST 60	Stomach	part of the digestive system; helps in the digestion of food by mixing it with digestive juices and churning it into a thin liquid
HIST 61	Sympathetic Ganglion	a group of nerve cell bodies either close to the spinal column or close to the large abdominal arteries
HIST 62	Testis/ Testicle	the two egg-shaped glands found inside the scrotum that produce sperm and male hormones
HIST 63	Thalamus	a large mass of gray matter deeply situated in the forebrain; relays information received from various brain regions to the cerebral cortex
HIST 64	Thymus	in the chest behind the breastbone; an organ that is part of the lymphatic system, in which T lymphocytes grow and multiply
HIST 65	Thyroid	a gland located beneath the voice box (larynx) that produces thyroid hormone. The thyroid helps regulate growth and metabolism
HIST 66	Tonsil	small masses of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat
HIST 67	Trachea	airway that leads from the larynx to the lungs
HIST 68	Umbilical Chord/ Umbilical Cord	a cord arising from the navel that connects the fetus with the placenta and contains the two umbilical arteries and the umbilical vein
HIST 69	Ureter	the tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder
HIST 70	Urethra	the tube that carries urine from the bladder and out through the penis
HIST 71	Uterus/ Womb	the small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis; this is the organ in which an unborn child develops
HIST 72	Vagina/ Birth Canal	the muscular canal extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body
HIST 73	Vas Deferens/ Deferent Canal, Deferent Duct, Spermatic Duct, Spermiduct, Testicular Duct, Ductus Deferens	a coiled tube that carries the sperm out of the testes
HIST 74	Vein	a tube carrying blood from the capillaries towards the heart
HIST 75	Vena Cava	two large veins which take deoxygenated blood into the right atrium of heart for delivery to the lungs

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