

**Stratum  
Corneum**

**Stratum  
Spinosum**

**Dermis**

**Stratum  
Lucidum**

**Stratum  
Basale**

**Hypodermis**

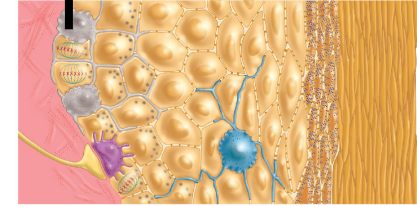
**Stratum  
Granulosum**

**Epidermis**

**Keratinocyte**

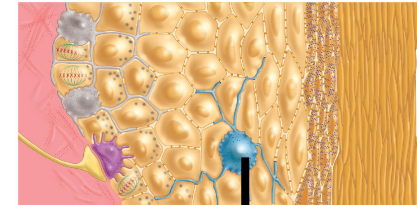
**Melanocyte**

**Papillary  
Layer**

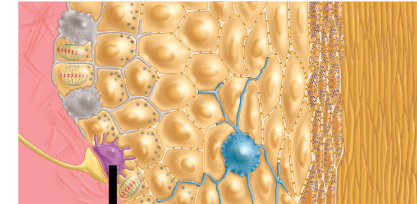
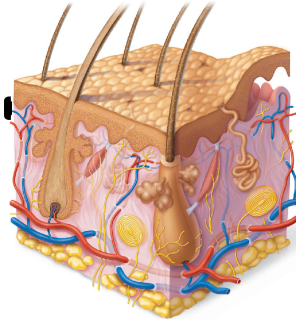


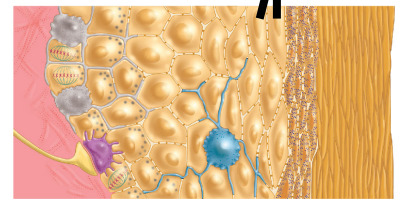
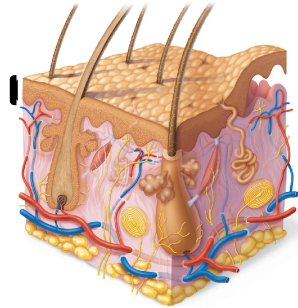
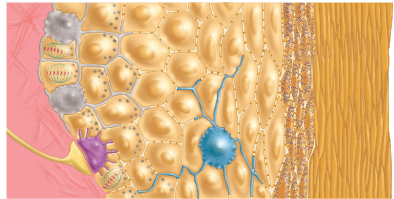
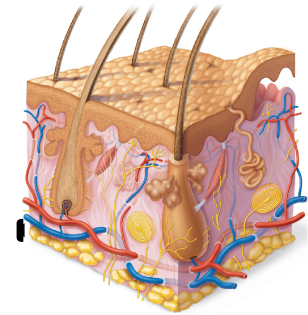
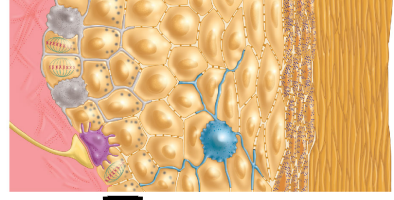
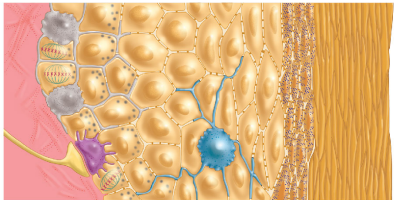
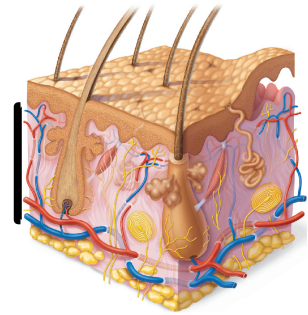
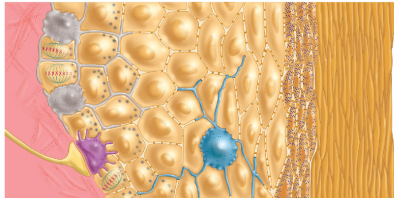
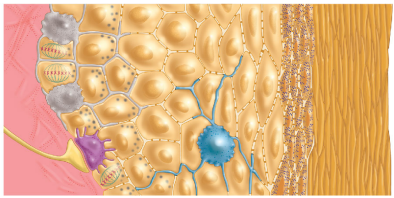
**Epidermal  
Dendritic  
Cell**

**Reticular  
Layer**

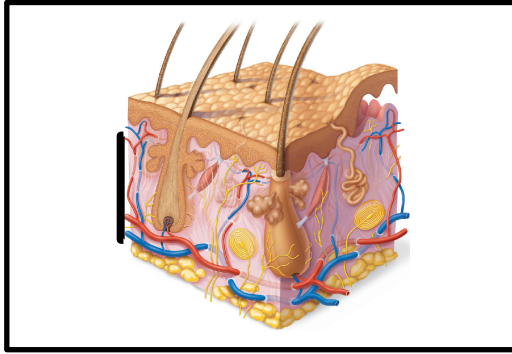


**Merkel  
Cell**





Cells are dead;  
Represented only by  
flat membranous  
sacs (shingle-like)  
filled with keratin



Cells contain thick  
bundles of  
intermediate  
filaments made of  
pre-keratin

Glycolipids in  
extracellular  
space make the  
skin water-  
resistant

Translucent dead  
cells, containing  
keratin

Stem cells are  
actively dividing

Cells are flattened;  
Organelles are  
deteriorating;  
Cytoplasm full of  
melanin granules

Found only in the  
thick skin of the  
palms of the  
hands and soles  
of the feet

Outer layer of skin  
composed of  
stratified  
squamous  
epithelium

**Layer of skin underlying the epidermis; Contains two layers of connective tissue**

**Most common epidermal cell type that produces a fibrous protein, keratin, making the epidermis hard and tough**

**Cell responsible for alerting and activating an immune response to a bacterial or viral invasion**

**Subcutaneous layer composed mostly of adipose (fat) tissue**

**Deep layer of the dermis, made of dense irregular connective tissue**

**Cell type in the epidermis that associate with sensory neuron endings and function in the sensation of touch**

**Anchors the skin, provides a site for nutrient storage, serves as a shock absorber, insulates deeper tissues**

**Cell type found in the stratum basale of the epidermis that produces a dark skin pigment (melanin)**

**Superficial layer of the dermis, made of loose, areolar connective tissue**