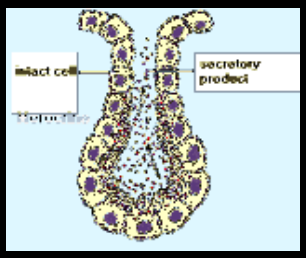
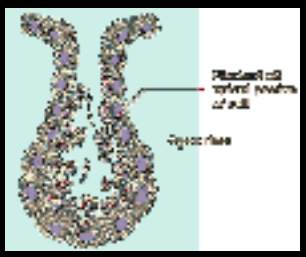
- **Glandular Epithelium** is made up of cells designed to produce and secrete substances into ducts or into body fluids.
- Two types of glands:
  1) **exocrine**: glands that secrete substances into ducts that empty onto epithelial tissue.
  2) **endocrine**: "ductless" glands that secrete substances into bloodstream or interstitial space.

- Exocrine glands are classified by the ways they secrete their products.
  1) Merocrine glands
  2) Apocrine glands
  3) Holocrine glands

1) Merocrine glands release mucus or serous fluid by exocytosis (most glands, including pancreas).

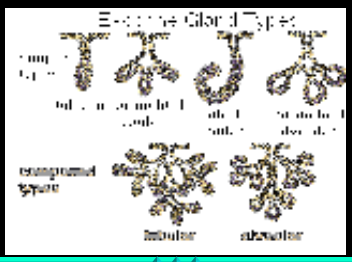


2) Apocrine glands lose portions of their cell bodies during secretion (mammary glands).



3) Holocrine glands release entire cells (sebaceous glands and sweat glands).

- Exocrine glands are also classified into simple and compound types based on structure.



- Regardless of gland type, structural complexity, or mode of secretion, epithelia are the secretory cells of all glands.
- Simple cuboidal epithelium is the most typical type found in ducts of exocrine glands.

- Endocrine glands are the hormone producing structures of the body, such as thyroid glands.